



Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/26182

20 July 2022

Policy and Services Committee Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Policy and Services Committee meeting will be held in the **Council Chambers, Stratford District Council, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford** on **Tuesday 26 July 2022** beginning at **3.00pm**.

At this stage the meetings will be held in the Council Chambers, however should it be required due to the Covid Protection Framework, the meeting may be moved to an alternative venue or held virtually.

Timetable for 19 July 2022 as follows:

| | |
|--------|--|
| 2.00pm | Workshop for Councillors - Surplus Asset List - Stratford Skate Park |
| 2.45pm | Afternoon Tea for Councillors |
| 3.00pm | Policy and Services Committee Meeting |

Yours faithfully

Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

2022 - Agenda - Policy & Services - July Open

26 July 2022 09:00 AM - 05:00 PM



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AGENDA

Policy and Services Committee



F19/13/05 – D22/25498

Date: Tuesday 26 July 2022 at 3.00 PM

Venue: Council Chambers, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford

The meeting location may change, or will be held via Audio Visual Link, if required due to current COVID-19 Alert Levels or Government Guidelines.

1. Welcome

1.1 Opening Karakia
D21/40748 Page 10

1.2 Health and Safety Message
D21/26210 Page 11

2. Apologies

3. Announcements

4. Declarations of members interest

Elected members to declare any real or perceived conflicts of interest relating to items on this agenda.

5. Attendance Schedule

Page 12

Attendance schedule for Policy and Services Committee meetings, including Hearings.

6. Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Policy & Services Committee – 28 June 2022
D22/22313 Page 13

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 28 June 2022 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

/
Moved/Seconded

7. Matters Outstanding

D16/47 Page 22

Recommendation

THAT the Matters Outstanding be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

8. Information Report – 2022 Customer Satisfaction Survey
D22/25524 Page 23

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

Recommended Reason

This is an information report only. It gives provides the 2021/22 Customer Satisfaction Survey results.

_____/_____
Moved/Seconded

9. Information Report – Stratford District Licensing Committee – 2021/22 Annual Report
D22/18971 Page 98

Recommendations

1. THAT the Annual Report for Stratford District Licensing Committee for 2021/2022 be received and contents noted.
2. THAT subject to any amendments the Annual Report will be forwarded to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority.

Recommended Reason

The report is required to be prepared by the Stratford District Licensing Committee as part of its duties under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

_____/_____
Moved/Seconded

10. Information Report – Dog Control Policy and Practices Report – Year Ended 30 June 2022
D22/24950 Page 105

Recommendation

THAT the Annual Report on Dog Control Policy and Practices for the year ending 30 June 2022 be received and contents noted.

Recommended Reason

The report is required under section 10A of the Dog Control Act 1996.

_____/_____
Moved/Seconded

11. Information Report – Roading Emergency Works
D22/25204 Page 109

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the information contained herein is noted.

Recommended Reason

This report has been written to bring to the committee's attention the ongoing damaging impacts of the frequent short sharp heavy rainfall events on the roading network, the treatments required to repair the damage and the estimated repair costs.

/
Moved/Seconded

12. Decision Report – Road Closure for a Car Club Event
D22/25509 Page 122

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT pursuant to Section 342(1) (b) Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974, notice is hereby given that the Stratford District Council proposes to close the following roads on Sunday 14 August 2022 between the hours of 7.30am and 5.30pm for the purpose of the Stratford Street Sprint 2022
 - Orlando Street from Warwick Road to Celia Street
 - Romeo Street from Orlando Street to Cordelia Street
 - Cordelia Street from Romeo Street to Warwick Road
 - Warwick Road from Cordelia Street to Orlando Street

Recommended Reason

The South Taranaki Car Club have approached the Stratford District Council with the view of holding their annual Stratford Street Sprint Event on Sunday 14 August. This is their 32nd year of running the event. The proposed road closure requires formal endorsement by a Council resolution

/
Moved/Seconded

13. Decision Report – Better Off Funding Projects
D22/24931 Page 130

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the committee approve for submission to the Central Government Better Off Fund, an application for \$2.57M covering three projects including the *Brecon Road Extension; the Town Centre Development - Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification and The Stratford Park*

Recommended Reason

The opportunity to have projects externally funded will reduce the rating impact for ratepayers.

/
Moved/Seconded

14. [Decision Report – Approval for Option 5, Pathway in the Organic Materials Recovery Facility Report](#)
D22/22353 Page 137

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the Committee receives the reports attached to this report and prepared by:
 - Tonkin + Taylor, being “*Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study: Options Assessment Report*”; and
 - Aatea Solutions, being “*He Ara Whai Hua / Taranaki Organic Material Recovery (OMR) Facility Feasibility Study: Iwi and Hapū Engagement Process*”.
3. THAT the committee approves Option 5, Pathway 1 in the Tonkin and Taylor Organic Materials Recovery Facility Feasibility Study Report, which was presented to Elected Members in the Council workshop on 14 June 2022, being:
 - Option 5 - *Commercial and community network of multiple facilities*.
4. THAT the Committee approves further work with our Iwi, hapū and industry partners to explore what co-investment and/or co-governance might look like in the eventual establishment of 2 regional organic materials processing facilities. Further Iwi and hapū partnership development will incorporate the Tiriti-Driven process recommendations outlined in the Aatea Solutions report.
5. THAT the Committee approves the lodging of an application to the Ministry for the Environment’s (MFE) National Waste Minimisation Fund when it opens in October 2022, to seek Government co-funding to progress Option 5.

Recommended Reason

Out of the 5 options recommended in the Tonkin and Taylor report, the most suitable option for Taranaki is Option 5 having 2 possible pathways. ‘*Pathway 1 - Seeking market solutions for combined organic waste management*’ will be initially progressed and if not successful, ‘*Pathway 2 - Developing a full concept plan for the network of facilities*’ - will be implemented. This is expected to capture the district’s smaller content of organic material and help reduce transportation costs and emissions.

/
Moved/Seconded

15. [Monthly Reports](#)

- 15.1 **Assets Report**
D22/22580 Page 264

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

15.2 Community Services Report
D22/21737 Page 304

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/ Moved/Seconded

15.3 Environmental Services Report
D22/21737 Page 314

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/ Moved/Seconded

16. Questions

17. Resolution to Exclude the Public

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Agenda Item No: 18

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

| General subject of each matter to be considered | Reason for passing this resolution to each matter | Grounds under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution |
|---|--|---|
| Lease agreement | The withholding of the information is necessary for commercial sensitivity | The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information. Section 7(2)(b)(ii) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. |

/ Moved/Seconded

18. Public Excluded Item

19. Closing Karakia
D21/40748 Page 321



TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O
WHAKAAHURANGI
STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/40748

Karakia

Kia uruuru mai
Ā hauora
Ā haukaha
Ā haumāia
Ki runga, Ki raro
Ki roto, Ki waho
Rire rire hau Paimārire

I draw in (to my being)
The reviving essence
The strengthening essence
The essence of courage
Above, Below
Within, Around
Let there be peace.



Our reference
F19/13/03-D22/17082

Health and Safety Message

In the event of an emergency, unless guided to an alternative route by staff, please exit through the main entrance. Once outside the building please move towards the War Memorial Centre congregating on the lawn area outside the front of the council building.

If there is an earthquake, please drop, cover and hold where possible. Remain indoors until the shaking stops and you are sure it is safe to exit or remain where you are until further instruction is given.

Under the current Pandemic setting visitor access beyond the customer service centre is restricted. Mask wearing is mandatory in all public areas as well as any areas where social distancing cannot be consistently achieved, such as corridors, staff rooms and bathrooms.

We recommend mask wearing for the duration of meetings unless social distancing of a minimum of 1 metre can be consistently achieved.

5. Attendance schedule for 2022 Policy & Services Committee meetings (including Hearings).

| Date | 25/01/22 | 22/02/22 | 22/03/22 | 26/04/22 | 17/05/22 | 24/05/22 | 24/05/22 | 28/06/22 | 26/07/22 | 23/08/22 | 27/09/22 |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Meeting | PS | PS | PS | PS | H | H | PS | PS | PS | PS | PS |
| Neil Volzke | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Grant Boyde | ✓ | AV | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Rick Coplestone | ✓ | ✓ | AV | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Peter Dalziel | ✓ | AV | AV | ✓ | A | ✓ | ✓ | AV | | | |
| Jono Erwood | ✓ | A | AV | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Amanda Harris | ✓ | ✓ | AV | ✓ | ✓ | AV | AV | ✓ | | | |
| Alan Jamieson | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Vaughan Jones | ✓ | ✓ | AV | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A | | | |
| Min McKay | A | A | AV | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| John Sandford | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Gloria Webby | ✓ | ✓ | AV | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |

| Key | |
|-----|--|
| PS | Policy & Services Committee Meeting |
| H | Hearing (heard by Policy & Services Committee) |
| ✓ | Attended |
| A | Apology/Leave of Absence |
| AB | Absent |
| S | Sick |
| AV | Meeting held, or attended by, by Audio Visual Link |

MINUTES

Policy and Services Committee



F19/03/05 – D22/22313

Date: Tuesday 28 June 2022 at 3PM
Venue: Council Chambers, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford

Present

The Deputy Mayor A L Jamieson (the Chairman), the District Mayor N C Volzke, Councillors G W Boyde, R W Coplestone, J M S Erwood, A K Harris, M McKay, W J Sandford and G M Webby.

Via audio visual link: Councillor P S Dalziel

In attendance

The Chief Executive – Mr S Hanne, the Director Assets – Mrs V Araba, the Director Community Services – Ms K Whareaitu, the Committee Advisor and Executive Assistant – Mrs E Bishop, the Communications Manager – Ms G Gibson, the Environmental Health Manager – Ms R Otter (*part meeting*), the Corporate Accountant – Mrs C Craig (*part meeting*), the Roading Asset Manager – Mr S Bowden (*part meeting*), the Services Asset Manager – Mr J Cooper (*part meeting*), the Community Development Manager – Mr C Julie (*part meeting*), three members of the media (Stratford Press and Taranaki Daily News) and one member of the public.

Via audio visual link: the Director Environmental Services – Mr B Sutherland and the Director Corporate Services – Mrs T Radich (*part meeting*).

1. Welcome

The opening karakia was read.

The Deputy Mayor welcomed the Chief Executive, Councillors, staff, and the media.

The Deputy Mayor reiterated the health and safety message and emergency procedures.

2. Apologies

It was noted a leave of absence had been approved for Councillor V R Jones.

3. Announcements

There were no announcements.

4. Declarations of members interest

Elected members were asked to declare any real or perceived conflicts of interest relating to items on this agenda.

Councillor Erwood – Item 12 – TET Funding Application 2022

The Deputy Mayor – Item 12 – TET Funding Application 2022

It was noted that the District Mayor would undertake the role of Chair during this item.

5. Attendance Schedule

The Attendance schedule for Policy and Services Committee meetings, including Hearings, was attached.

6. Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Policy & Services Committee – 17 May 2022 (Hearing)
D22/17704 Page 12

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee Meeting, to hear and consider submissions to the Draft Annual Plan and Draft Revenue and Financing Policy, held on Tuesday 17 May 2022 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

HARRIS/VOLZKE
Carried
P&S/22/81

6.2 Policy & Services Committee – 24 May 2022 (Hearing)
D22/17942 Page 21

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee Meeting, to hear and consider submissions to the Draft Rates Remission Policy, held on Tuesday 24 May 2022 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

WEBBY/McKAY
Carried
P&S/22/82

6.3 Policy & Services Committee – 24 May 2022
D22/17943 Page 25

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 24 May 2022 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

SANDFORD/BOYDE
Carried
P&S/22/83

7. Matters Outstanding

D16/47 Page 31

Recommendation

THAT the Matters Outstanding be received.

WEBBY/SANDFORD
Carried
P&S/22/84

The Chief Executive noted that the discussion regarding the old swimming pool complex will be undertaken prior to the next Annual Plan.

8. Information Report – Pre-Election Report 2022
D22/20690 Page 32

| | |
|---|---|
| Recommendations | |
| 1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received. | ERWOOD/BOYDE <u>Carried</u> <u>P&S/22/85</u> |
| 2. <u>THAT</u> the Pre-Election Report 2022 be received. | COPLESTONE/HARRIS <u>Carried</u> <u>P&S/22/86</u> |
| Recommended Reason | |
| The Pre-Election Report is required, under the Local Government Act 2002, to be completed and published no less than two weeks before nomination day (nomination closing date), which in the 2022 election year means published by 29 July 2022. This report gives elected members the opportunity to acknowledge the document before it is published in the public domain. | |

The Chief Executive noted that council was legally required to publish this report and was presented to elected members for their acknowledgement. The report gives potential candidates a 'state of the nation' overview and has been produced within council but with input from the electoral officer.

9. Information Report – Waste Data Report from the Stratford District SWAP Survey
D22/20291 Page 62

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Recommendation | |
| <u>THAT</u> the report be received. | BOYDE/SANDFORD <u>Carried</u> <u>P&S/22/87</u> |

The Services Asset Manager noted there had not been a lot of change from the draft report which was circulated prior to the survey being complete. He noted organic waste was one of the main items found in the bins.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- The Deputy Mayor noted the amount of organic waste going to landfill.
- Councillor Boyde questioned if there had been an increase of fly-tipping happening and requested that a cost analysis for cleaning this waste up. Add to matters outstanding.
- It was clarified that the majority of the plastics found during the survey was unrecyclable but that there was recyclable plastics and aluminium cans found.
- It was noted there has not been a cost analysis completed to determine the costs of organic waste going to landfill and a separate green waste collection as there is currently not another avenue to take the green waste. The Deputy Mayor noted the investigation into the regional organic waste facility is ongoing and that a regional facility would save a lot of money in transportation costs.

The Corporate Accountant joined the meeting at 3.11pm.

10. Decision Report – Draft Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy and Draft TAB Venues Policy
D22/20416 Page 68

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.

COPLESTONE/BOYDE
Carried
P&S/22/88

- ~~2. THAT the committee consider feedback received from special interest groups.~~

- ~~3. THAT the committee consider the matters outlined in option 1 of this report, and release the attached draft TAB Venue Policy and Statement of Proposal for public consultation.~~

- ~~3. THAT the committee consider the matters outlined in options 3 and 5 of this report and release the draft Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy and Statement of Proposal for public consultation.~~

4. THAT a report be presented to a future council meeting to release the Draft Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy for public consultation incorporating a sinking lid (as per Option 4) and retaining the relocation section.

BOYDE/WEBBY
Carried
P&S/22/89

Recommended Reason

The Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy and TAB Venues Policy are required to be reviewed every three years in accordance with legislation. Prior to the public consultation of the policies, special interest groups were invited to provide feedback on the current policies as required by legislation.

The Council is now required to consider the feedback received from special interest groups and approve the draft Class 4 Venue Gambling Venues Policy and the TAB Venue Policy, together with the Statement of Proposals, for public consultation.

The Environmental Health Manager noted the following points:

- The memorandum circulated to elected members was noted. This changed the recommendation from reducing the cap to 27 as it this was no longer an option. She noted the officer recommendation was now to incorporate a sinking lid which is used in many other districts to control gaming machine growth.
- The policy objective and legislation require council to consider the growth of gambling and its current and future effects on the community while noting a big shift in the deprivation index.
- She noted that the majority of other councils have retained the relocation policy in the event a current operator cannot operate in their current premises for reasons such as fire or unrepairable deterioration or the building is earthquake prone.
- It was acknowledged that a small amount of the proceeds from gaming machine profit is returned to the Stratford Community and this was detailed in the report. However she noted that in addition to gaming machine grants, the Stratford community has the opportunity to apply to organisations such as the Taranaki Electricity Trust, the TOI Foundation, TSB Bank, Creative New Zealand, Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund, Fonterra Grass Roots and Ministry for Culture and Heritage just to name a few.
- It was noted that if the committee accepted the amendment to the proposed recommendations an updated policy can be supplied at the Ordinary Meeting of Council in July

The Roding Asset Manager joined the meeting at 3.16pm.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Councillor Boyde noted that having a capped number meant everyone knew where the level was set at. He noted the report stated there was no level of gambling harm in the community. He questioned is there was a number in mind that would be fit for purpose for Stratford and noted that at 36 there was no significant harm and a low level of gambling harm documented. Ms Otter noted that the statistics provided were from 2018 but indicated that communities were going towards a higher deprivation level, she noted since then Covid-19 had also had an impact and there are no figures that show the results this have had. She reiterated her recommendation was to have a sinking lid but noted this could be reviewed if numbers reached an acceptable level to be capped. She noted that she was unsure of the level of monitoring that was undertaken by the Department of Internal Affairs.
- It was clarified that a sinking lid restricts the transfer of game licenses and the relocation policy means their license would be considered if moving premises.
- It was noted Stratford was now at its full capacity of 36 machines.
- It was reiterated the policy could be reviewed within its three year period if required.
- The District Mayor noted that during the previous review it was intended to reduce the cap to 27 but had been left at 36 in anticipation of the reopening of the Stratford Club. The addition of gaming machines at the Midhirst Tavern last week meant the District was now at its cap. He supported a sinking lid to allow for numbers to decrease to an appropriate level and then set a new cap.
- The District Mayor also noted that problem gambling was only one extreme of the total harm caused by gambling. The Ministry of Health states there is considerable harm specifically in areas of high deprivation. He acknowledged the argument by the gambling machine companies that money is returned to the communities but noted that in 2020 there was \$1.35 million taken out of the Stratford Community and only \$71,000 returned. He felt that the amount taken from the community was an outrageous volume which could have not not caused some harm in the community. He requested the report be brought back at the next Ordinary Meeting with the policy amended to have a sinking lid.
- It was noted there were no changes to be made to the TAB Venues Policy.
- Councillor Boyde noted that the statistics within the report noted no significant harm and that online gambling has a much bigger impact than gaming machines.
- It was noted that Waitara has a sinking lid, New Plymouth has a capped number and so did South Taranaki District.
- The District Mayor noted he had no issue with a relocation policy, particularly if there had been a fire or similar situation, however he acknowledged it had been exploited in some areas where a buyer wants to purchase the license of the machines and then seeks to relocate to a more built up area.

The Director – Corporate Services left the meeting at 3.34pm

The Environmental Health Manager left the meeting at 3.35pm

11. Decision Report – Naming of the new Aquatic Facility

D22/20026 Page 143

| | |
|---|--|
| Recommendations | |
| 1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received. | HARRIS/BOYDE Carried <u>P&S/22/90</u> |
| 2. <u>THAT</u> the name “Wai o Rua - Stratford Aquatic Centre” be adopted for the new aquatic facility. | ERWOOD/DAZLIEL 1 against Carried <u>P&S/22/91</u> |
| Recommended Reason | |
| The new aquatic facility is nearing completion and a name for the facility is needed. | |

The Director – Community Services noted the following points:

- This report looks to adopt a name for the soon to be opened swimming pool and is one of the last decisions required.
- Council has no formal naming policy so officers were tasked to find a suitable name while working to retain naming rights to ensure alignment with the brand and reinforce positive experiences across our facilities.
- After ongoing discussions, the name gifted by the 3 iwi, with marae endorsement is "Wai o Rua". Directly translated it means "Water of Rua". Rua being the name of two tupuna and Rua also meaning two. The name references:
 - two tupuna (Rua Taranaki being the mountain and Ruaputahanga being a female chief or princess)
 - two water bodies that Stratford draws from being the Patea and Konini
 - nicely lends itself to the two viewing windows in the design of the buildingOverall iwi thought the name was inclusive, easy to say, playful and appropriate for such a facility.
- Stratford Aquatic Centre has been used throughout the process and it is felt this should also be part of the bilingual name.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was confirmed that the name would be shown on the building in the order "Wai o Rua – Stratford Aquatic Centre" which is best practice for government agencies and in accordance with our branding.
- Councillor Sandford noted that he felt the English name should be on top and the māori beneath.
- Councillor Dalziel congratulated the team and felt it was an excellent name, easy to say, short and easily pronounceable.
- Councillor Coplestone noted he had looked into the words Wai O Rua and found a number of different meanings across different dialects – including being the name of a mental health service in the Hawkes Bay. He noted the ambiguous part of *rua* is what concerned him. He noted the pool had been built for the next generation and noted he would like to see schools produce a name each to be considered.
- Councillor McKay noted she really liked the name and the stories behind it. She noted the iwi would have given this real consideration and that giving a name in māori culture was much more than just its definition. She felt the name was reflection of Stratford, easy to say, short and consistent with the brand by using the māori name first.
- Councillor Erwood noted his support for the name noting that the stories are our stories.
- The Chief Executive noted that it had been quite a journey to find the name and gave credit to iwi for coming up with this.
- The Deputy Mayor noted he liked the ease and meaning behind the name but would be happy to go to the community to ask them as he felt it was a big deal for council to decide.
- The District Mayor supported the name noting he there were two things he looked for in a name – what is it, where is it. Stratford Aquatic Centre does both. He liked how Wai o Rua flows off the tongue and is easy to say and spell and the story behind it is great.
- Councillor Erwood felt it would be insulting to have consulted with iwi and then not accept what they have suggested.

The Deputy Mayor and Councillor Erwood left the table at 3.48pm. The District Mayor undertook the position of chairman.

12. Decision Report – TET Funding Application 2022
D22/20089 Page 148

| | |
|---|--|
| Recommendations | |
| 1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received. | BOYDE/HARRIS Carried <u>P&S/22/92</u> |
| 2. <u>THAT</u> Council's funding application to the Taranaki Electricity Trust (TET) for \$329,000 is approved to be submitted. | BOYDE/DALZIEL Carried <u>P&S/22/93</u> |
| Recommended Reason The opportunity to have projects externally funded will reduce the rating impact for ratepayers. | |

The Director – Community Services noted the following points:

- This is an annual report which seeks the approval for the Taranaki Electricity Trust funding application.
- Council is able to apply annually by 15 August.
- There are five projects totalling \$329,000.
- The projects have not been prioritised but officers could represent priority within the application if elected members request it.

The Deputy Mayor and Councillor Erwood returned to the table at 3.51pm. The Deputy Mayor resumed his position as Chairman.

The member of public left the meeting at 3.52pm.

13. Monthly Reports

13.1 **Assets Report**
D22/18994 Page 153

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Recommendation | |
| <u>THAT</u> the report be received. | HARRIS/WEBBY Carried <u>P&S/22/94</u> |

The Director Assets noted the following points:

- There are pictures within the report that demonstrate the impact of logging on our roads. During the forestry targeted rate discussions it was implied the roads are not fit for purpose, however the purpose is not logging trucks which damage the roads.
- The second trunk main deadline has been extended to 31 December. There have been a number of delays including weather, materials and resourcing.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Councillor Boyde noted that Toko School had continuously asked for something to be done regarding the speed limit outside their school, he questioned when Waka Kotahi would be looking at reducing the speeds on state highways? The Roading Assets Manager noted that this had been one of the topics at a meeting attended today and State Highway 43 would not be looked at until the next NLTP 2024-27
- The Deputy Mayor requested the addition of the Pembroke Road entrance for Taranaki Diocesan School be added to the review of speed limits outside schools. He noted this entrance was largely used for both bus and car drop offs.
- Councillor Sandford noted his appreciation that Dunns Bridge was now on the roading projects list.
- Councillor Sandford questioned where the soft plastic collection was processed. The Services Asset Manager noted this was undertaken by New Plymouth District Council and that he would investigate further. Councillor Sandford noted a lot more education was required regarding these soft plastic collection bins as the one situated at Countdown had been used as a rubbish bin and had also had live mice and nappies put in it.

The Services Asset Manager left the meeting at 3.59pm

13.2 Community Services Report
D22/19104 Page 191

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

ERWOOD/VOLZKE
Carried
P&S/22/95

The Director – Community Services noted the following points:

- The Youth Council did a really good job holding a number of events for youth week.
- The application to the infrastructure fund for the housing development had been unsuccessful, however it has been forwarded to the Māori Infrastructure Fund for consideration.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- The District Mayor noted that funding had been confirmed for the continuation of the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs project although the official confirmation had not yet been received an email from LGNZ was received confirming the programme will continue.
- The Chief Executive noted the application to the infrastructure fund was not a perfect match for the local issue of creating affordable housing and the fund was oversubscribed. The Māori Infrastructure Fund is written exactly around infrastructure within development so is a much better fit for the project. It was noted that as a technicality this has been submitted as council as the applicant but with Iwi as core collaboration.

The Community Development Manager left the meeting at 4.08pm

13.3 Environmental Services Report
D22/18298 Page 200

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

HARRIS/COPLESTONE
Carried
P&S/22/96

The Director – Environmental Services noted the following points:

- The report provides explanation on priority buildings that are potentially earthquake prone and are defined as likely to be needed in an event of an emergency, or used for education or childcare services.
- It was noted that work is beginning to slow down but this has not yet been reflected in terms of consents.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was clarified that the costs to ensure the War Memorial Centre is up to standard as a priority building would not be known until the reporting is complete and identifies if any upgrade work is required.

13.4 Corporate Services Report
D22/20952 Page 207

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

MOVED/SECONDED
Carried
P&S/22/97

The Chief Executive noted that expenditure was over budget for a couple of reason including unsubsidised roading expenses and additional external support required due to the huge demand on building services.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was clarified that the Civic Financial Services shares were associated with insurance for underground asset and was created, and owned by all councils, as there was no commercial operator willing to insure these assets. There are no returns from these shares but they do change in value.
- The Corporate Accountant clarified that the infringements were parking, dog and building infringements and noted all these were with the courts. Mrs Craig noted all infringements went to the courts after 60 days and council has no control over the process, how much is paid or if the debt is written off.
- It was clarified that reserves are cash backed by investment where possible but can be debt backed if required.

14. Questions

There were no questions.

15. Closing Karakia

D21/40748 Page 226

The closing karakia was read.

The meeting closed at 4.19pm.

A L Jamieson
Chairman

Confirmed this 23rd day of August 2022.

N C Volzke
District Mayor

Policy and Services Committee Matters Outstanding Index

| ITEM OF MATTER | MEETING RAISED | RESPONSIBILITY | CURRENT PROGRESS | EXPECTED RESPONSE |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Street Numbering - Pembroke Road - Ariel Street (raised 26 May 2020) | | Blair Sutherland | Ongoing | Update in Monthly Report item 15.3 |
| Future of Page Street Swimming Pool Complex | | Sven Hanne | | |
| Surplus Assets List | Ordinary - 12 April 2022 | Victoria Araba | Complete | Workshop 26 July |
| Fly-tipping (waste on roadsides) costs | P&S 28 June 2022 | Victoria Araba | Complete | Update in Monthly Report item 15.1 |
| Soft Plastic Recycling – where these are processed | P&S 28 June 2022 | Victoria Araba | Complete | Update in Monthly Report item 15.1 |
| Follow up on collaboration and notification requirements – Forestry | Ordinary – 12 July 2022 | Victoria Araba | Complete | Update in Monthly Report item 15.1 |

INFORMATION REPORT



F19/13/04 – D22/25524

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Communications Manager
Date: 26 July 2021
Subject: 2022 Customer Satisfaction Survey

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

Recommended Reason

This is an information report only. It gives provides the 2021/22 Customer Satisfaction Survey results.

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report provides the results from the 2021/22 Customer Satisfaction Survey which was carried out by external research agency, Key Research.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 In Council's 2021-31 Long Term Plan, Council formed a set of performance measures to show how well it performs against set targets. Some of these performance measures require Council to conduct an annual survey to gauge ratepayers and residents satisfaction on a number of issues.
- 2.2 This year is the first time the survey has been undertaken by an external agency. Key Research conducted the survey in May 2022.
- 2.3 Key Research's survey report is attached to this information report and provides information on the research method, key findings and a more in-depth look at each section of the survey. Representatives from Key Research will present their findings to Council as part of this report.
- 2.4 The findings are shared with Council officers and Directors responsible for each area to help identify improvement opportunities going forward.

3. Local Government Act 2002

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to "enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future" | | | |
| Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which: | | Yes. This report helps to evaluate performance measures as set out in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan for the 2021/22 financial year, and provides input into where future resources should be applied, improving the overall wellbeing of the district. | |
| Social | Economic | Environmental | Cultural |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

4. Background

- 4.1 The questionnaire was designed by Key Research in consultation with Stratford District Council and is based off previous customer satisfaction surveys. It is structured to provide a comprehensive set of measures relating to core activities, services and infrastructure, and to provide a wider perspective of performance. This includes assessment of reputation and knowledge of Council's activities.
- 4.2 A mixed method approach to data collection, consisting of a postal invitation to an online survey, along with a hard copy survey component was used. The invite was sent to a random selection of 3,000 residents aged 18 years or older across the Stratford district. Those who are 65 years and older were provided with an invite letter containing an embedded link to the online version of the survey and paper survey questionnaire. Residents younger than 65 years old were provided with a letter containing an embedded link to the online version of the survey without a paper questionnaire. Additional paper questionnaires were provided on demand. A follow up reminder postcard was sent to all non-respondents two weeks prior to the survey closure date.
- 4.3 A total of 3,000 invitations were sent to the residents. 413 responses were collected between 19 April 2022 and 1 June 2022 with a response rate of 14% (usual response rate is between 10% and 15%).
- 4.4 Post data collection, the sample has been weighted so it is exactly representative of key population demographics based on the 2018 Census.
- 4.5 As this is the first year we've conducted the survey with Key Research not all findings will be comparable to previous years.

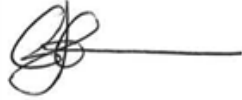
5. Strategic Alignment

- 6.1 **Direction**
This report provides elected members with public opinion of Council services which may be used to guide their future direction and decision making.
- 6.2 **Annual Plan and Long Term Plan**
This report helps determine service provision standards, as required in the LTP and supports planning and investment for the future.
- 6.3 **District Plan**
Not applicable.
- 6.4 **Legal Implications**
Not applicable.

6.5 **Policy Implications**
Not applicable.

Attachments

Appendix 1 - 2022 Residents' Perception Survey



Gemma Gibson
Communications Manager



[Endorsed by]
Kate Whareaitu
Director Community Services



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 19 July 2022

DRAFT

Appendix 1



Stratford District Council 2022 Residents' Perception Survey



Table of Contents

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Background, Objectives and Method

Background

Stratford District Council has an ongoing need to measure how satisfied residents are with the resources, services and facilities provided by Council, and to identify improvement opportunities that will be valued by the community.

Research Objectives

- To provide a robust measure of satisfaction with Stratford District Council's performance in relation to service delivery.
- To establish perceptions of various services, infrastructure and facilities provided by Council.
- To provide insights into how Council can best invest its resources to improve residents' satisfaction with its overall performance.
- To provide benchmarking of performance for Stratford District Council compared to other similar authorities.

Method

- A mixed method approach to data collection, consisting of a postal invitation to an online survey, along with a hard copy survey component was used. The invite was sent to a random selection of 3,000 residents aged 18 years or older across the Stratford district. Those who are 65 years and older were provided with an invite letter containing an embedded link to the online version of the survey and paper survey questionnaire. Residents younger than 65 years old were provided with a letter containing an embedded link to the online version of the survey without a paper questionnaire. Additional paper questionnaires were provided on demand. A follow up reminder postcard was sent to all non-respondents two weeks prior to the survey closure date.
- A total of 3,000 invitations were sent to the residents. 413 responses were collected between 19 April 2022 and 1 June 2022 with a response rate of 14% (usual response rate is between 10% and 15%).
- The questionnaire was designed in consultation with Stratford District Council and is structured to provide a comprehensive set of measures relating to core activities, services and infrastructure, and to provide a wider perspective of performance. This includes assessment of reputation and knowledge of Council's activities.
- Post data collection, the sample has been weighted so it is exactly representative of key population demographics based on the 2018 Census.
- At an aggregate level the survey has an expected 95% confidence interval (margin of error) of +/- 4.72%.
- The margins of error associated with subgroups will be larger than this as the results become less precise as the sample size shrinks. Thus, results associated with particularly small sample sizes should be read with caution.

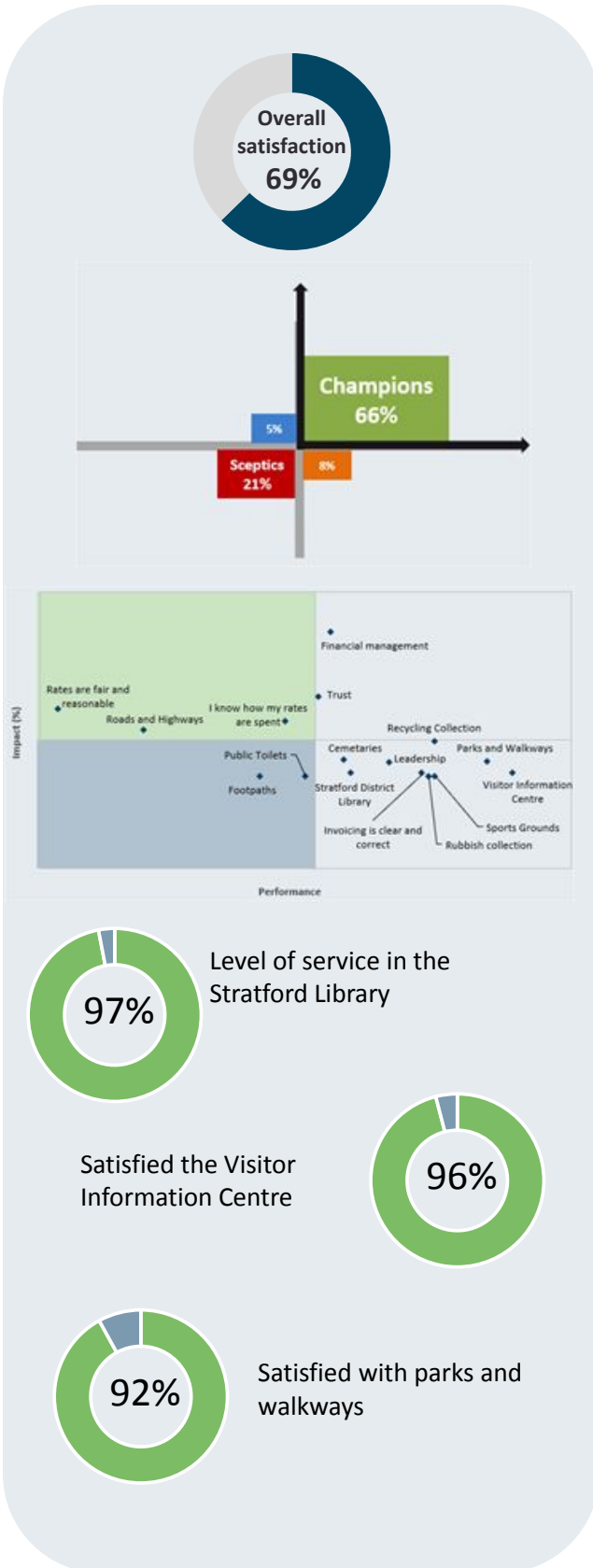
Notes

Due to rounding, percentages may add to just over or under (+/- 1%) totals.

DRAFT

Executive summary

Key Findings



Almost seven in ten respondents (69%) were satisfied overall with the council’s performance with consistent scores across age, ethnicity, and location which shows a very balanced approach.

Looking at the reputation benchmark (+91) and reputation profile with 66% of ‘Champions’ show trust and support for Council. The reputation profile is very strong (over +100) for the older residents (65+) and residents who identify as Māori. Younger respondents (18-40) show the least support.

The key priorities for Council includes *Rates being fair and reasonable* and *knowing how my rates are spent*. Verbatim comments left by the respondents indicate that disagreement with how rates are spent, as well as not enough consultation where the public feel listened to are the main reasons for rating these two areas poorly. Focusing on these two metrics will help increase residents’ overall perception the most.

Perception of services collected a lot of verbatim comments this year. The services span from poor performers (Roads and Highways) to some of the best scores we have seen (Parks and Walkways and the Visitor Centre). There are many comments about road maintenance both urban and rural, safety concerns surrounding roading, as well as the condition of footpaths. There is a lot of concern surrounding the vandalism of the Centennial toilets and mobility scooter access around town is another reoccurring theme.

The quality-of-life metrics reflect positively on the region with the majority of respondents agreeing that Stratford is an attractive (77%), safe (77%), and healthy (81%) place to live.

Overall measures (showing proportion of respondents scoring % 7-10)

| | | 2022 (Satisfied % 7-10) |
|--------|---|-------------------------------|
| LIB3 | Overall satisfied with the level of service at the Stratford District Library | 97% |
| VIC3 | Overall satisfied with the level of service at the Visitor Information Centre | 96% |
| PW3 | Overall satisfied with the District's parks and walkways | 92% |
| CSERV4 | Overall satisfied with the performance of Council staff in handling your request or enquiry | 85% |
| RC4 | Overall satisfied with the council's recycling collection service | 84% |
| SP3 | Overall satisfied with the District's sports grounds | 83% |
| RC2 | Overall satisfied with the council's rubbish collection service | 83% |
| OV2 | Overall wellbeing | 81% |
| REP5 | Overall reputation | 77% |
| TSB3 | Overall satisfied with the level of service at the TSB Pool Complex | 77% |
| OV3_1 | You're confident that the district is going in the right direction | 71% |
| CEM2 | Overall satisfied with the level of service provided in the District's cemeteries | 70% |
| OV1 | Overall satisfied with the Stratford District Council | 69% |
| PT3 | Overall satisfied with the District's public toilets | 68% |
| RF2 | Overall satisfied with the Stratford District Council footpaths | 61% |
| VM3 | Overall value for money | 59% |
| RF1 | Overall satisfied with the residential and rural roads in the Stratford District | 39% |

Overall measures (showing proportion of respondents scoring % 7-10)

| | | 2022 (Satisfied % 7-10) |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|
| ES2_5 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - Food Control | 100% |
| PT2_4 | Percy Thomson Complex public toilets | 96% |
| PT2_2 | Centennial Restroom toilets | 95% |
| CSERV3_1 | Front desk staff were helpful and friendly | 95% |
| PW2_5 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Adrian Street Reserve | 93% |
| PW2_4 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Playgrounds in Victoria or King Edward Park | 92% |
| GOV3 | Interaction with you | 91% |
| PW2_8 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Three Bridges Trail | 91% |
| CSERV3_3 | The information provided was accurate | 91% |
| PW2_1 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Victoria Park | 91% |
| CSERV3_2 | Staff had good understanding of what you wanted | 90% |
| PW2_3 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - King Edward Park | 90% |
| PW2_7 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Western Loop walkway | 90% |
| PW2_9 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Carrington walkway | 88% |
| PW2_6 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Eastern Loop walkway | 87% |
| PT2_5 | Kopuatama Cemetery public toilets | 86% |
| PW2_2 | Service provided in the District's parks and walkways - Windsor Park | 86% |
| ES2_2 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - Land Information Memorandum (LIMS) | 85% |
| SP2_3 | Service provided in the District's sports grounds - Page Street | 85% |
| SP2_1 | Service provided in the District's sports grounds - Victoria Park | 84% |
| SP2_2 | Service provided in the District's sports grounds - Swansea Road | 84% |
| VM2_2 | Invoicing is clear and correct | 82% |
| PT2_1 | Town Centre toilets on Broadway | 82% |
| SC1_3 | Stratford offers a healthy lifestyle | 81% |
| PT2_9 | Stratford Bike Park toilets | 77% |

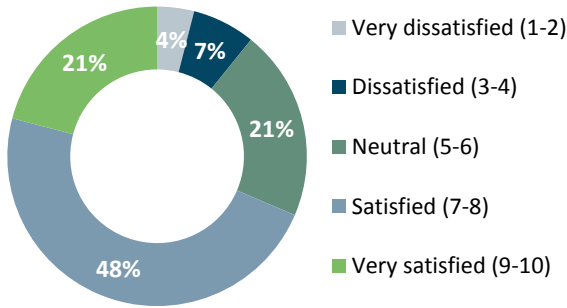
Overall measures (showing proportion of respondents scoring % 7-10)

| | | 2022 (Satisfied % 7-10) |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|
| SC1_2 | Stratford is a safe place to live | 77% |
| SC1_1 | Stratford is an attractive place to live | 77% |
| REP4 | Quality of the services and facilities | 76% |
| CS1 | Council's role in supporting community development in the Stratford District | 74% |
| CS2 | Council's ability to create a sense of community in the Stratford District | 71% |
| REP1 | Leadership | 71% |
| ES2_3 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - District Planning and Resource Consents | 70% |
| ES3_3 | Service from council, made during After hours service (from 4.30pm until 8am) - Other request | 69% |
| REP3 | Financial management | 68% |
| REP2 | Trust | 66% |
| GOV1 | Decisions made by the council represent the best interests of the District | 65% |
| ES2_1 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - Animal Control | 63% |
| COM5 | Satisfied with how council keeps you informed | 63% |
| VM2_3 | I know how my rates are spent | 61% |
| PT2_3 | Exeloo toilets in Victoria Park | 61% |
| PT2_7 | Whangamomona public toilets | 55% |
| PT2_6 | TET Stadium public toilets | 54% |
| ES2_8 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - Other request | 54% |
| ES2_6 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - Alcohol Licensing | 52% |
| ES3_1 | Service from council, made during After hours service (from 4.30pm until 8am) - Animal Control | 50% |
| ES2_4 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - Building Consents | 48% |
| VM2_1 | Annual property rates are fair and reasonable | 46% |
| ES3_2 | Service from council, made during After hours service (from 4.30pm until 8am) - Noise | 25% |
| ES2_7 | Service from council, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) - Parking | 19% |
| PT2_8 | Morgan's Grave public toilets | 14% |

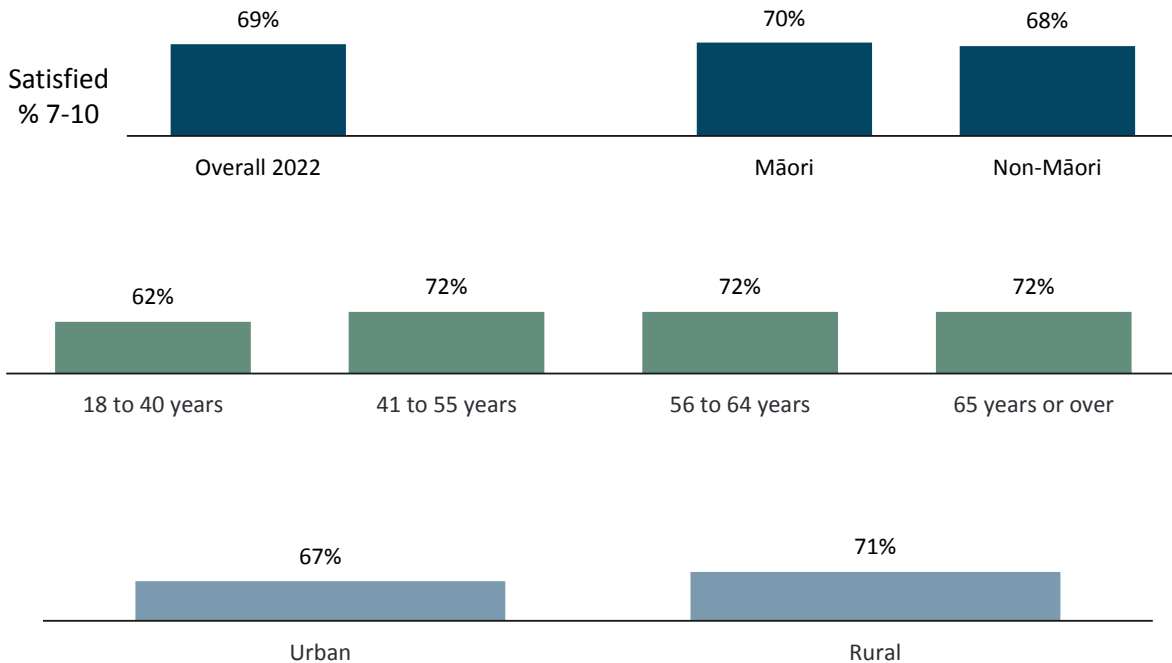
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Overall Satisfaction with the Council

Overall performance



- Over two in three residents (69%) are satisfied with Stratford District Council's *Overall performance*.
- Satisfaction is relatively constant across all demographics.



- Younger residents are slightly less likely to be satisfied overall than older members of the population.
- Rural residents are slightly more likely to be satisfied overall than urban residents.

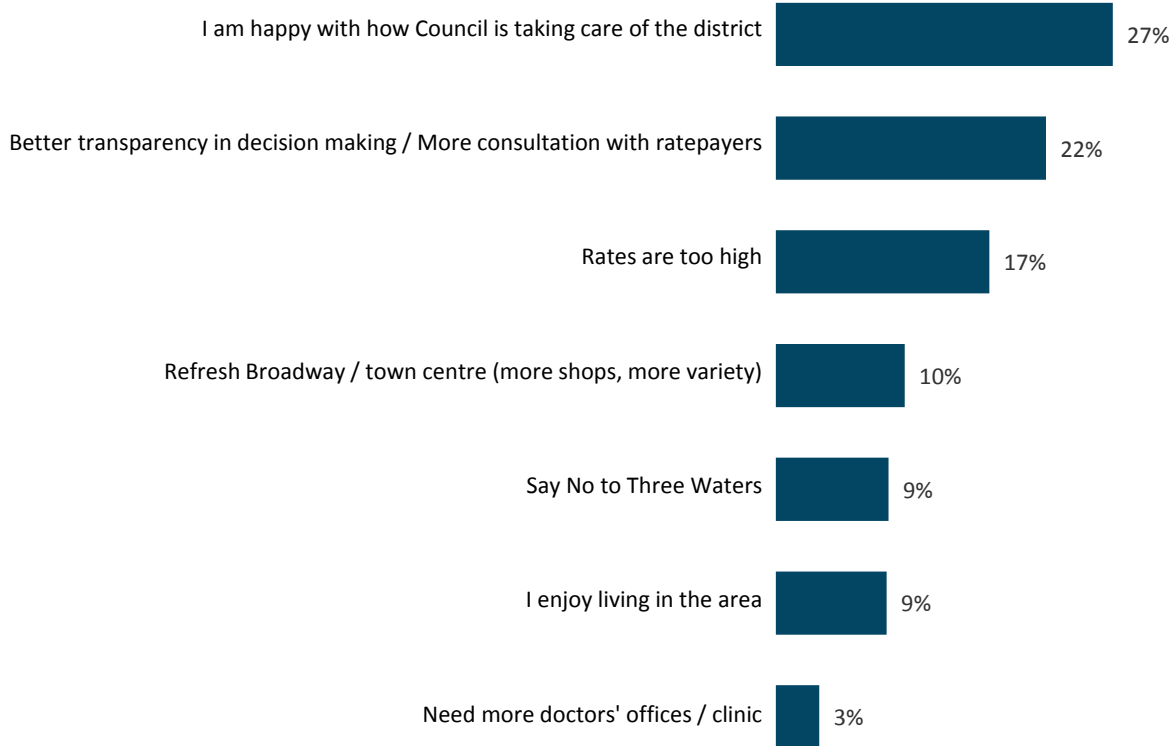
NOTES:


1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. OV1. When you think about Council overall, their image and reputation, the services and facilities they provide and the rates and fees that you pay, overall, how satisfied are you with Stratford District Council? n=383


Year-on-year Between demographics
 ▲ Significantly higher ▲ Significantly higher
 ▼ Significantly lower ▼ Significantly lower



General comments



- 
- As a ratepayer on a fixed income, I am finding it harder to cope with the rates increases every year. People should not be forced out of their homes for that reason.
 - Council has deferred many core functions to contractors who clearly take the money and provide little service for it. Poor monitoring of lack of performance is clearly evident. Cost savings by outsourcing are false if you don't invest in holding the contractors to account.
 - We have complained about the two dumped houses on Egmont Street in Midhirst. We complained that people have been hanging around and it is becoming a dumping ground for rubbish, up to this point our complaints have been ignored. Today we witnessed a body being removed from one of the houses by the Police, will the Council now take our complaints seriously?
 - I am concerned about the Council's involvement with the A&P Showgrounds. This is not an appropriate venture for Council involvement.

- 
- Compared to other Councils around Taranaki the Stratford Council does appear to have the best interest of the residents at heart. I believe there is a push to charge Water Rates coming which I completely disagree with. There is limited opportunity for work in Southern Taranaki so rates need to be kept to a minimum.
 - I love Stratford and have lived here all my life. I don't intend leaving anytime soon. Thanks to the council for all that you do, I know you get a bit of stick at times.
 - Good on you folk for your hard work, we appreciate it.
 - I appreciate the hard work done on essential services like roading, parks, and other shared facilities.
 - Do a good job overall with keeping rates down and yet spending our money wisely on making Stratford a good place to raise a family.
 - I want to say how impressed I am with the new bike park and pump track. It is a wonderful asset that is getting great use.

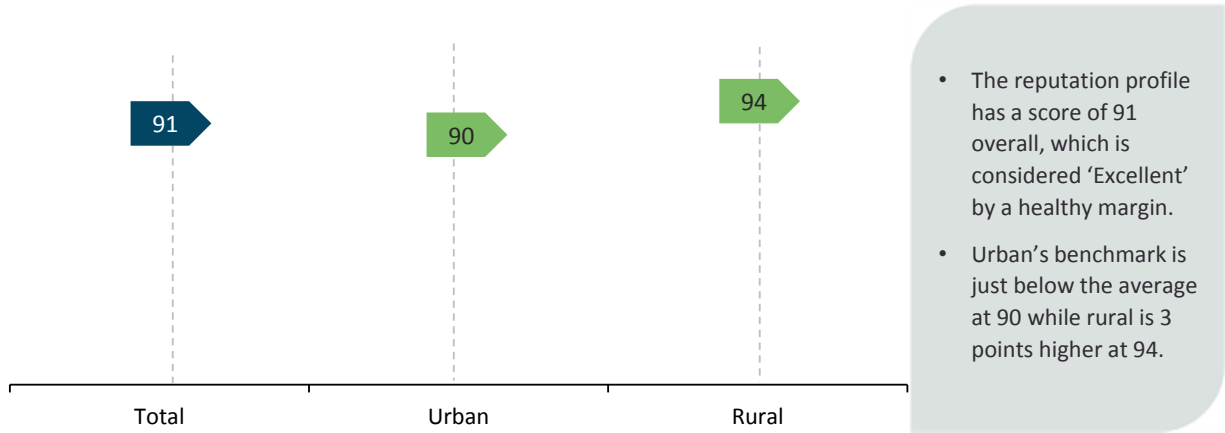
NOTES:
 1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
 2. OV4. Are there any other comments you would like to make about Stratford District Council?? n=135

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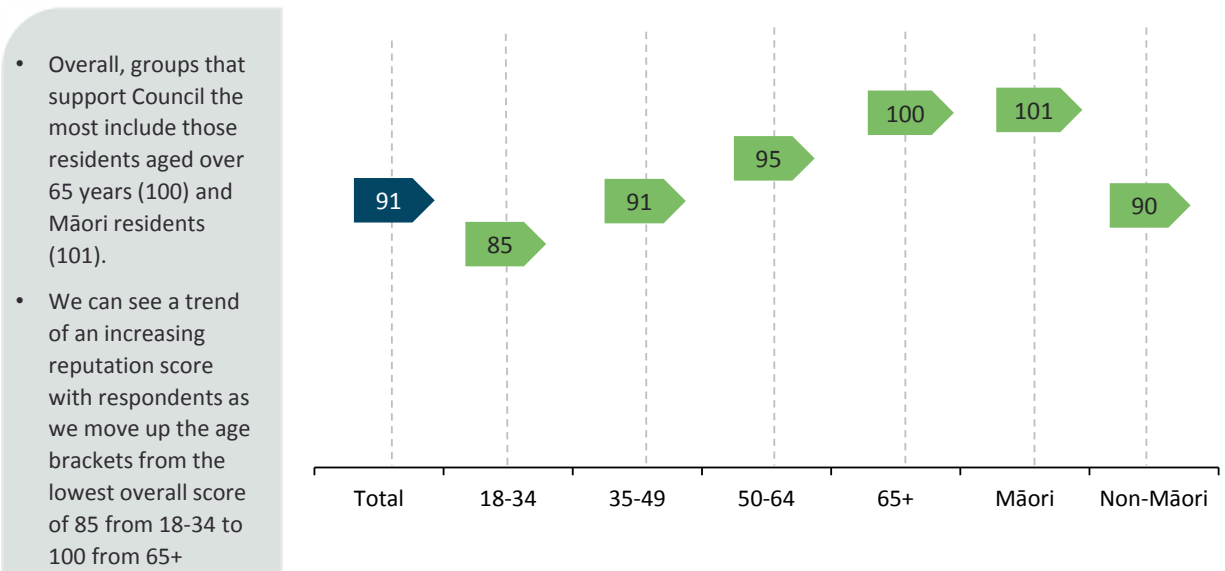
Reputation profile

Reputation benchmark

- The reputation benchmark is calculated by rescaling the *Overall reputation* measure to a new scale between -50 and +150 to improve granularity of the results.
- The benchmarking is done among different demographic groups to identify the communities that are least/most supportive of the Council.



- The reputation profile has a score of 91 overall, which is considered 'Excellent' by a healthy margin.
- Urban's benchmark is just below the average at 90 while rural is 3 points higher at 94.

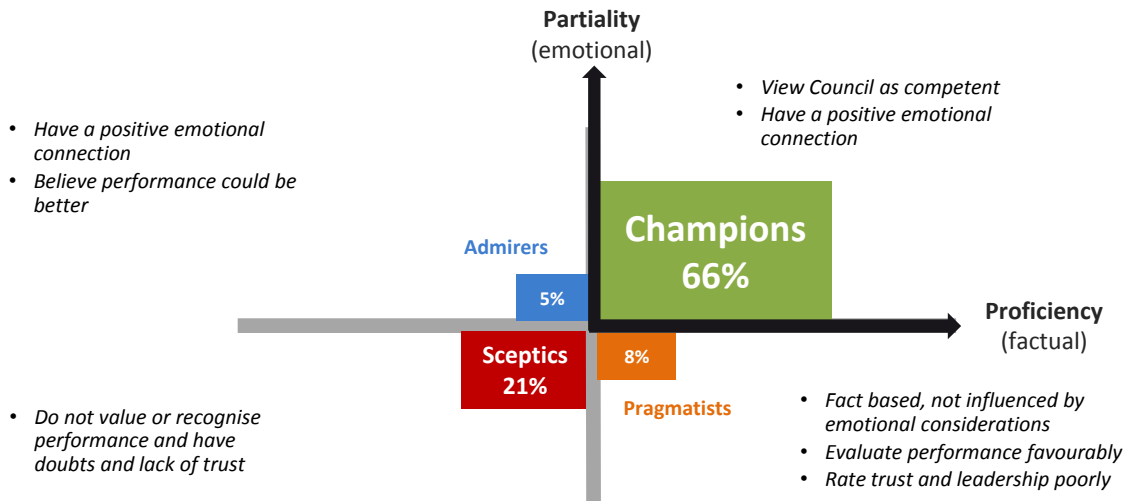


- Overall, groups that support Council the most include those residents aged over 65 years (100) and Māori residents (101).
- We can see a trend of an increasing reputation score with respondents as we move up the age brackets from the lowest overall score of 85 from 18-34 to 100 from 65+

| Key: | |
|-------|-----------------------|
| >80 | Excellent reputation |
| 60-79 | Acceptable reputation |
| <60 | Poor reputation |
| 150 | Maximum score |

NOTES:
 1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes 'Don't know' responses
 2. REP5. Everything considered, leadership, trust, financial management and quality of services provided, how would you rate the Stratford District Council for its overall reputation? n=377

Reputation Profile



66% of the residents are 'Champions' of the District Council, while just over two in ten (21%) are 'Sceptics'. The reputation profile shows that there is a considerably higher proportion of residents who have trust in decision making and the leadership of the council than those who do not trust the council.

Across the rural/urban split there is very little variation in council support. Urban respondents have slightly more 'Sceptics' (22%, rural – 19%) however they also have a higher proportion of 'Champions' (69% rural – 62%).

Resident's who identify as Māori have one of the highest proportions of 'Admirers' (9%) and are just as likely to be 'Champions' as other ethnicities

Residents aged over 65 are the largest proportion of 'Champions' (78%) and the second smallest proportion of 'Sceptics' (18%). Those aged 41-55 show the least support for the Council relative to the other age brackets with 26% of 'Sceptics' and 63% of 'Champions' however 63% 'Champions' in the least supportive bracket is a positive result.

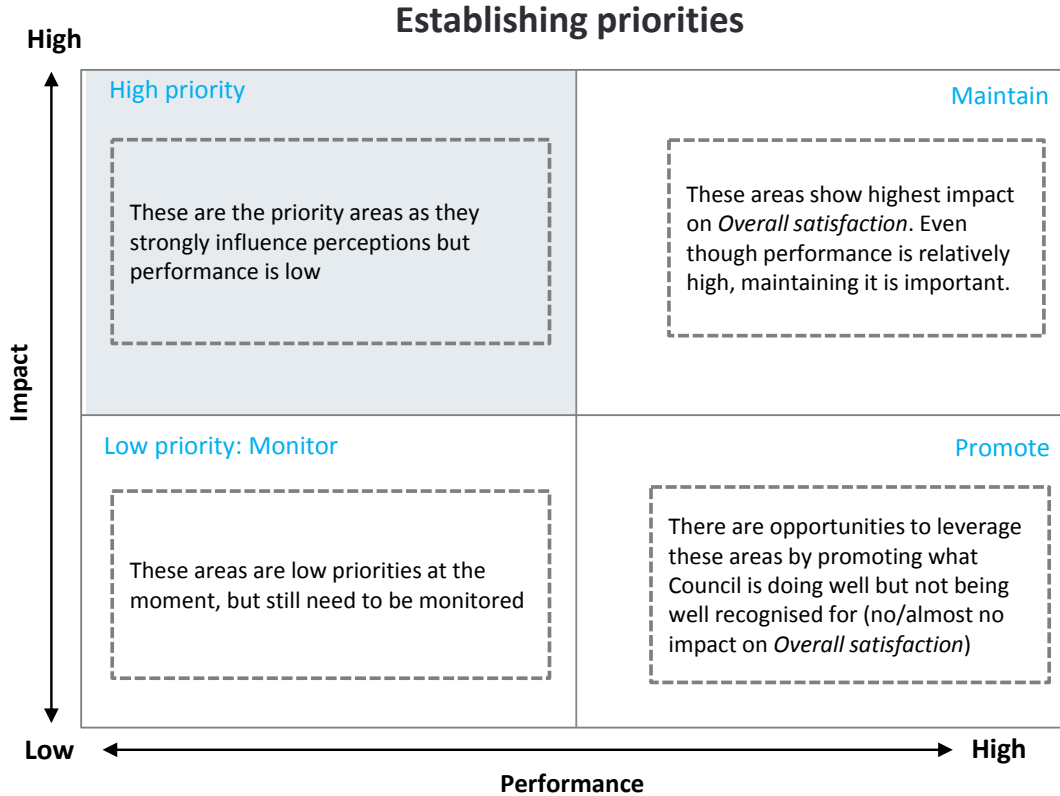
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. REP1. When you think about Council's role in creating a great district, how it promotes economic development, being in touch with the community and setting clear direction, how would you rate the Council for its leadership? n=362
3. REP2. Thinking about how open and transparent Council is, how council can be relied on to act honestly and fairly, and their ability to work in the best interests of the district, overall, how would you rate the Council in terms of the faith and trust you have in them? n=364
4. REP3. Now thinking about the Council's financial management – how appropriately it invests in the district, how wisely it spends and avoids waste, and its transparency around spending, how would you rate the Council overall for its financial management? n=325
5. REP4. When you think about everything that Council does, how would you rate the Council for the quality of the services and facilities they provide the Stratford District? n=377

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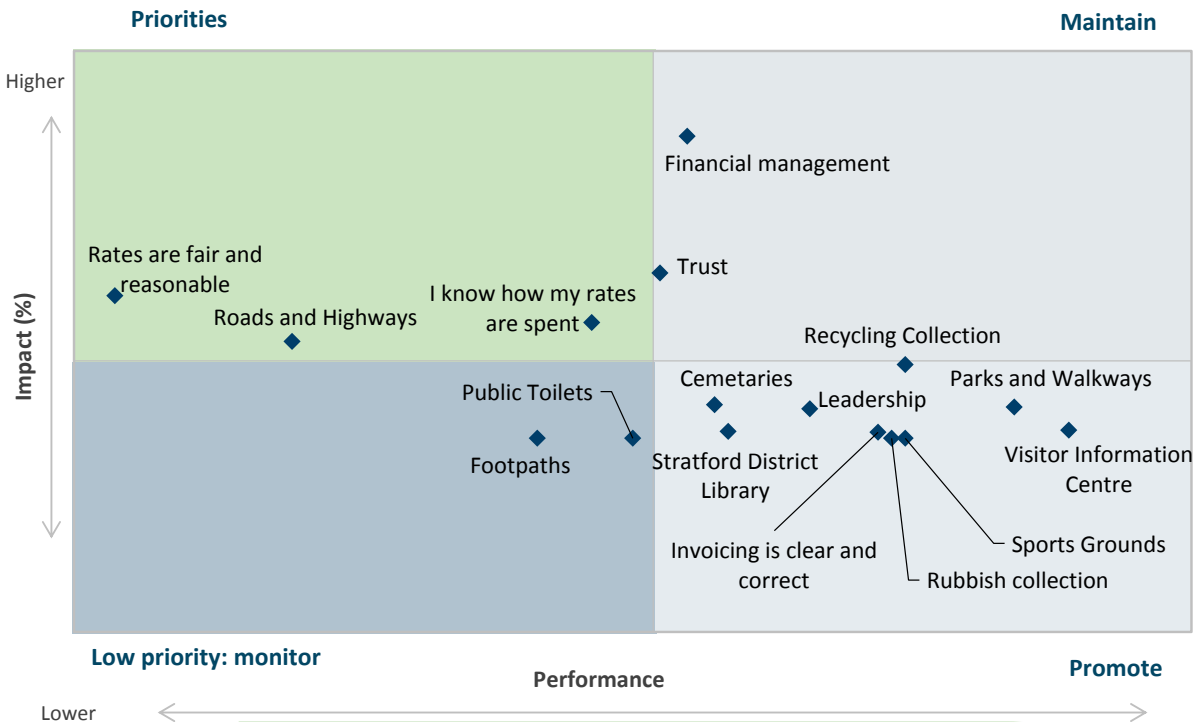
Drivers of satisfaction Priorities and opportunities

Establishing priorities - Matrix





Opportunities and priorities. Overall measures

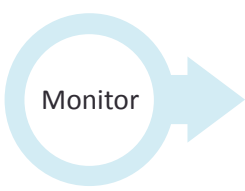


There are several priorities which have been identified as main areas to focus on over the next year in order to shift residents' overall perception of the Council:

- ✓ **Value for money.** *Rates are Fair and Reasonable*, and *I know how my rates are spent* are closely related and fall under our "Value for money" category. Rates are a divisive topic in the verbatim with many comments noting that Stratford has a small rate pool and many of their pain points (like roads and highways) are exceptionally expensive to fix. However, clearer communication with the community around how rates are being spent may alleviate some of the frustrations of those who rank these points low.
- ✓ **Roads and highways.** "*Potholes*" are mentioned by more than 10% of the entire sample (n=43). The plants/vegetation in the main street roundabouts is restricting visibility and is a safety concern for respondents. There are a few respondents recognizing the scope and cost that these repairs would take but overall, this is a major pain point for respondents.



The majority of services provided by Council fall into this category for Stratford. They are rated relatively high by the residents, but don't have as much impact, are usually underrated and worth promoting by the Council. *Parks and Walkways* were mentioned often as a point of pride for the residents and the *Visitor information centre* overall has glowing reviews.

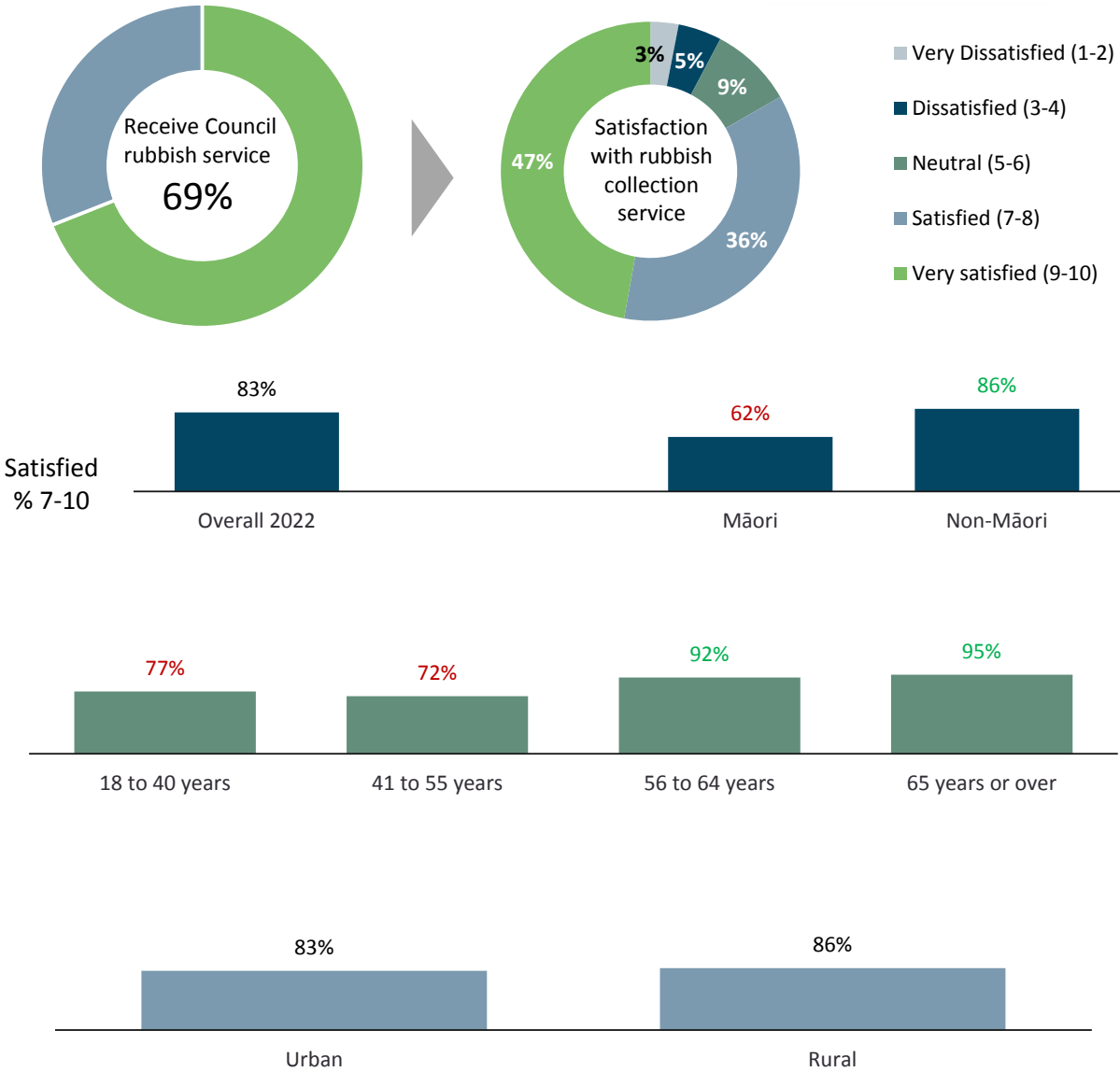


Even though in the short-term, improvements in this area would not have a large influence over the overall perception of Council, this can change if the priorities for residents' shift. *Public toilets* and *Footpaths* fall into this category, both have noted improvements in the comments from the Centennial toilets and new concrete footpaths in town, but overall residents remain unhappy with the performance.

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Waste management

Services and Facilities; Rubbish service - Satisfaction



- More than four in five residents (83%) are satisfied with the council’s rubbish collection service in Stratford.
- Māori respondents were significantly less satisfied with the council’s rubbish service (62%) than other demographics (86%).
- Almost every respondent in the 65+ age bracket were satisfied with the council’s rubbish service (95%).

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don’t know responses.
2. RC1. Is your property receiving the Council rubbish service? n=403
3. RC2. Overall, how satisfied are you with Council’s rubbish collection service? n=320

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Services and Facilities; Recycling service - Satisfaction



- Another strong overall score (84%) respondents were slightly more satisfied with recycling (84%) than rubbish collection (83%).
- More than nine in ten respondents from both the 56 to 64-year age group (94%) and 65 years and older (92%) are satisfied with the service.
- There is no discrepancy between urban and rural respondents' satisfaction (84%) .

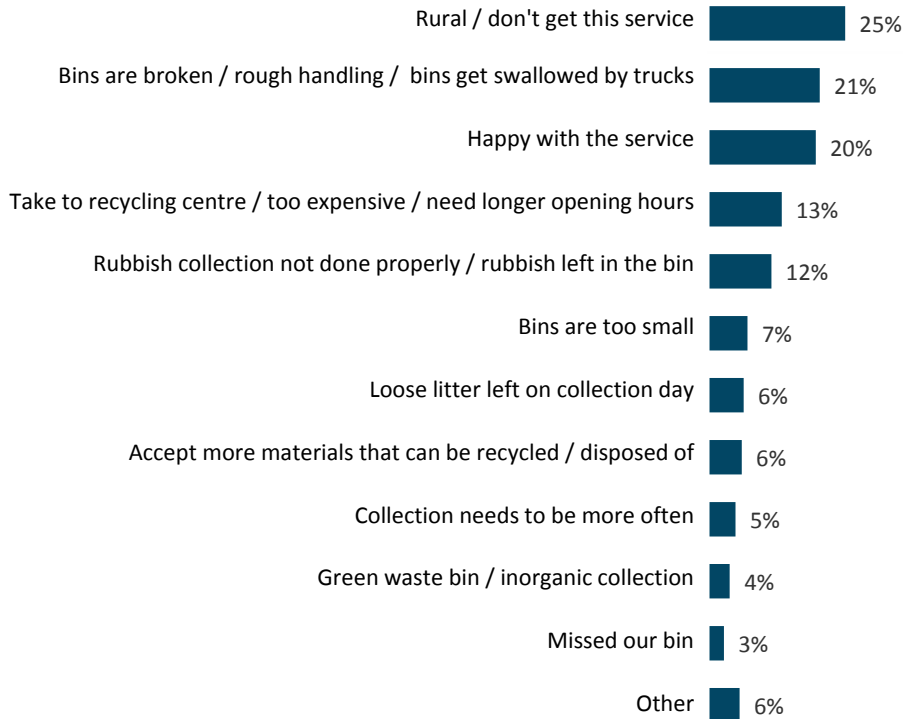
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. RC3. Is your property receiving the Council recycling service? n=401
3. RC4. Overall, how satisfied are you with Council's recycling collection service? n=313

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower



Services and Facilities; Rubbish and Recycling service - Comments



- Broken glass on the side of roads after the glass recycling collection has been is hazardous to children and cyclists particularly.
- Drivers need to stop when they are picking up the bins. Rubbish is being left on the side on the roads.
- I am annoyed we are not on the rubbish collection route. Most councils are far better like Nelson City Council which collects 30kms from the central business district.
- I am ashamed that we send rubbish to Marton.
- I have a lot of trouble with the rubbish bin. Sometimes only half is emptied and there is rubbish on the lawn and roadside.
- I have noticed that one of the employer's drivers of rubbish and recycling drop the bins roughly and bins are getting broken. There are occasions when bins are lying down or placed on the road for the full length of the street.



- As a rural resident we do not receive a rubbish or recycling collection. We collect our recycling and take it to the Stratford rubbish dump. The lady who runs the dump does such a great job. She is always super helpful and friendly. She also adheres to strict health and safety procedures as I wasn't allowed in once as I had jandals on. Didn't make that same mistake twice!
- Great service especially as it continues on all statutory holidays.
- I am very impressed with Council's staff. They immediately fixed the lid on my bin after a phone call.
- I regularly use the recycling centre - it is an essential well-run service.
- Rubbish is collected regularly, and I have no complaints.
- The lady at the transfer station deserves a pay rise. She keeps that place running smoothly and encourages us to go back.

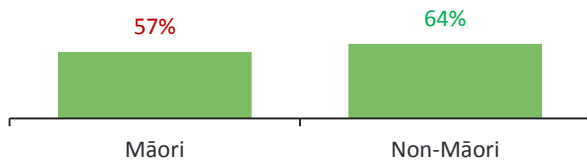
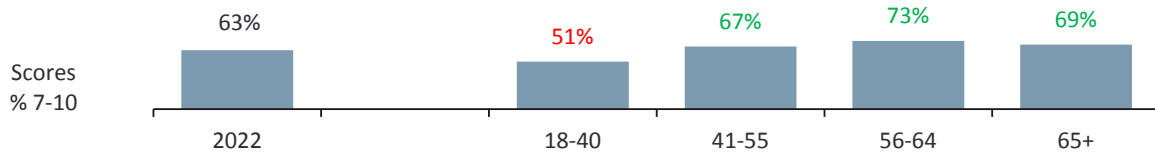
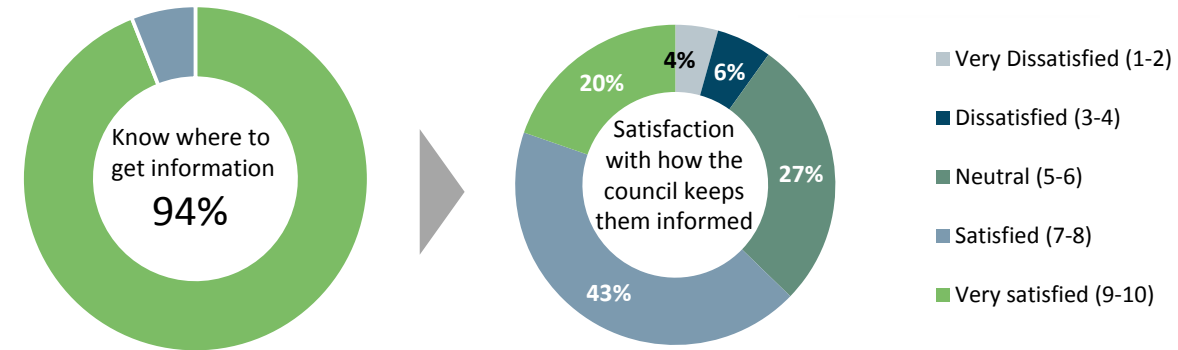
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. RC5. Are there comments you would like to make about the Council's rubbish and recycling collection service? n=125

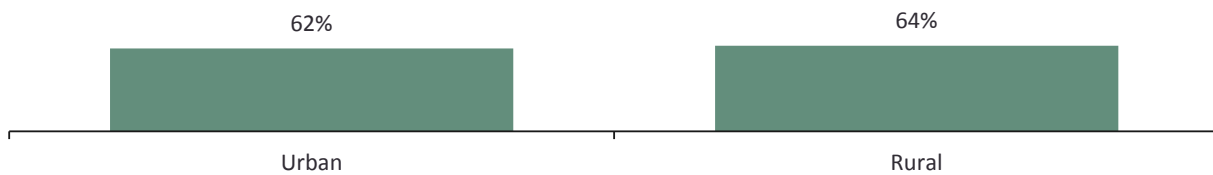
DRAFT

Communication and engagement

Public information



- Almost every respondent (94%) knows where to get Stratford District Council information.
- More than 3 in 5 respondents (63%) are satisfied with how the council keeps them informed.



- The 18–40-year age bracket were significantly less satisfied (51%) than all other age brackets.
- Residents that identify as Māori were significantly less satisfied with how the council keeps them informed than other ethnicities.
- Results were similar across the rural and urban split.

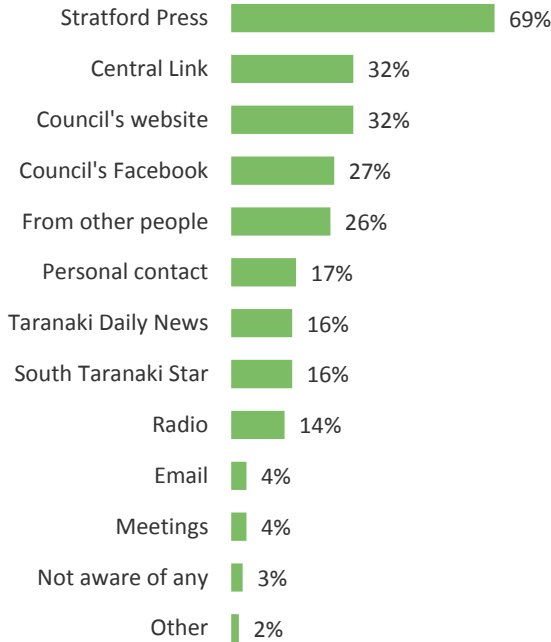
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413 excludes 'Don't know' responses.
2. COM1. Do you know where to get Stratford District Council information if you want it? n=392
3. COM5. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'very dissatisfied' and 10 is 'very satisfied', how satisfied are you with how Council keeps you informed? n=381

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Public information continued

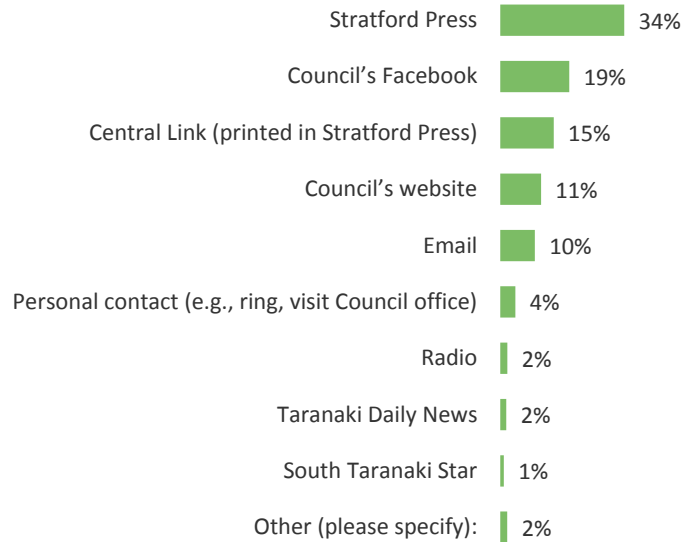
Main way of staying informed



- Almost seven in ten respondents (69%) are currently keeping informed on council information through the Stratford Press.
- The Council's website appears to be a useful source of information with almost a third (32%) of respondents using it to stay informed about the council.

- Over half of respondents (52%) would prefer to be kept up to date through printed press, primarily via the Stratford Press (34%) and Central Link (15%).
- Two in five respondents (40%) would prefer to be kept up to date digitally primarily through the Council's Facebook (19%), the Council's website (11%), or by Email (10%).

Preferred way to keep up to date



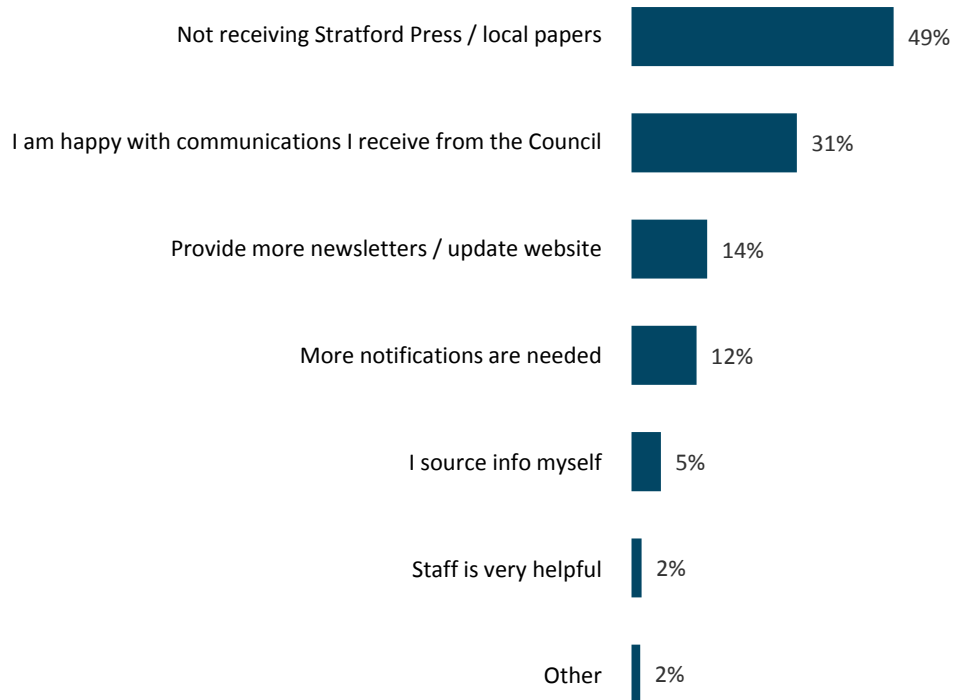

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413 excludes 'Don't know' responses.
2. COM2. Where do you mainly see, read, or hear information about the Council? Please select all that apply. n=413
3. COM3. What would be your preferred way to keep up to date with what Stratford District Council is doing? (Please select one.) n=399


Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower



Comments on information

- *The Council website is not easy to navigate. There needs to be some input from normal users rather than people who are familiar with it.*
- *Due to a lack of delivery persons, the Stratford Press has not been delivered to much of Pembroke Road for the last six months.*
- *Fix the electronic noticeboard at the northern end of Broadway. It has been out for several months.*
- *I don't read the Stratford Press - it does not address issues in a true objectionable manner.*
- *I have not had the Stratford Press or South Taranaki Star delivered since January.*
- *In spite of an upgrade, the website remains difficult to use/navigate (particularly to locate relevant information).*



- *I enjoy reading the Mayor's columns. He communicates well.*
- *Facebook is handy for urgent notifications such as water leaks. Everybody receives The Stratford Press, so good for information about future happenings.*
- *It's great to see the recycling information has been updated and is now clear and precise.*
- *The staff are helpful in person and on the phone.*
- *They have always been available when needed.*
- *I think they are doing well. I also like the short news in with my rates notice.*
- *We receive more information in Stratford in the Hawera Star. The Stratford Press needs to be more proactive.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. COM4. Are there comments you would like to make about the communications provided by Stratford District Council? n=58

DRAFT

Regulatory Services

Contact with the council

| Reason for contact | 2022 |
|---|------|
| Animal control | 7% |
| Land Information Memorandum (LIMS) | 2% |
| District planning and Resource Consents | 4% |
| Building Consents | 7% |
| Food control | - |
| Alcohol licensing | 3% |
| Parking | 2% |
| Noise | 3% |
| Other | 6% |
| None of these | 75% |

- **Animal control** was contacted by 25 respondents during business hours and 16 after hours. During business hours 16 (64%) of the respondents who contacted the council scored the service between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10) while 6 who contacted after hours scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).
- **Land Information Memorandum (LIMS)** was a reason for contact for 8 respondents. 6 of these respondents scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).
- **District Planning and Resource Consent** was a reason for contact for 19 respondents, 11 (70%) of these respondents scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).
- **Building Consent** was a reason for contact for 23 respondents. 10 (48%) of these respondents scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).
- **Food control** was the reason for contact for 1 respondent they scored the service of the council *Excellent* (9-10).
- **Alcohol Licensing** was a reason for contact for 7 respondents. 3 of these respondents scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).
- **Parking** was a reason for contact for 10 respondents. 4 of these respondents scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).
- **Noise** was a reason for after-hours contact for 10 respondents. 3 of these respondents scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).
- **Other requests** were the reason for contact for 30 respondents 23 during business hours and 7 after hours. During business hours 11 (54%) of the respondents who contacted during business hours scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10) while 3 who contacted after hours scored the service of the council between *Good* and *Excellent* (7-10).

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. ES1. In the last twelve months, have you had any direct involvement or contact with Council in relation to any of the following? Please select all that apply. n=413
3. ES2. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'poor' and 10 is 'excellent', please rate the service from Council, in the following areas, made during Business hours service (from 8am until 4.30pm) in the last twelve months.
4. Animal control n=25; LIMS n=8; District planning / resource consents n=19; Building consents n=23, Food control n=1, Alcohol licensing n=7, Parking n=10, Noise n=23.

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower



Comments on improvements of waste management



- *Barking dogs are a major problem. Owners need contacting to control their dogs or get fined.*
- *Council's good dog owner rebate is pretty restrictive. We shifted between the close-off time for the rebate and the new licensing but were not provided with any leniency on the rebate! Poor deal.*
- *I am extremely opposed to industrial noise in an urban area. This compounds on everyday life. I cannot enjoy the outside environment with grinders, hammering, compressors and stock cars revving persistently on the boundaries.*
- *More active noise control needed regarding the speedway. Parking at events on Flint Road needs controlling.*
- *Please could the hedging on the roundabouts be removed. It is very hard to see what direction the traffic is going.*
- *I contacted the Council about the appalling state our road was left in after it had been graded. Never heard back, and nothing was done.*
- *Their Animal Control is not doing their job as I have caught five opossum in Midhirst in the last 3 months.*
- *I hope they are watching all these subdivisions happening out in the country, and perhaps limit how many sections can be on a right of way, 6 sections /houses really makes it a road, with a huge increase in traffic being noted and in some cases two tiny homes added onto an existing small section, it just doesn't seem right.*
- *There were hidden costs during the process that came as a surprise at the end (e.g. fees to move inspection dates and CCC technical processing fees). These needs to be made visible upfront.*
- *I received a complaint because I used a product which was purchased from town to try and keep the neighbours six cats out of my vegetable garden. I got the reprimand, not her cats.*



- *Excellent information from the building section.*
- *We have worked with the council recently for our business, with trade waste regulations and new liquor licensing and resource consent and found the council to be very helpful on these issues.*
- *We met with our roading Councillor over our flooding issues in Toko Road.*
- *I have a good rapport with the Community Development Manager, Chade Julie.*
- *Awesome team.*

NOTES:

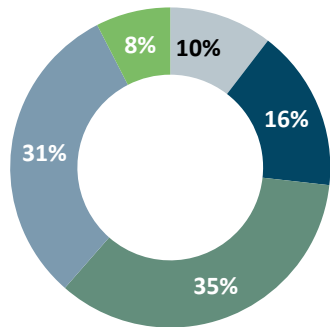
1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. ES4. Are there comments you would like to make about Council's environmental services? n=42

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Roads and footpaths

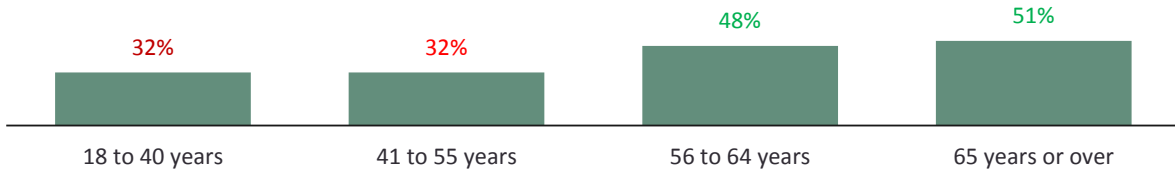


Satisfaction with the residential and rural roads



- Very Dissatisfied (1-2)
- Dissatisfied (3-4)
- Neutral (5-6)
- Satisfied (7-8)
- Very satisfied (9-10)

• 39% of residents are satisfied with the Residential and rural roads in the Stratford District.



- There is no variance in satisfaction between residents who identify as Māori and other ethnicities (both 39%).
- The 56 to 64 and 65+ age brackets (48% and 51% respectively) are significantly more satisfied than both the 18 to 40 (32%) and 41- to 55-year-old (32%) age brackets.
- There is a significant decrease in satisfaction between Urban (45%) and Rural (39%) respondents.

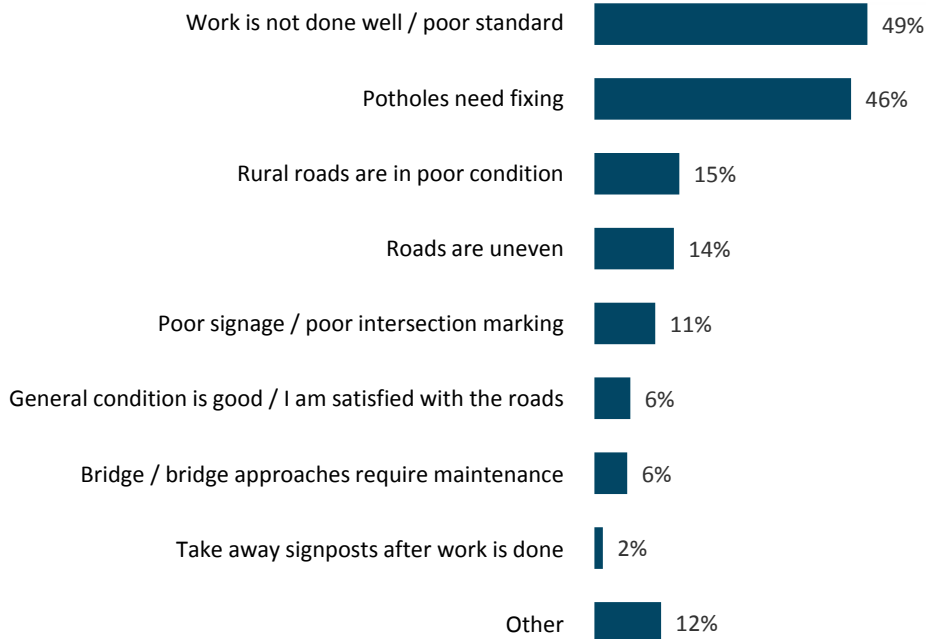
NOTES:


1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. RF1. Using a scale of 1-10 where 1 is very dissatisfied and 10 is very satisfied, overall, how satisfied are you with the residential and rural roads in the Stratford District (NOT including the state highways)? n=391

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower




Residential and Rural roads - Comments





- *A lot of roads are sorely in need of maintenance.*
- *A pedestrian crossing is needed to cross Broadway North, for example by Broadway and Pembroke Road.*
- *After so much work has been done on main road why are we still finding potholes in the road? Surely these should have been addressed by now? It looks like it will need redoing in the very near future. Lets get it right then.*
- *Broadway in town needs repairs and there needs to be some strong pressure on Waka Kotahi to fix this.*
- *I would score zero if I could, as they are about as bad as they can be.*
- *Logging trucks are making a mess on our back country roads.*
- *Many of the bridge approaches particularly on Opunake Road (HMPV Route!) are very severe (sudden vertical change in grade) for heavy vehicles. A number of maintenance projects have not been resurfaced for months, some up to a year. (Flint Road W) are poorly delineated with TMP's (many are non-existent).*



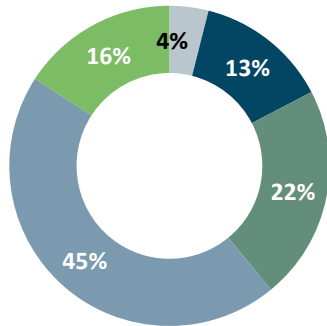
- *For a small town, I think they are good.*
- *I realise there are a lot of roads in Stratford district to be maintained with only a small amount of ratepayers, so not a bad job overall.*
- *Roading is always an issue. We have a lot of roads, very variable weather and lots of trucking. Pleased that the gorge road is being done.*
- *The roads maintained by SDC are in far better condition than those maintained by NZTA.*
- *Very good in general. I can't think of a stretch of road (that's not a highway) that has been plagued with potholes. The road works up Pembroke Rd seems to be dragging on. To be fair I don't know the work scope but looks complicated and time consuming. The State Highways are a concern, but I know this is not within the council jurisdiction/control.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. RF1a. Are there comments you would like to make about the roading network in the District? n=127

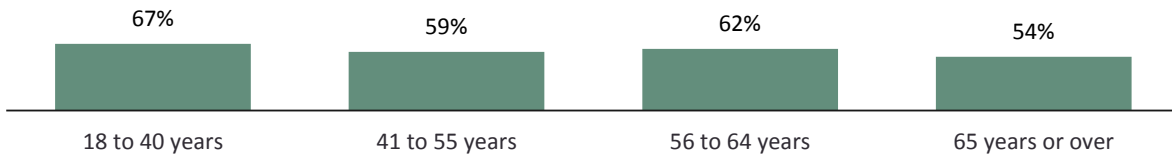


Stratford District Council footpaths - Satisfaction



- Very Dissatisfied (1-2)
- Dissatisfied (3-4)
- Neutral (5-6)
- Satisfied (7-8)
- Very satisfied (9-10)

• 61% of respondents are satisfied with the Stratford District Council's footpaths.



- Residents who identify as Māori are significantly more satisfied with the footpaths (79%) than other ethnicities.
- Satisfaction remains relatively constant across age brackets.
- Both urban and rural respondents are equally satisfied (61%) with the footpaths in the Stratford District.

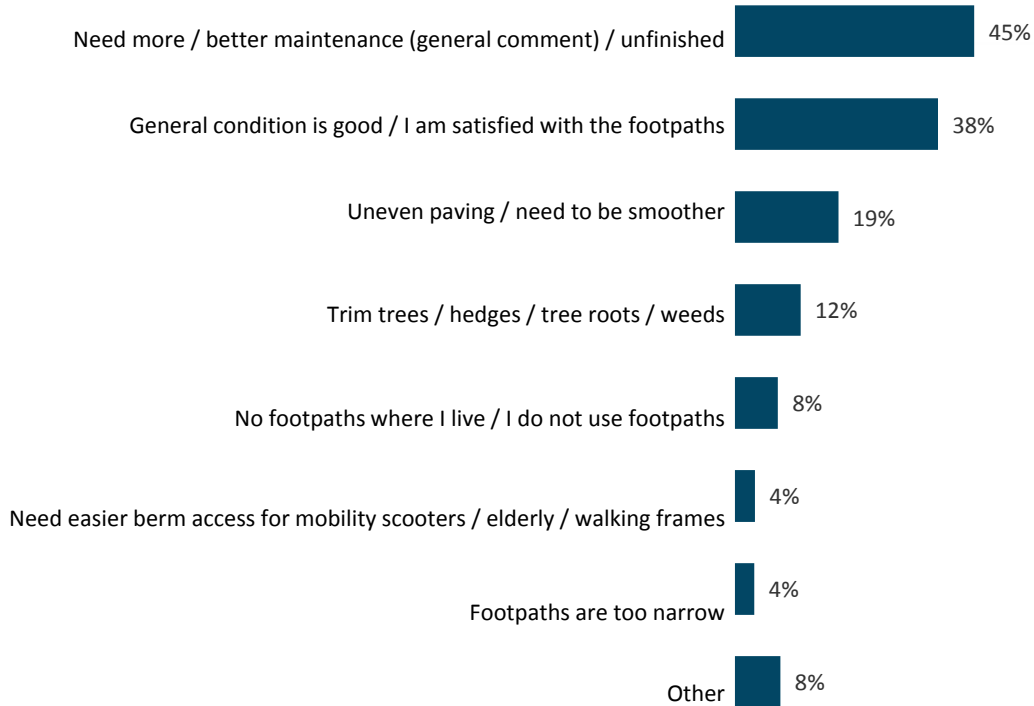

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. RF2. Using the same 1-10 scale, overall, how satisfied are you with the Stratford District Council footpaths? n=383

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower



Stratford District Council footpaths - Comments

- All footpaths need attention not just the main streets e.g. Regan Street. We spend most of our free time when we do not work, cleaning the footpath in front of our house (for example) due to weeds growing everywhere and to make sure foot traffic (which is a lot) do not fall over, this should not be our job when we pay so much rates already.
- I have been waiting for quite a few years now for footpaths to be installed at the end of town that has a Daycare Centre situated on it. It is disgraceful that Council will happily issue consents for the installation of a Daycare Centre but does nothing to ensure the roading and footpath infrastructure adequately caters to it.
- I would like to see footpaths built along Orlando Street where there are currently none, and also along Cordelia Street at the Warwick Road end. This would make it safer for the pedestrians who use these roads.



- A lot of improvements have been made recently.
- All the repairs and new concrete are making the pathways great to walk on and nice to look at.
- Getting a lot better with the new ones being done, hope this continues throughout the rest of town.
- Good to see the upgrades happening, like the wider footpaths.
- I see a lot of new concrete paths going in or being upgraded. It certainly beautifies the streets and also makes them safer for the elderly who walk them. The new footpath around the south end of Margret Street is the standard to which all footpaths should be upgraded to.
- I'm very happy with the new footpaths.

NOTES:

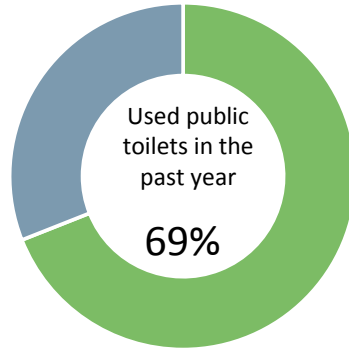
1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. RF2a. Are there comments you would like to make about the District's footpaths? n=155

DRAFT

Public facilities and services



Public toilets – Overall satisfaction, visitation and comments



- Usage of public toilets are high with 69% of respondents using at least one within the last 12 months .

| 'Users' In last 12 months | 2022 |
|---|------|
| Town Centre toilets on Broadway (behind the glockenspiel) | 42% |
| Centennial Restroom toilets | 28% |
| TET Stadium public toilets | 23% |
| Exeloo toilets in Victoria Park | 17% |
| Percy Thomson Complex public toilets | 16% |
| Stratford Bike Park toilets | 15% |
| Whangamomona public toilets | 7% |
| Kopuatama Cemetery public toilets | 6% |
| Morgan's Grave public toilets | 3% |
| None of these | 31% |

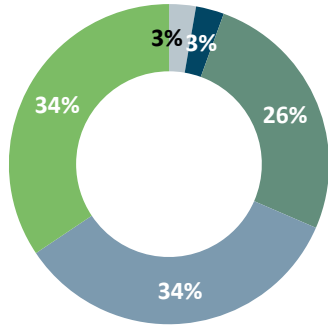
- Usage is especially high for the toilet on Broadway (42%) followed by *Centennial Restroom* (28%) and *Tet Stadium public toilets* (23%)
- Usage of the *Whangamomona public toilets* (7%) *Kopuatama Cemetery public toilets* (6%) and *Morgan's Grave public toilets* (3%) are especially low, only 11 individual respondents reported to have used *Morgan's Grave public toilet* in the last year.

NOTES:

- Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
- PT1. Which of the following public toilets have you used in the past year? Please select all that apply. n=413
- PT3. Overall, how satisfied are you with the District's public toilets? n=241

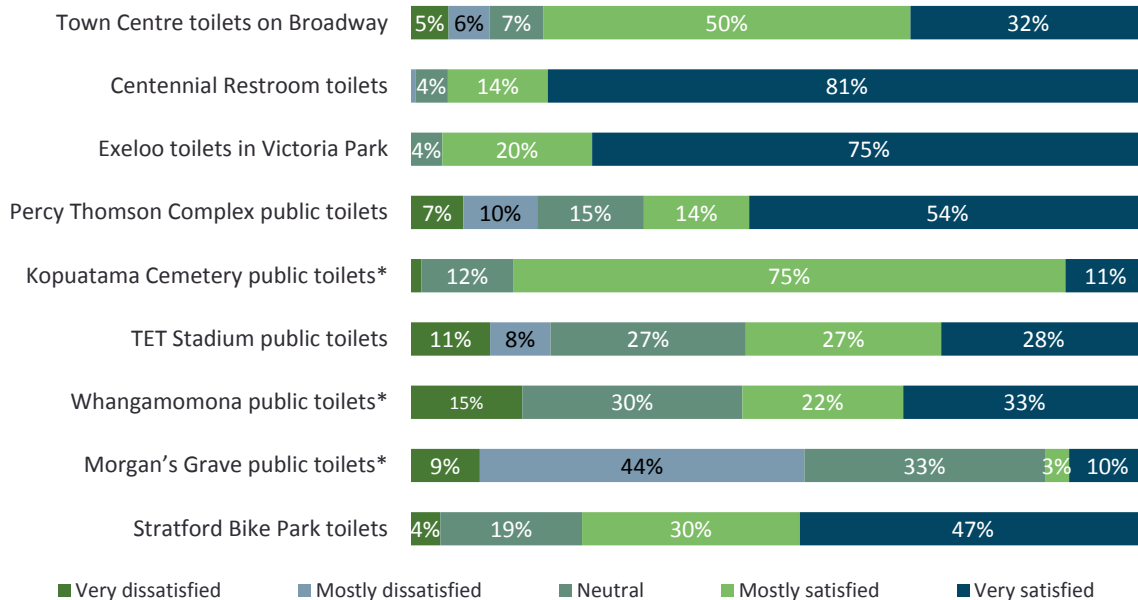


Public Toilets - Satisfaction



- Very Dissatisfied (1-2)
- Dissatisfied (3-4)
- Neutral (5-6)
- Satisfied (7-8)
- Very satisfied (9-10)

• Overall, almost 7 in 10 users (68%) were either satisfied (34%) or very satisfied (34%) with the public toilets in Stratford District.



- Centennial Restroom toilets have the highest proportion of respondents reporting to be highly satisfied (81%).
- Kopuatama Cemetery, Exeloo toilets in Victoria Park, and Centennial Restroom toilets all have very high combinations of Satisfied and Very Satisfied results (86%, 95%, and 95% respectively).
- Morgan's Grave toilet has a significantly higher proportion of respondents reporting to be mostly dissatisfied (44%) which may explain the previous slides poor usage.


NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. PT2. Using the same 1-10 rating scale, how satisfied are you with the overall level of service provided in the District's public toilets? (Please rate your satisfaction for every public toilet you have used in the past year.)
3. * Caution: Small sample size (n<30). Results are indicative only.

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Public Toilets - Comments

- 31% of respondents were happy with the public toilets.
- Other major areas of concerns were Maintenance (58%) and Vandalism (13%).



- *A mirror would be a good addition. The Centennial Restrooms have been renovated and it is shameful to think vandalism has occurred there.*
- *Bike park toilets were closed one weekend with no sign out. Hard when you have young children needing to go to the toilet and they are closed.*
- *Centennial Restroom toilets are great when open and not vandalised. There needs to be clearer signage when the restrooms are open and visible from the road.*
- *I honestly don't use any toilets aside from the Centennial ones now that they've been redone and the Percy Thomson ones because the rest of them are too gross 99% of the time. The Victoria Park and TET toilets are always filthy due to high use. I will hold on until I can go elsewhere. As for the Forgotten World Highway toilets I would rather stop to go on the side of the road when there is less traffic. I haven't used the clocktower ones in a very long time as I often feel unsafe.*

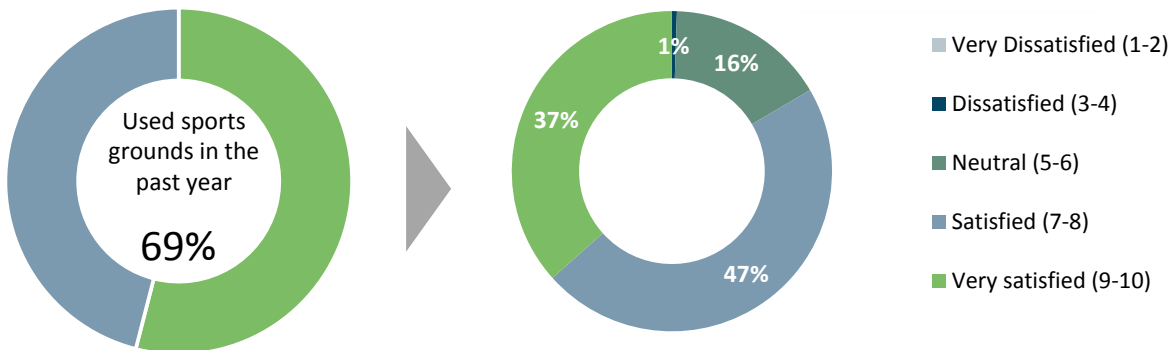


- *I only use the Percy Thomson and Centennial Restroom toilets as I can guarantee they will be clean and nothing will be broken.*
- *Good to see the renovations for the Centennial restrooms. My grandchildren use these grounds and are very satisfied.*
- *Percy Thomson toilets are always clean and are fantastic. The Victoria Park toilets are just okay. I'm not a fan of the Exeloo type toilets.*
- *The Centennial Restrooms are excellent.*
- *The Council has done a very good job at restoring the Centennial Restrooms. I was sad to see that it was vandalized.*
- *The public toilets I used were nice and spacey with room enough for me to bring my pram inside, which was great!*
- *They are clean and tidy. The upgrade of the Centennial Restrooms is very good.*

NOTES:

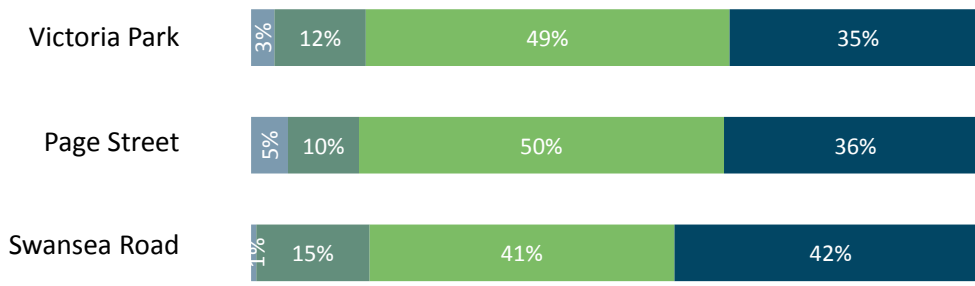
1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. PT4. Are there comments you would like to make about the District's public toilets? n=73

Sports grounds – Visitation and Satisfaction



| 'Users' In last 12 months | 2022 |
|---------------------------|------|
| Victoria Park | 47% |
| Page Street | 28% |
| Swansea Road | 13% |
| None of these | 46% |

- Just over half of respondents (54%) have reported to have visited a sports ground in Stratford District over the last year.
- *Victoria Park* has had significantly more use or visitors in the last 12 months (47% of respondents) than either *Page Street* (28%) or *Swansea Road* (13%).



- Overall satisfaction with sports grounds in Stratford are high (84%) with almost half (47%) of respondents being *Satisfied* and almost two in five (37%) *Very Satisfied*.
- Satisfaction levels are high across all sports grounds.

NOTES:
 1. Sample: 2022 n=000; Excludes don't know responses.
 2. SP1. Which of the following sports grounds have you used or visited in the past year? Please select all that apply. n=413
 3. SP3. Overall, how satisfied are you with the District's sports grounds? n=157

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Sports grounds - Comments

- Just over half of respondents (54%) have reported to have visited a sports ground in Stratford District over the last year.
- *Victoria Park* has had significantly more use or visitors in the last 12 months (47% of respondents) than either *Page Street* (28%) or *Swansea Road* (13%).



- *Field number one at Victoria Park needs adequate drainage.*
- *Frustrating to see a few dog owners not picking up after their dogs in these areas.*
- *The grass is not mowed often enough. When it is, there are big clumps of grass left behind and it looks terrible.*
- *Victoria Park needs fixing. The footpaths by the swings are a tripping hazard as my wife tripped over a bump in the path.*
- *Victoria Park needs to be policed more in the early evening as groups of young people are getting into mischief.*
- *We haven't got many and the drainage on number 1 and two fields at Victoria is very poor especially during the winter months.*
- *Yes, please leave one of the new toilets at Page Street grounds open so people walking in the park can access it if need be.*



- *A good effort by contractors in maintaining the sports grounds.*
- *Could have more rubbish bins otherwise good!*
- *My grandchildren use these grounds and are very satisfied.*
- *Overall, pretty good, the bike park is good. Maybe more flowering gardens.*
- *Victoria Park cricket ground was vastly improved this year with the help of the high school mowing it to a summer length.*
- *We don't use the grounds, but they all look very nice.*
- *We're lucky to have so many in our town.*
- *Grounds are well looked after.*

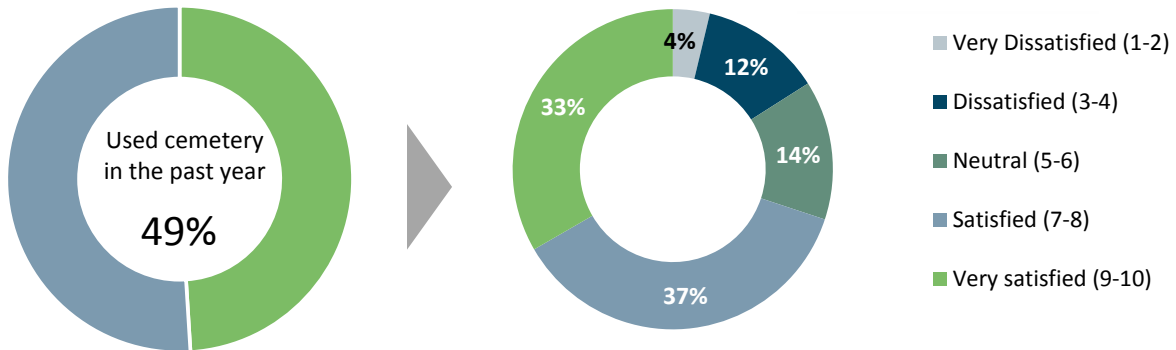
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. SP4. Are there comments you would like to make about the District's sports grounds? n=42

Between demographics

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Cemeteries – Visitation, Satisfaction and Comments



| Visitation in the last 12 months | 2022 |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Kopuatama | 45% |
| Midhirst | 3% |
| None of these | 51% |

- Just under half of respondents (49%) have reported to have visited a cemetery in Stratford District over the last year.
- *Koputama Cemetery* has had significantly more use or visitors in the last 12 months (45% of respondents) than *Midhirst Cemetery* (3%).

| Top Priorities | |
|---|-----|
| Need better maintenance (e.g. mowing, fill the hollows, etc). | 75% |
| Happy with the state of cemeteries in the district. | 21% |
| Other | 15% |

Other responses included;

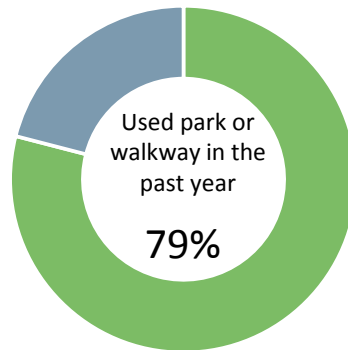
- *The only issue I had was at Christmastime when they had no water for days.*
- *I visited there last week, and the rabbits are digging in the cemeteries.*
- *Seats and trees for shade are needed within the cemetery.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. CEM1. Which of the following cemeteries have you visited in the past year? Please select all that apply.. n=413
3. CEM2. How satisfied are you with the overall level of service provided in the District's cemeteries? n=202.
4. CEM3. Are there comments you would like to make about the District's cemeteries? n=68

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Parks and walkways – Visitation



- Usage and visitation is especially high when it comes to *Parks and walkways* in Stratford District, with almost four in five (79%) respondents reporting to have used at least one in the last year.

| 'Users' In last 12 months | 2022 |
|---|------|
| King Edward Park | 54% |
| Three Bridges Trail | 53% |
| Victoria Park | 41% |
| Playgrounds in Victoria or King Edward Park | 36% |
| Carrington walkway | 35% |
| Western Loop walkway | 33% |
| Eastern Loop walkway | 31% |
| Windsor Park | 16% |
| Adrian Street Reserve | 4% |
| None of these | 21% |

- More than half of respondents reported to have used *King Edward Park* (54%) or *Three Bridges Trail* (53%) in the last year.
- Windsor Park* and *Adrian Street Reserve* saw very low usage among respondents (16% and 4%) respectively.

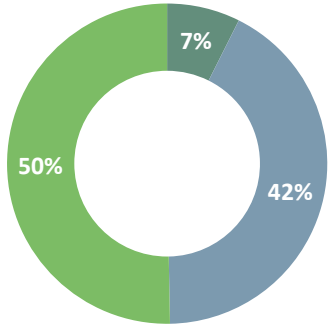
NOTES:

- Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
- PW1. Which of the following parks and walkways have you used in the past year? Please select all that apply. n=413

Between demographics

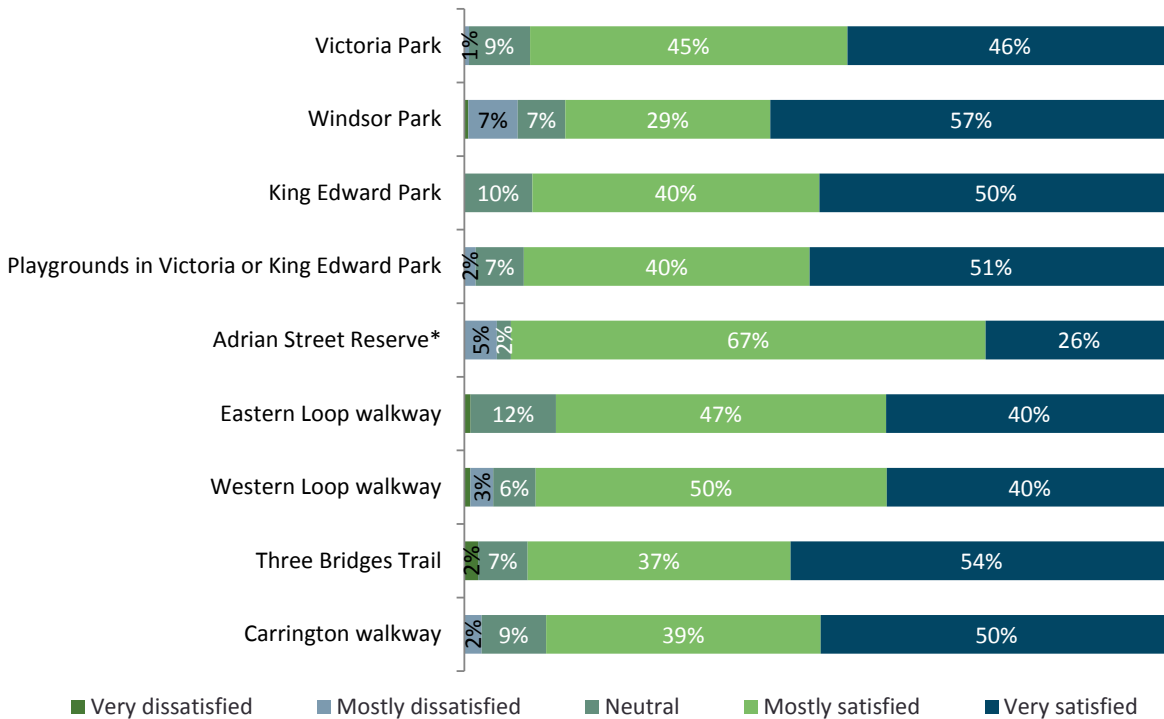
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Parks and walkways - Satisfaction



- Very Dissatisfied (1-2)
- Dissatisfied (3-4)
- Neutral (5-6)
- Satisfied (7-8)
- Very satisfied (9-10)

- Overall total satisfaction with parks and walkways is very high with 42% of respondents being *Satisfied* and 50% being *Very Satisfied*.
- Notably no respondents were *Mostly Dissatisfied* or *Very Dissatisfied* with the Parks and walkways overall.



- Satisfaction with parks and walkways in Stratford are high across the board with every park or walkway recording 86% or higher in combined Mostly Satisfied and Very Satisfied results.
- Despite low visitation Adrian Street Reserve records the highest level of satisfaction (93%)
- Many of the parks and walkways received no Mostly Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied results.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. PW2. How satisfied are you with the overall level of service provided in the District's parks and walkways? (Please rate your satisfaction for every park or walkway you have used in the past year.) PW3. Overall, how satisfied are you with the District's parks and walkways? n=272
3. * Caution: Small sample size (n<30). Results are indicative only.

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Parks and Walkways - Comments

- Six in ten comments about the Parks and Walkways (60%) were to say how happy they are with the current offer.



- *Dogs should be on a lead and owners need to pick up their mess. There is no dog control.*
- *I feel that the signage and distinctions of the Carrington walkway by the Arboretum could be improved.*
- *I think you are a bit lax on pest control. I like the choice available.*
- *It is disappointing to see so much Old Man's Beard. The Eastern Loop Track is rough at times.*
- *Narrow paths and overhanging branches are a danger to cyclists. More dedicated cycle paths are needed.*
- *Not all tracks are suitable for bikes, as there are too many big steps. Big steps are also not good for older walkers.*
- *Parks are great but the walkways and tracks need regular upkeep as do the bushes and planting, as it does not look like they are regularly maintained. Some do not have adequate drainage so after heavy rain the paths are washed away and slippery. It is such a gift to have the river running through, but I guess not enough money, people or time to keep it maintained. I don't expect a Pukekura park but would be nice to have them better maintained. It's a shame but I guess council can't keep on top of everything.*



- *Always nice to be able to use the walkways to get fresh air.*
- *District parks and walkways are excellent.*
- *I am loving the walks so far even though we have not been here long. I also love the Pembroke bush walk with the tui songs and the running water.*
- *I am very happy with the Carrington Walkway and Loop Walkways. I think the playgrounds need modernising.*
- *I am very impressed with the limestone surfaces that have been installed on various walkways. I would like this extended where possible.*
- *I have used them a lot in the past, I consider them great for a small town and my visitors do too.*
- *I make a point of always taking visitors to walk in our parks and walkways. They are at least as good as, if not better, than other districts have. We should be proud.*
- *I really appreciate the effort the Council made to engage children by putting in place Fairy Castles at one point and also doing some Easter activities. I can see the children also love the coloured rocks that they find all throughout the Parks.*

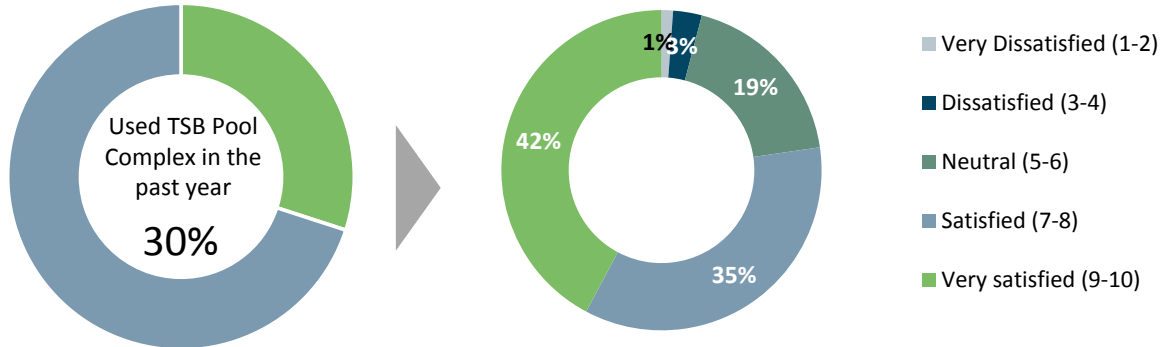
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. PW4. Are there comments you would like to make about the District's parks and walkways? n=104

Between demographics

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

TSB Pool Complex



| Users In last 12 months | Users In last 12 months |
|--|-------------------------|
| I am a caregiver bringing someone else | 52% |
| Swimming lessons | 28% |
| Lane swimming | 27% |
| Aqua jogging/water walking | 8% |
| In water group fitness classes | 8% |
| School water safety programme | 4% |
| Other | 8% |

- Most of the people who participated in the survey (52%) are caregivers who bring someone else to the pools.
- Close to three in ten respondents participate in swimming lessons (28%) or do lane swimming (27%).

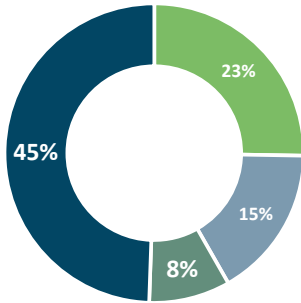
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. TSB1. Have you used the TSB Pool Complex in the past year?. n=408 users n=86
3. TSB3. How satisfied are you with the overall level of service at the TSB Pool Complex? n=84

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower




TSB Pool Complex – Use and satisfaction by age




- 18-40 yo
- 41-55 yo
- 56-64 yo
- 65+ yo

| Satisfaction (% 7-10) | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 18-40 years* (n=23) | 80% |
| 41-55 years* (n=15) | 66% |
| 56-64 years* (n=8) | 78% |
| Over 65 years (n=38) | 95% |

- Close to half of users (45%) are aged over 65 years.
- Satisfaction with the facility especially high among users aged over 65 years with almost everyone (95%) satisfied.
- Based on the comments left by respondents, 41% is looking forward to the opening of the new facility, while additional 31% are happy with the current facility and their experience there.

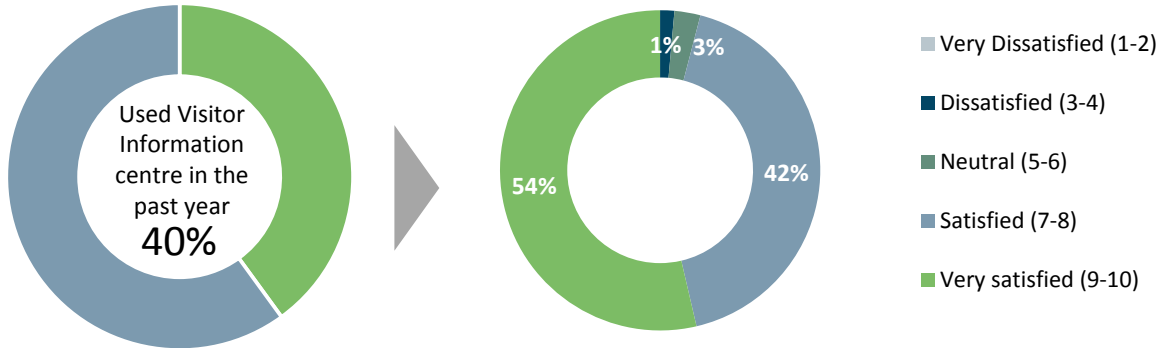
- 
- *Our pools need to be more child friendly with more family changing rooms and activities.*
 - *I did not think it was necessary to discriminate against vaccinated and unvaccinated as the science proves both can spread Covid-19. It caused unnecessary stress to citizens.*
 - *Last time I was there the general public area was wet and slippery.*
 - *Perhaps it could be promoted more, as I have no idea what is available or how to use it.*
 - *Very expensive entry fees. I think all students should be free.*
 - *The pool opening hours are shocking. I hope the new one is open longer and better hours.*
 - *The complex is getting run down and I cannot wait for the new one to be finished.*

- 
- *Lovely staff and facilities and our children love swimming at the pools.*
 - *Flyers swim lessons are fantastic. Do not ever stop letting them run lessons at the pool. The staff are generally friendly.*
 - *It is a great place for kids to swim and kids love the swimming toys that are available for them to use when we do go.*
 - *The complex was clean and tidy, with a good atmosphere and pleasant staff.*
 - *Looking forward to the upgraded pool facility.*
 - *I use the pool for rehab and the fitness group has been a great help. The team at the pool have been very helpful in this aspect.*
 - *It is great and clean. It is nice to have play for young mums so they have something they feel comfortable going to without commitment.*
 - *Booking lanes during Covid-19 was good. Thank you for making swimming possible.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. TSB1. Have you used the TSB Pool Complex in the past year?. n=408 users n=86
3. TSB3. How satisfied are you with the overall level of service at the TSB Pool Complex? n=84
4. TSB4. Are there comments you would like to make about the TSB Pool Complex? n=68
5. * Caution: Small sample size (n<30). Results are indicative only.

Visitor Information Centre – Usage, overall satisfaction, and comments



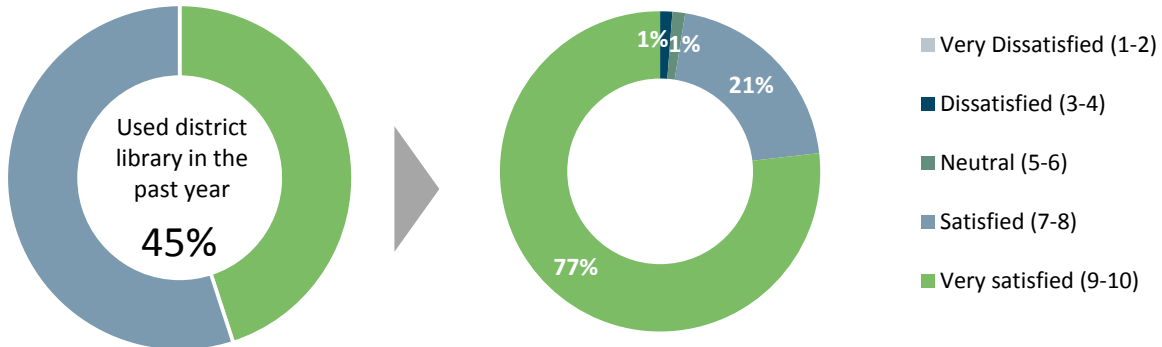
| | Users In last 12 months | Satisfaction (%7-10) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Driver Licensing | 42% | 95% |
| Vehicle Licensing | 36% | 98% |
| General information | 34% | 96% |
| Maps and brochures | 27% | 98% |
| Retail/Souvenirs | 12% | 95%* |
| Event tickets | 9% | 100%* |
| Travel bookings (Bus/Ferry) | 5% | 100%* |
| Accommodation | 3% | 100%* |
| Other | 5% | 100%* |

- Four in ten respondents have visited the facility in the past 12 months. The most common reasons for visit include driver licensing (42%), vehicle licensing (36%), general information (34%), and maps and brochures (27%).
- The comments focused around three main areas: friendly and nice staff (51%), services being very useful (25%) and a suggestion that the Information centre should not be a part of the library (24%).

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. VIC1. Have you used the Visitor Information Centre, within the Stratford Library, in the past year?
n=398 Used n=204
3. VIC2. What service(s) did you use at the Visitor Information Centre? Please select all the apply.
n=219
4. VIC3. How satisfied are you with the overall level of service at the Visitor Information Centre? n=213
5. VIC4. Are there comments you would like to make about the district's Visitor Information Centre?
n=46.
6. * Caution: Small sample size (n<30). Results are indicative only.

Stratford District Library – Usage and Overall Satisfaction.



| 'Users' In last 12 months | 2022 |
|--|------|
| Browse and/or borrow print books | 76% |
| Library staff (for information, assistance, recommendations) | 41% |
| Printing / photocopying | 29% |
| Justice of the Peace | 15% |
| eBooks and / or downloadable audiobooks | 10% |
| Tables and / or seating to work or study | 8% |
| Library computers (for internet, word processing) | 8% |
| Free Wi-Fi on your own device | 7% |
| Electronic databases | 5% |
| Hire of Kowhai room | 2% |
| Children's services (Tot Time, reading programme) | 1% |
| Other | 6% |

- 45% of the respondents have visited the facility in the past 12 months. The most common reasons for visiting include to *browse and/or borrow print books* (76%), *talk to library staff for information or assistance* (41%) and *printing / photocopying* (29%).
- Almost everyone who left a comment are happy with the library facilities (32%) and staff being friendly and helpful (65%). 8% have made a suggestion that library needs more books and more tables with computers.

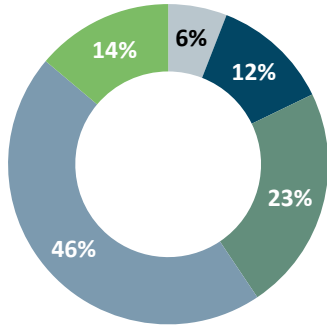
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. LIB1. Have you used or visited the Stratford District Library in the past year? n=409
3. LIB2. What service(s) did you use at the Stratford District Library? Please select all that apply. n=227
4. LIB3. How satisfied are you with the overall level of service at the Stratford District Library? n=222
5. LIB4. Are there comments you would like to make about the Stratford District Library? n=75

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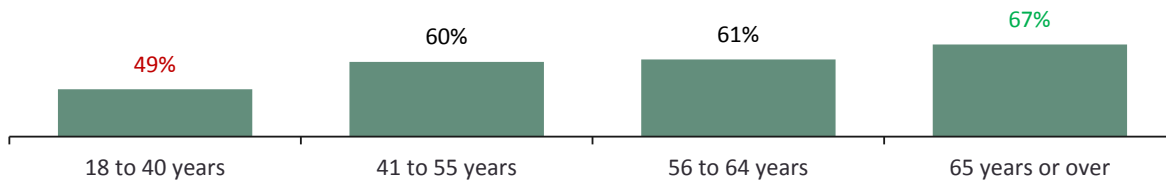
Value for money

Value for money



- Very Dissatisfied (1-2)
- Dissatisfied (3-4)
- Neutral (5-6)
- Satisfied (7-8)
- Very satisfied (9-10)

- Almost three in five respondents (59%) were satisfied with their *Value for money*.
- Satisfaction in this area increases with age.



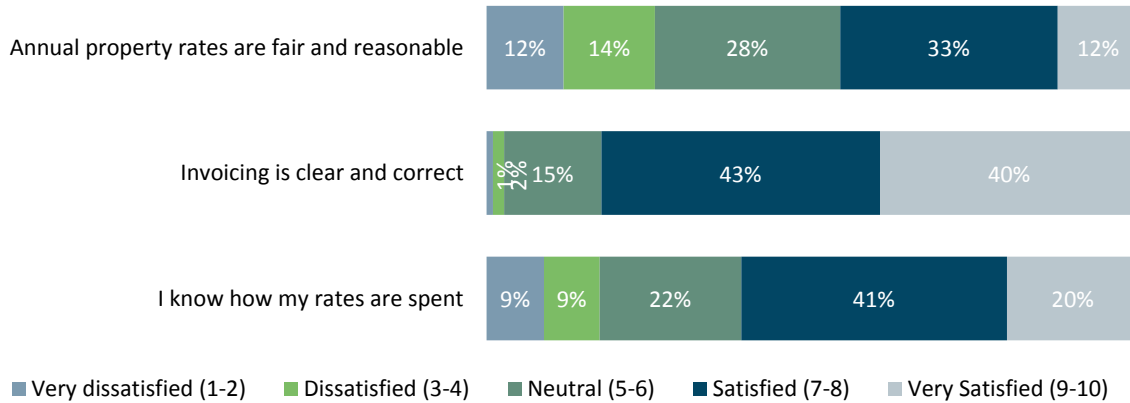
- Satisfaction is relatively consistent between ethnicities and the Urban/Rural split.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. VM3. Thinking about everything Stratford District Council has done over the past twelve months and what you have experienced of its services and facilities, how satisfied are you with how rates are spent on services and facilities provided by Council, and the value for money you get for your rates? n=309

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Value for money



| Scores with % 7-10 | 2022 | Māori | Non-māori |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| Annual property rates are fair and reasonable | 46% | 41% | 46% |
| Invoicing is clear and correct | 82% | 68% | 84% |
| I know how my rates are spent | 61% | 56% | 61% |

| Scores with % 7-10 | Urban | Rural |
|---|-------|-------|
| Annual property rates are fair and reasonable | 51% | 36% |
| Invoicing is clear and correct | 78% | 91% |
| I know how my rates are spent | 60% | 63% |

- Overall *invoicing being clear and correct* scores very high (89%) however among resident’s who identify as Māori this is significantly lower (68%).
- Residents from Urban areas are significantly more satisfied with their rates being *fair and reasonable* than those in Rural areas (51% and 36% respectively).
- Two in five respondents (46%) are satisfied that their annual rates are fair and reasonable.
- Residents in rural areas are significantly more satisfied with *Invoicing is clear and correct* than residents in rural areas.

NOTES:

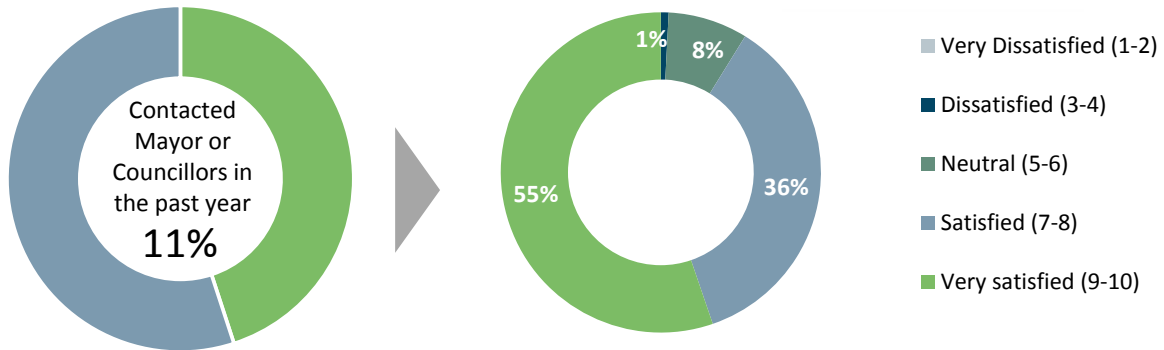
1. Sample: 2022 n=413 Excludes ‘Don’t know’ responses
2. VM2. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? VM2_1 n=320 VM2_2 n=309 VM2_3 n=289

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

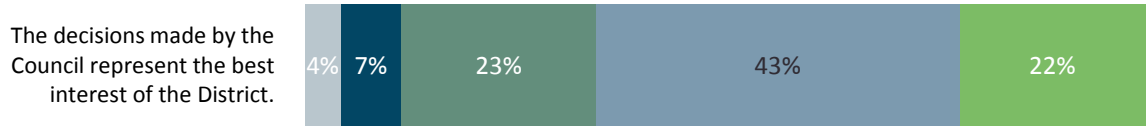
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Governance, and sense of community

Contacting the Mayor or the Councillors



- A little over one in ten respondents have contacted the Mayor or Councillors in the last 12 months (11%). Of these respondents nine in ten were either *Mostly Satisfied or Extremely Satisfied* with the contact (36% and 55% respectively).



Strongly disagree (1-2) Disagree (3-4) Neutral (5-6) Agree (7-8) Strongly agree (9-10)

- 65% of respondents either *Agree (43%) or Strongly Agree (22%)* that *The decisions made by the council represent the best interest of the district.*

| Scores with % 7-10 | 2022 | 18-40 yo | 41-55 yo | 56-64 yo | 65+ yo |
|--|------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| The decisions made by the Council represent the best interest of the District. | 65% | 65% | 61% | 73% | 65% |

| Scores with % 7-10 | Māori | Non-Māori | Urban | Rural |
|--|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| The decisions made by the Council represent the best interest of the District. | 58% | 66% | 64% | 67% |

- Satisfaction with the council’s decision making reflecting the best interest of the district remains reasonably consistent across all demographics with no significant differences recorded.

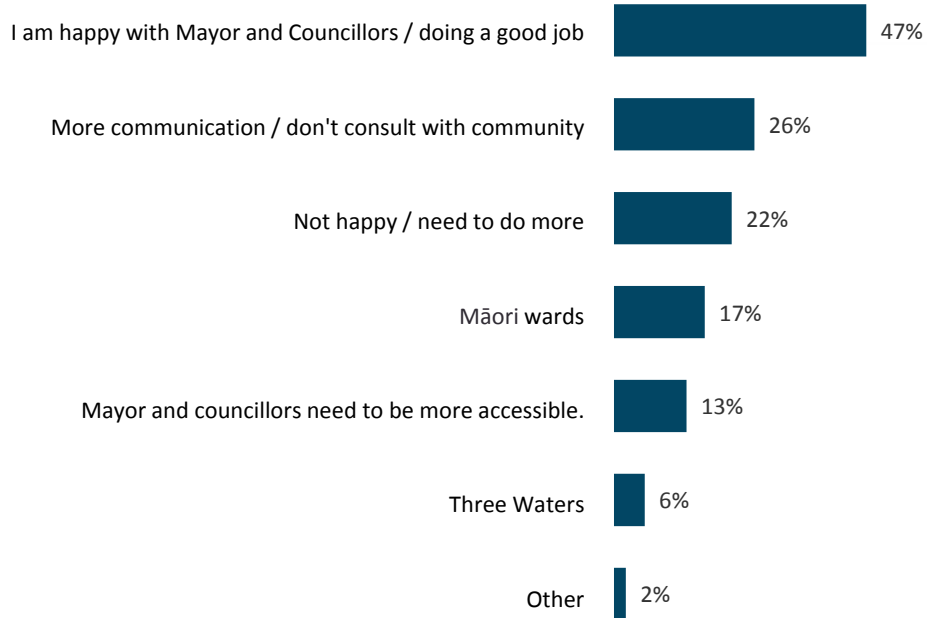
NOTES:

- Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don’t know responses.
- GOV2. Have you contacted the Mayor or the Councillors in the past year? n=391
- Contacted n=64
- GOV3. How did you find their interaction with you? n=62
- GOV1. Using the same scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is ‘strongly disagree’ and 10 is ‘strongly agree’, how strongly do you agree that the decisions made by the Council represent the best interests of the District? n=358


Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower




Comments on Stratford District Council’s governance



- Close to half of the respondents who left a comment regarding Council’s governance (47%) mentioned that they are happy with the current local leadership.



- *It seems they make their mind up prior to consulting with the public. If I see a survey prior to anything big, I will always do one to have some input.*
- *Not overly happy with the special Māori seat. I thought everyone in Stratford is equal and we all can have our say with our Council and community.*
- *I would not ever contact the Mayor of Stratford following the service provided at a Stratford rest home which was sub optimal, and leadership must be accountable for this.*
- *The Councillors need to make sure they represent the best interests of all in the district.*
- *I feel that many Councillors lack broad views of the districts needs and values. Council appears to be too isolated.*
- *They need to listen to what more people are saying and do not lean to cultural or environmental desires first above all others.*

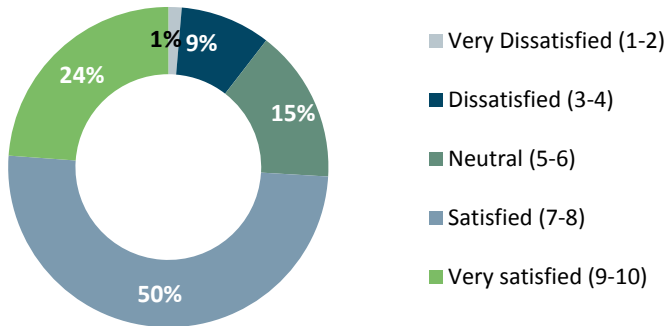


- *Neil does a great job and of late, his highlighting of our dire situation with medical doctors is to be applauded. Also, his proactive approach to the Covid-19 vaccinations was much appreciated.*
- *No major complaints, but it would be very disappointing if we have been sold out in the whole Three Waters plan.*
- *Seem to be doing a good job and communicate honestly.*
- *I think the Councillors are a practical bunch who make good decisions and without the personality hi-jinks of our northern neighbours.*
- *The Mayor here is always out and about and if I had a problem I have no doubt he would help if he could.*
- *A fabulous town for family, old and young.*

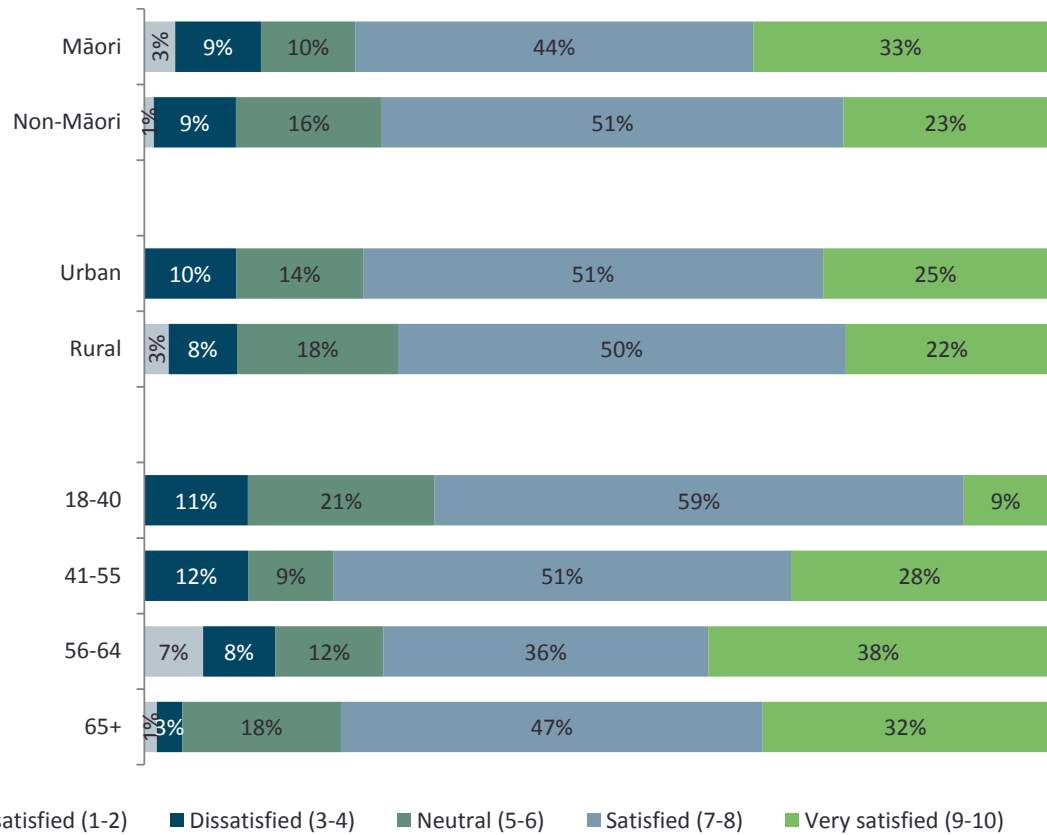
NOTES:
 1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
 2. GOV4. Are there comments you would like to make about Stratford District Council’s governance?
 n=51.



Council's role in supporting community development



• Almost three quarters of respondents (74%) are either *Satisfied* (50%) or *Very Satisfied* (24%) with the council's role in supporting community development.



- Overall, there is a very small proportion of respondents who were dissatisfied in the council's role in supporting community development (10%).
- There is no significant difference between ethnicity or location.

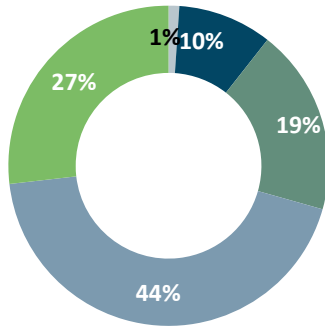
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. CS1. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'very dissatisfied' and 10 is 'very satisfied', how satisfied are you with the Council's role in supporting community development in the Stratford District? n=332.

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

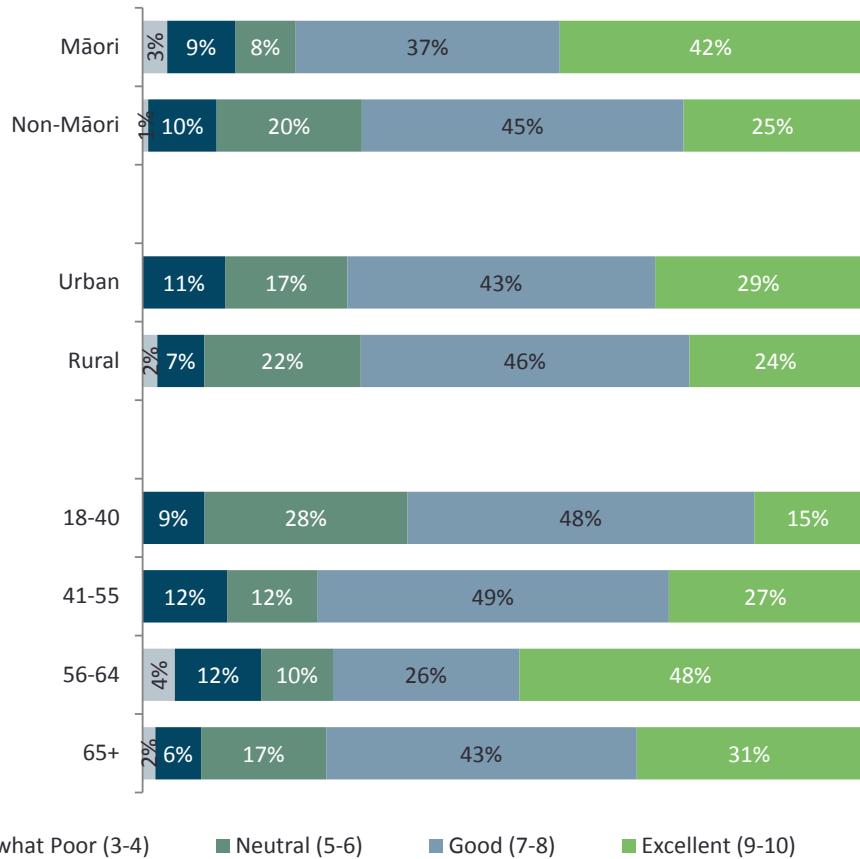


Council's ability to create a sense of community



- Extremely poor (1-2)
- Poor (3-4)
- Neutral (5-6)
- Good (7-8)
- Excellent (9-10)

• Over seven in ten respondents (71%) rated the Council's ability to create a sense of community spirit either *Good* (44%) or *Excellent* (27%).



- Poor (1-2)
- Somewhat Poor (3-4)
- Neutral (5-6)
- Good (7-8)
- Excellent (9-10)

• The perception that the council creates a sense of community spirit remains high across location and ethnicities however, resident's that identify as Māori are the strongest supporters of this idea with more than two in five (42%) rating the council as *Excellent*.

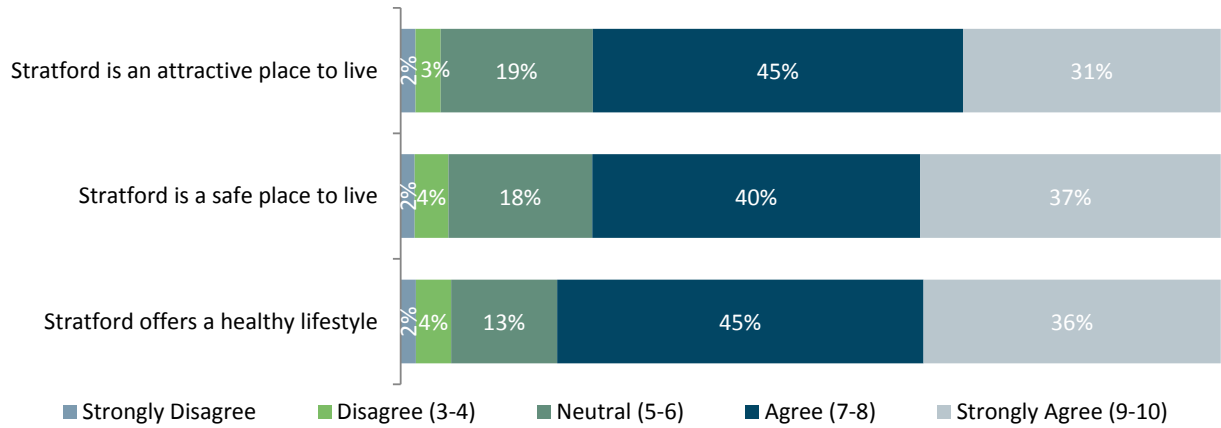
NOTES:

- Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
- CS2. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'poor' and 10 is 'excellent', how do you rate Council's ability to create a sense of community in the Stratford District? n=343

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower



Sense of community



| Scores with % 7-10 | 2022 | Māori | Non-Māori | Urban | Rural |
|--|------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Stratford is an attractive place to live | 77% | 72% | 77% | 76% | 77% |
| Stratford is a safe place to live | 77% | 66% | 78% | 77% | 76% |
| Stratford offers a healthy lifestyle | 81% | 79% | 81% | 85% | 74% |

| Scores with % 7-10 | 18-40 years | 41-55 years | 56-64 years | 65+ years |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Stratford is an attractive place to live | 68% | 83% | 75% | 83% |
| Stratford is a safe place to live | 73% | 76% | 74% | 84% |
| Stratford offers a healthy lifestyle | 76% | 82% | 81% | 88% |

- Overall respondents scored Stratford very highly as an *Attractive (77%) Safe (77%) Healthy (81%)* place to live.
- The 65+ age bracket are a strong proponent for Stratford with 83% agreeing that Stratford is an attractive place to live and 88% that it offers a healthy lifestyle.
- Urban residents agree significantly more than rural residents that Stratford offers a healthy lifestyle (85% and 74% respectively) however, both areas are scoring high overall.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413 Excludes 'Don't know' responses
2. SC1. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'strongly disagree' and 10 is 'strongly agree', how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? SC1_1 n=393 SC1_2 n=389 SC1_3 n=386

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Areas for improvement

| Top Priorities | |
|---|-----|
| Refresh Broadway / town Centre (more shops, more variety) | 29% |
| Improve roading, road visibility and safety | 22% |
| Better maintenance of our outdoor spaces and more events and activities | 14% |
| Improve accessibility, better footpaths and more disability parking | 10% |
| Need more doctors' offices / clinic | 7% |

Top priorities when asked *What are three areas for improvement you would suggest for the Stratford District?* As listed above, the most common response was *Refresh Broadway / Town Centre*. Some of the comments on this issue are included below.

- *A good clean up and splash of paint on some of the buildings down Main Street.*
- *Broadway Central - closed shops. Perhaps making paintwork more pleasing to the eye, maybe use more colour?*
- *Empty shops on Broadway with verandas leaking. Landlords need to be made accountable.*
- *Main street improvements - building clean-ups and better shop fronts.*
- *Making the entry of shops tidy and tidy up the town.*

Other responses included;

- *Create safe attractive off-road cycle path for adult cyclists.*
- *Detours for cattle trucks, avoiding the area between the roundabouts.*
- *Enforce water storage, so as to ease restrictions in summer.*
- *Young people are digital natives. Create a website for young people. Work with other local councils around New Zealand. i.e. other youth councils to have a one stop shop for young people. I would also like an invitation for submissions from young people. Many young people do not realise they have a right just like an adult to make a submission.*
- *More shade in the kids play areas.*
- *Reduce the noise and air pollution from Stratford speedway.*
- *Indoor family friendly activity places would be especially useful in winter.*
- *Would love to see some form of community garden even if it was near Prospero Place perhaps. Possibility of fruit trees planted by the bike park.*
- *More police at night, and more lights in dark areas.*

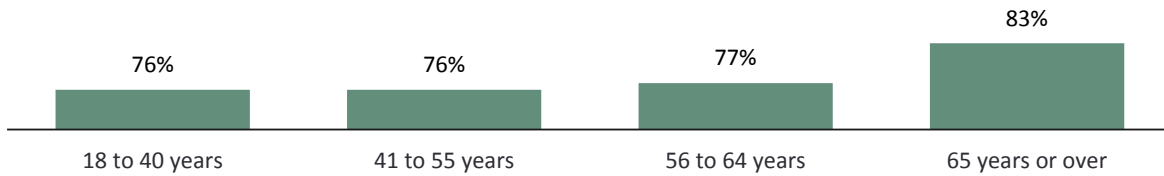
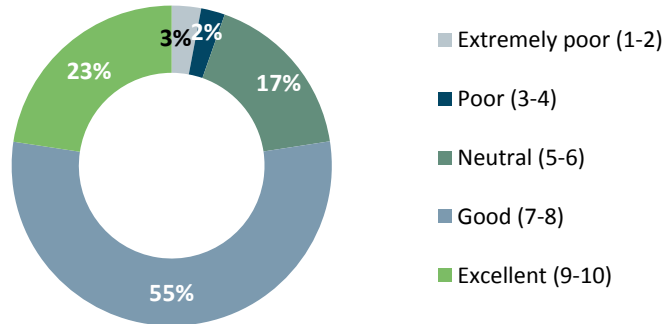
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. SC2. What are three areas for improvement you would suggest for the Stratford District? n=244

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Image and reputation

Overall reputation



- Close to four in five residents (77%) consider Council’s reputation ‘Good’ or ‘Excellent’.
- Older residents (over 65 years) are especially supportive of Council with 83% evaluating reputation as acceptable.

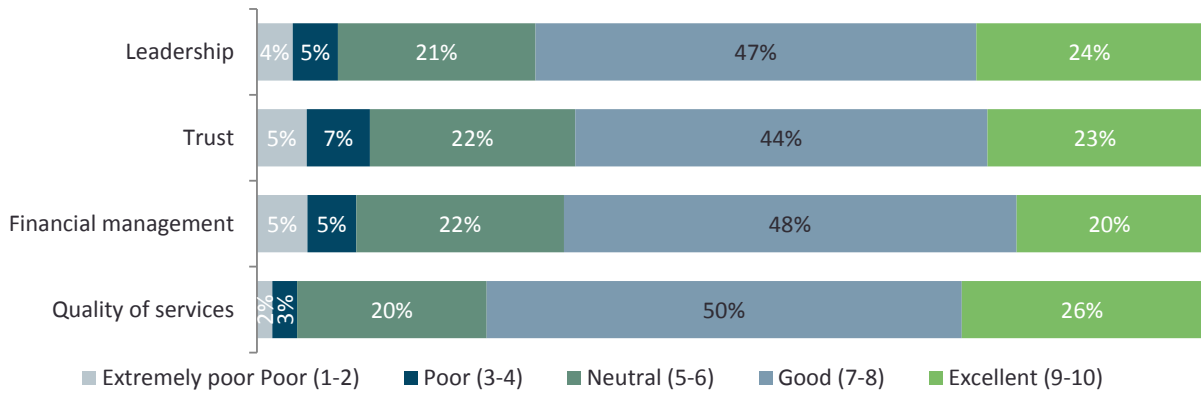
NOTES:

1. Sample; 2022 n=413; Excludes don’t know responses.
2. REP5. Everything considered, leadership, trust, financial management and quality of services provided, how would you rate the Stratford District Council for its overall reputation? n=377

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower



Leadership and decision making - satisfaction



| Scores with % 7-10 | 2022 | 18-40 yo | 41-55 yo | 56-64 yo | 65+ yo |
|----------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Leadership | 77% | 64% | 73% | 68% | 79% |
| Trust | 66% | 60% | 64% | 72% | 77% |
| Financial management | 68% | 64% | 65% | 74% | 72% |
| Quality of services | 76% | 69% | 76% | 81% | 82% |

| Scores with % 7-10 | Māori | Non-Māori | Urban | Rural |
|----------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Leadership | 78% | 70% | 73% | 67% |
| Trust | 57% | 68% | 69% | 62% |
| Financial management | 58% | 69% | 67% | 68% |
| Quality of services | 58% | 78% | 76% | 75% |

- Overall strong results through leadership and decision making, *Leadership* came in with almost four in five respondents rating it as either *Good* (47%) or *Excellent* (30%).
- The 65+ age bracket have a consistently higher perception of the council’s leadership and decision making when compared to the younger age brackets especially the 18-40 bracket which consistently rates the council the lowest of the age groups in this category.
- There is no significant variation between ethnicities or the Urban/Rural split.

NOTES:

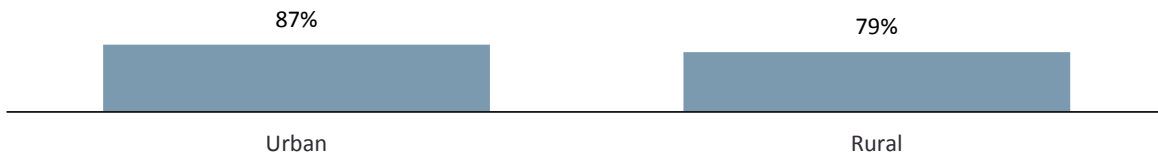
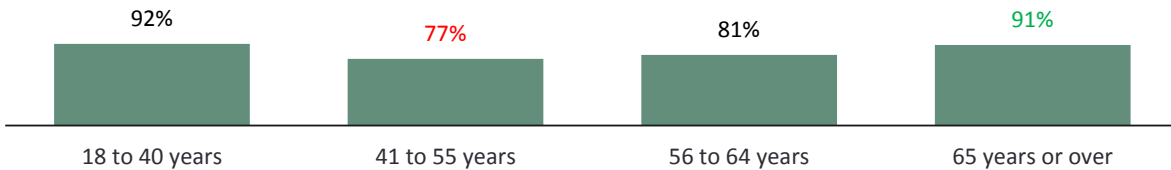
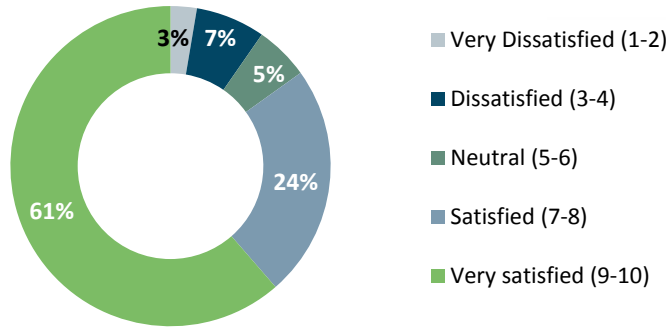
1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don’t know responses.
2. REP1. When you think about Council’s role in creating a great district, how it promotes economic development, being in touch with the community and setting clear direction, how would you rate the Council for its leadership? n=362
3. REP2. Thinking about how open and transparent Council is, how council can be relied on to act honestly and fairly, and their ability to work in the best interests of the district, overall, how would you rate the Council in terms of the faith and trust you have in them? n=364
4. REP3. Now thinking about the Council’s financial management – how appropriately it invests in the district, how wisely it spends and avoids waste, and its transparency around spending, how would you rate the Council overall for its financial management? n=325
5. REP4. When you think about everything that Council does, how would you rate the Council for the quality of the services and facilities they provide the Stratford District? n=377

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

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Interactions with the Council

Overall handling of the enquiry



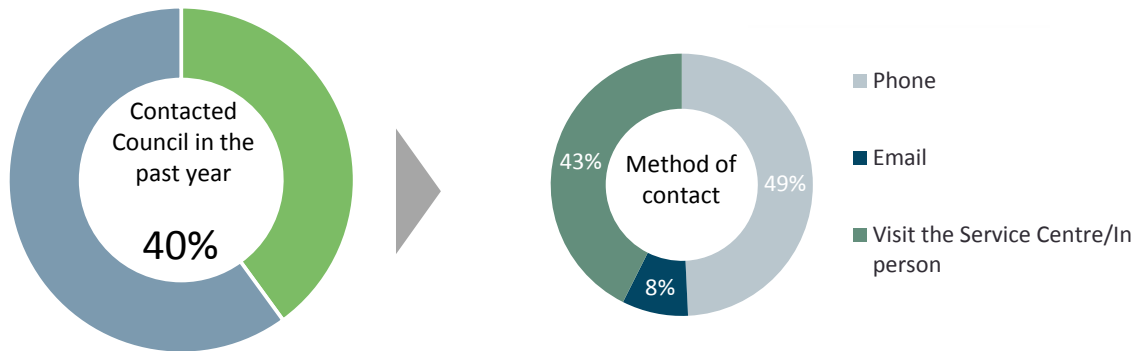
- Overall, an impressive result with almost nine in ten respondents rating their customer experience as either *Satisfied* (24%) or *Very Satisfied* (61%).
- Again the 65+ age bracket shows their support of the council with 91% of respondents rating their customer experience *Satisfied* or above.
- There is no variation in satisfaction between ethnicity or location.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=194; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Made enquiry n=198
3. CSERV4. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is very dissatisfied and 10 is very satisfied, how satisfied are you with the overall performance of Council staff in handling your request or enquiry? n=194

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Contact with the Council



| | 2022 | 18-40 yo | 41-55 yo | 50-64 yo | 65+ yo |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Contacted Council | 40% | 19% | 45% | 52% | 57% |
| Phone | 49% | 61% | 55% | 42% | 43% |
| Via email | 8% | 8% | 14% | 9% | 2% |
| Visit the Service Centre/In person | 43% | 31% | 31% | 49% | 55% |

| | Māori | Non-Māori | Urban | Rural |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Contacted Council | 35% | 40% | 45% | 32% |
| Phone | 46% | 50% | 41% | 68% |
| Via email | 19% | 7% | 10% | 5% |
| Visit the Service Centre/In person | 36% | 43% | 50% | 27% |

- Almost half (49%) of those who have contacted Council have done so via telephone, followed by *Visiting the Service Centre/Meeting in person* at 43%
- Younger residents (18-40) are least likely to make enquiries in person and opted for telephone.
- Rural residents are significantly more likely to make contact via telephone and less likely to meet in person than their urban counter parts.

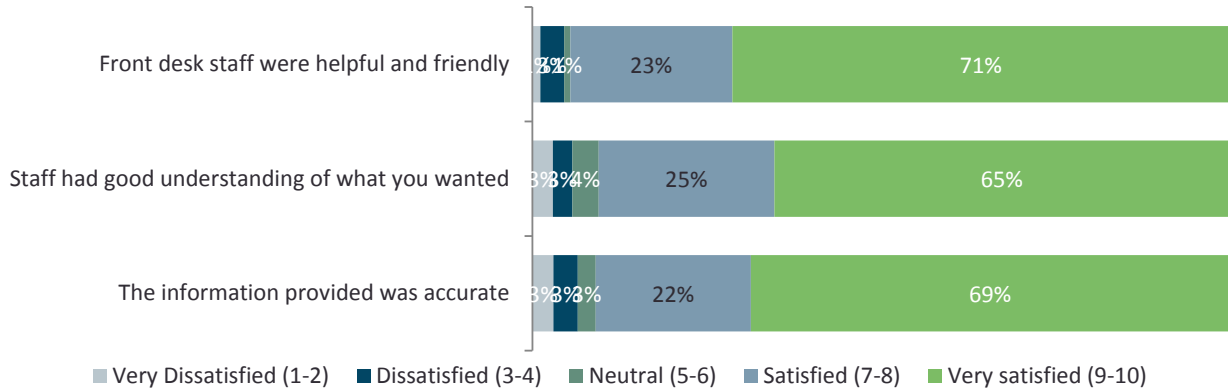
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=394; Excludes don't know responses
2. CSERV1. Have you contacted Council's Service Centre over the last year? n=394
3. Made enquiry n=198
4. CSERV2. How do you prefer to contact Council? n=205

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower



Convenience



| Scores with % 7-10 | 2022 | 18-40 yo* | 41-55 yo* | 56-64 yo* | 65+ yo |
|---|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Front desk staff were helpful and friendly | 95% | 92% | 94% | 95% | 96% |
| Staff had good understanding of what you wanted | 90% | 92% | 86% | 95% | 91% |
| The information provided was accurate | 91% | 92% | 86% | 95% | 93% |

| Scores with % 7-10 | Māori | Non-Māori | Urban | Rural |
|---|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Front desk staff were helpful and friendly | 87% | 95% | 97% | 90% |
| Staff had good understanding of what you wanted | 84% | 91% | 92% | 86% |
| The information provided was accurate | 83% | 92% | 93% | 85% |

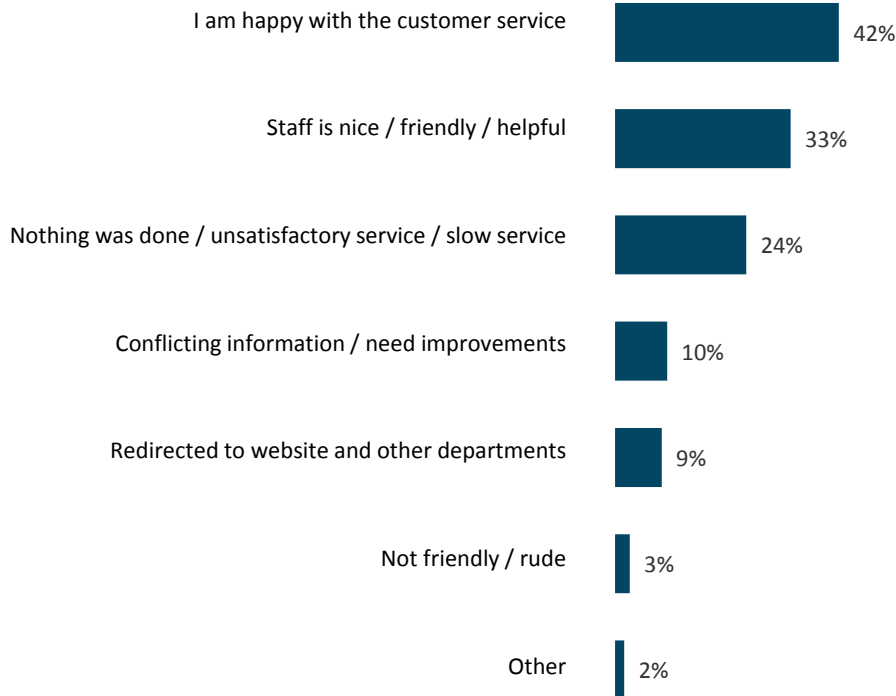

- Almost all residents who had contact with the customer service are satisfied with staff being helpful and friendly (95%), staff understanding the query (90%) and accuracy of information provided (91%).
- Satisfaction is consistently high across all demographics.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses
2. Made enquiry n=000
3. CSERV3. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? n=000

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Areas for improvement

- *I have reported instances of water leaks and blocked gutters and the staff say they will pass on the information but usually nothing happens for weeks.*
- *Nothing appears to happen when you do contact them.*
- *The counter staff are brilliant. The building inspector not so much.*
- *Do Council staff take notice of our requests? For example, our footpaths?*
- *Have emailed the Pool Facility Manager in relation to pool vaccine pass but she has not replied in a satisfactory time frame. This has exceeded 3 weeks with no response or acknowledgement.*



- *Lovely to walk in and be greeted.*
- *The front desk staff are very good to deal with. Enquiry was quickly and efficiently dealt with.*
- *The staff are great. If they don't know the answer, they're very willing to contact someone else to get the answer for you.*
- *Always lived here, retiring here at this stage, proud of and satisfied with how the town is managed.*
- *So far so good Council! It's been a huge change from 5-6 years ago.*
- *What are you going to do when Dixie retires!*

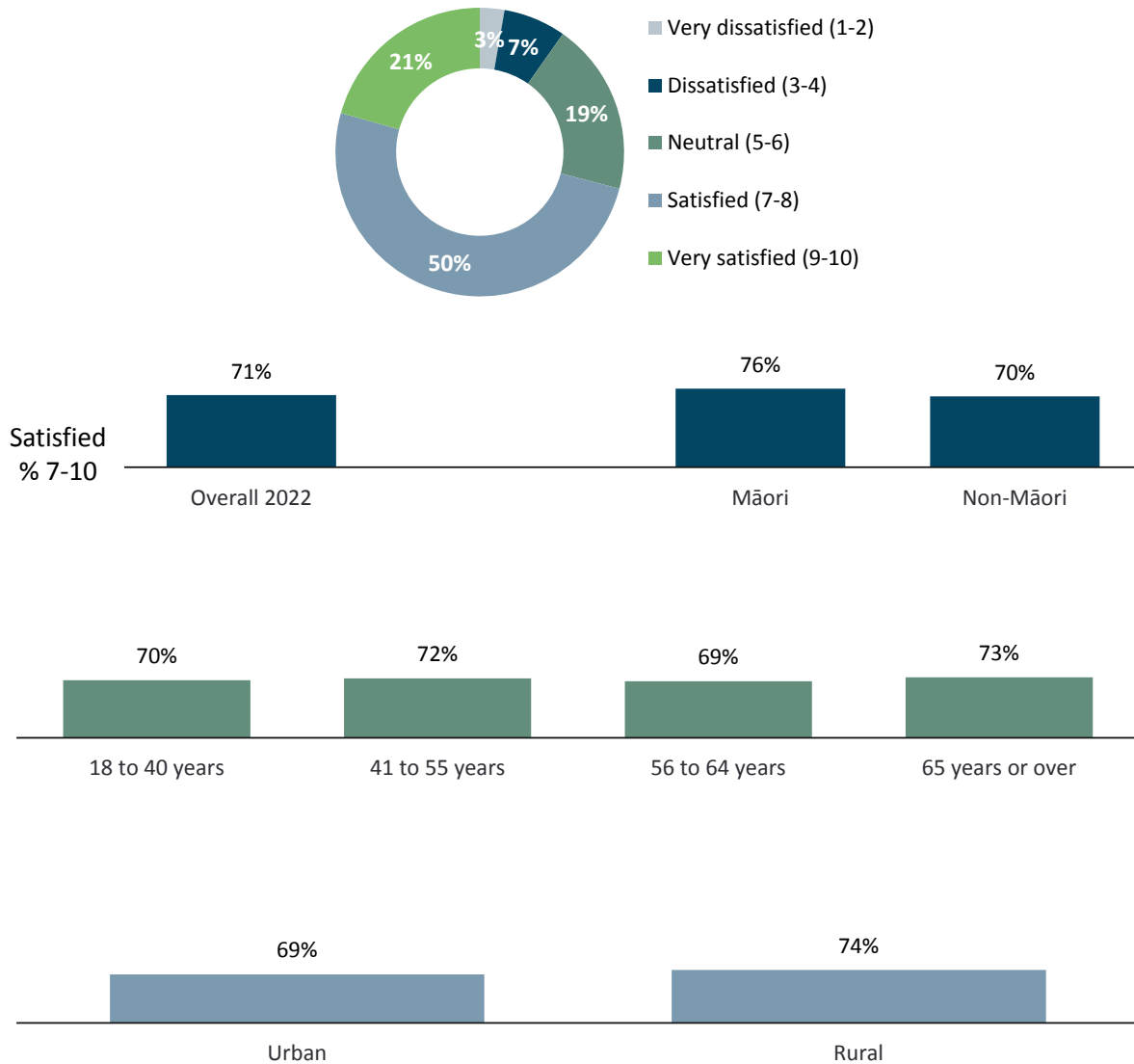
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. CSERV5. Are there comments you would like to make about Council's customer service? n=46

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Overall sentiment

Direction of the District



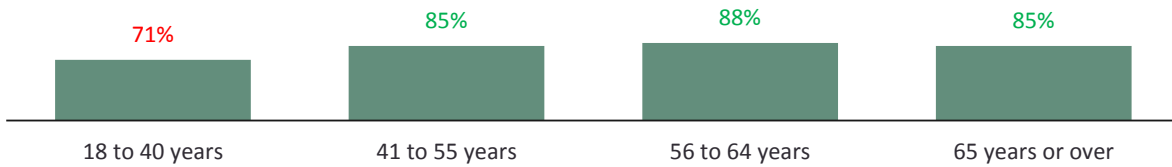
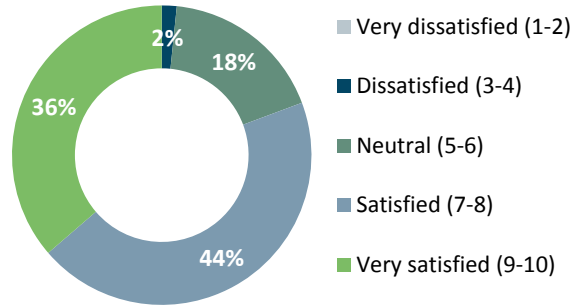
- More than seven in ten (71%) are satisfied with the direction the district is headed.
- There is no significant differences across age, ethnicity, or location when it comes to respondent’s satisfaction of the direction the district is headed.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n= 413; Excludes don’t know responses.
2. Made enquiry n=64
3. OV3. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is ‘strongly disagree’ and 10 is ‘strongly agree’, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement about the District? n=375

Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Overall well-being



- Self reported overall well-being in Stratford is very high with more than four in five residents (81%) rating their well-being as either *Good* (44%) or *Excellent* (36%).
- 18–40-year-old respondents have the lowest self reported overall well-being (71%), significantly lower than all other age groups.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2022 n=413; Excludes don't know responses.
2. OV2. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'poor' and 10 is 'excellent', how would you rate your overall wellbeing? n=375

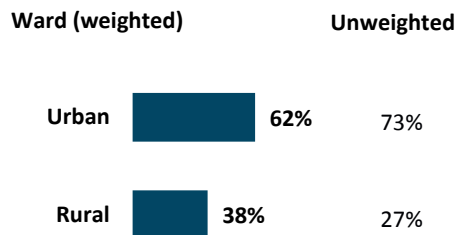
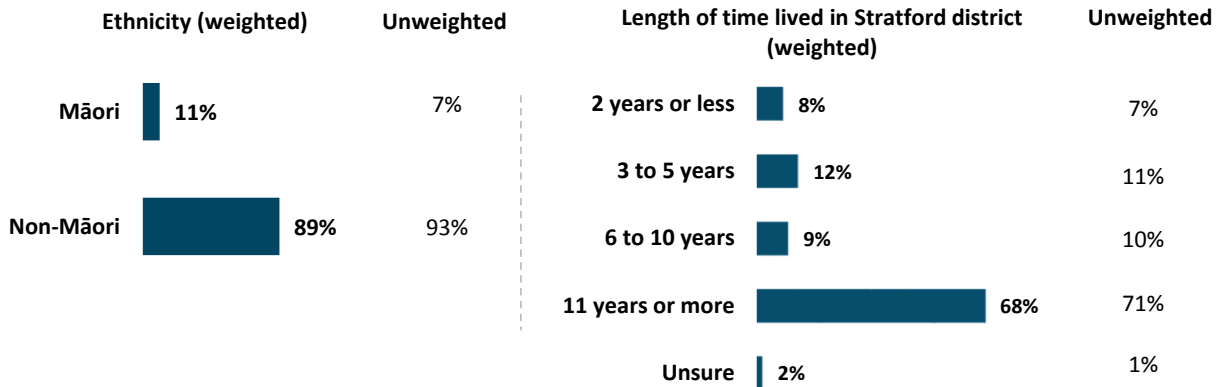
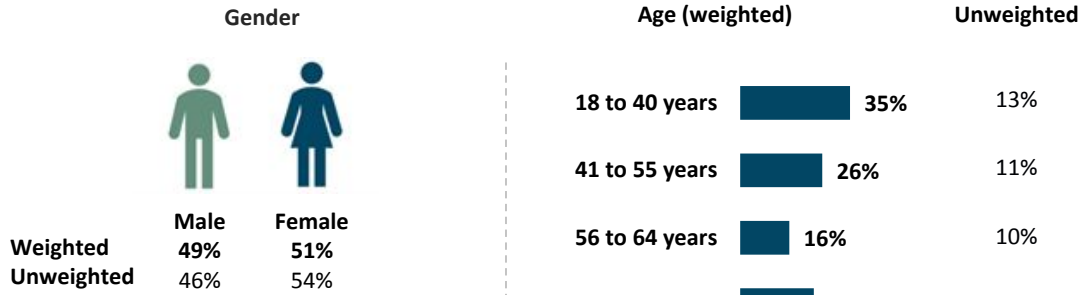
Between demographics
Significantly higher
Significantly lower

DRAFT

Sample profile



Demographics





Demographics (counts)

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Male | 188 |
| Female | 225 |

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Māori | 29 |
| Non-Māori | 384 |

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Urban | 302 |
| Rural | 111 |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| 18 to 40 years | 52 |
| 41 to 55 years | 47 |
| 56 to 64 years | 41 |
| 65 years or over | 273 |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| 2 years or less | 27 |
| 3 to 5 years | 44 |
| 6 to 10 years | 42 |
| 11 years or more | 288 |
| Unsure | 4 |

DRAFT

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INFORMATION REPORT



F19/13/04 – D22/18971

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Environmental Health Manager
Date: 26 July 2022
Subject: Stratford District Licensing Committee – 2021/22 Annual Report

Recommendations

1. THAT the Annual Report for Stratford District Licensing Committee for 2021/2022 be received and contents noted.
2. THAT subject to any amendments the Annual Report will be forwarded to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority.

Recommended Reason

The report is required to be prepared by the Stratford District Licensing Committee as part of its duties under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

_____/_____
 Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The report is prepared for the Alcohol and Regulatory Licensing Authority (ARLA). The report gives ARLA an overview of the District Licensing Committee workload and activities for the past financial year.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The report covers statistical information, agency initiatives, the Local Alcohol Policy, enforcement and liaison with other agencies for the 2021/2022 year.

3. Local Government Act 2002

| Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council’s purpose is to “enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future” | | | |
|--|----------|---------------|----------|
| Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which: | | | |
| Social | Economic | Environmental | Cultural |
| ✓ | | ✓ | |

- 3.1 The details in the report relate to key regulatory functions that Council performs in accordance with the purpose of the Local Government Act.

4. Background

4.1 The Stratford District Licensing Committee is required by statute to prepare an Annual Report for ARLA. This report covers all of the activities that the District Licensing Committee was involved with during the financial year. It is required by s.199 of the Act, and is required to include:

- An overview of the District Licensing Committee
- District Licensing Committee initiatives provided
- Local Alcohol Policy
- Legislation trends
- Licence statistics

5. Information Summary

5.1 The report notes an increase in the number of alcohol licenses granted to premises. There has also been a significant drop in the number of special licensed events. This is thought to be a result of Government restrictions on the number of persons who can attend an event as a result of Covid-19. Statistical data also notes a significant increase in applications granted for Manager's Certificates.

6. Strategic Alignment

6.1 Direction

The Stratford Community Outcome of having "*a built environment that is attractive, safe and healthy*" is addressed by the collective information in this report.

6.2 Annual Plan and Long Term Plan

The recommendation does not have any implications for the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

6.3 District Plan

The recommendation does not have any implications for the Stratford District Plan.

6.4 Legal Implications

The content of this report is provided annually to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority in a survey format. Failure to produce this report would see the District Licensing Committee not fulfilling its duties as required by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

6.5 Policy Implications

There are no policy implications concerning the recommendation.

Attachments

Appendix 1 Annual Report – Stratford District Licensing Committee



Rachael Otter
Environmental Health Manager



[Endorsed by]
Blair Sutherland
Director – Environmental Services



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 19 July 2022

Appendix 1

ANNUAL REPORT

STRATFORD DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE

1 JULY 2021 - 30 JUNE 2022

ANNUAL REPORT FOR

STRATFORD DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE

1 JULY 2021 - 30 JUNE 2022

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report has been prepared pursuant to s.199 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

The report covers a 12month period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE WORKLOAD

Stratford District Council's Chief Executive Sven Hanne has delegated the position of the Stratford District Licensing Committee Secretary to the Environmental Services Director Blair Sutherland, who has delegated powers of authority, duties and discretion under the Act.

Neil Volzke is the Commissioner of the Stratford District Licensing Committee. A Chairperson will be appointed by the Council after the local elections. The remaining committee members are selected from a list shared between the New Plymouth District Council and the Stratford District Council. Rachael Otter and Sian Horton are the Licensing Inspectors.

A total of 88 licence applications were received by the Stratford District Licensing Committee during the 2021/2022 period. Four of these applications were for Temporary Authorities and required a hearing of the committee. One Temporary Authority was refused by the committee.

Licence applications have been steady over the last four years and application numbers have either increased or decreased slightly. Applications for special licences have decreased if compared to the 2020/2021 period. This is considered a result of the restriction levels of Covid 19. A number of new Manager's Certificates have been granted for the 2021/2022 period, and this could be due to the hospitality industry requiring staff to cover for isolating employees and applicants moving to Taranaki from other districts.

DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE INITIATIVES PROVIDED

The Taranaki region's three Territorial Authorities, along with NZ Police, Taranaki District Health Board and NZ Fire Service have a Combined Agency Agreement. This combined approach confirms relationships between parties and provides a clear understanding of the collaboration between parties. It will ensure the delivery of appropriate responses, minimise duplication, streamline practices and provide for effective and efficient use of resources.

Both licensing inspectors attended a series of training webinars provided by the Health Promotion Agency during the 2021/2022 period.

LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY (LAP)

The combined New Plymouth District Council and Stratford District Council Local Alcohol Policy became operative on 28 February 2017. The policy is due for its first review in 2023.

The purpose of the LAP is to provide local direction on alcohol licensing matters and gives clear guidance to applicants and the community so they are certain about the provisions for alcohol licensing in the Stratford District.

CURRENT LEGISLATION AND TRENDS

94.2 percent of premises were inspected for compliance during the 2021/2022 period. Two premises were not inspected for compliance. One was closed for re-construction and the other premises is a club that was closed at the times when four separate attempts were made to inspect the premises.

No enforcement action was taken during the 2020/2021 period. General compliance with legislation by licensees and managers operating in the Stratford District has been good.

No new trends have been noted over the 2021/2022 period, other than a drop in Special Licence applications and new applications for Manager's Certificates.

LICENCE STATISTICS

| | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| On Licence | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| Off Licence | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| Club Licence | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Total Licences | 28 | 30 | 33 | 32 | 35 |
| | | | | | |
| Applications | | | | | |
| New On/Off/Club/BYO Licence | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Renewal/Variation of Licences | 10 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 9 |
| Temporary Authorities | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Manager's Certificates | 20 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 21 |
| Renewal of Manager's Certificates | 29 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 36 |
| Specials | 34 | 29 | 16 | 23 | 11 |
| | | | | | |
| Certificates of Compliance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Extract from records | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total issued | 98 | 89 | 81 | 87 | 88 |

**Stratford District Licensing Committee
LICENSED PREMISES (ACTIVE) REGISTER FOR YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2022**

| Premises Name | Typ | Nature of | Address | Licensee | Licence No. | Date of Issue | Expiry Date | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|--|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Club X | Club | Sports Club | 127 Cordelia St | STRATFORD | Club X Incorporated | 34/CL/2/2022 | 17/03/2003 | 17-Mar-25 |
| Colonel Malone's | On | Restaurant | 319 Broadway | STRATFORD | Colonel Malone's Limited | 34/ON/9/2021 | 10/12/2020 | 10-Dec-24 |
| Dawson Falls Mountain Lodge | On | Restaurant | Manaia Rd | KAPONGA | Te Rere o Kapuni Ltd | 34/ON/3/2021 | 9/03/2017 | 09-Mar-24 |
| Empire Hotel | On | Hotel | Fenton St | STRATFORD | Empire Hotel 2017 Limited | 34/ON/2/2019 | 31/10/2018 | 31-Oct-22 |
| Fine Wines of the World | Off | Cellar Door | Verona Place | STRATFORD | Michael Gregory Radich | 34/OFF/5/2020 | 19/10/2007 | 19-Oct-23 |
| Five Star Liquor | Off | Bottle Store | Fenton St | STRATFORD | Stratford Liquor Merchants Ltd | 34/OFF/3/2020 | 20/04/2004 | 20-Apr-23 |
| Masala Bay | On | Restaurant | 262 Broadway | STRATFORD | NMP Holdings Ltd | 34/ON/3/2019 | 8/11/2019 | 08-Nov-23 |
| Midhurst Tavern | On | Tavern | 3156 Mountain Rd | MIDHIRST | Midhurst Tavern (2005) Ltd | 34/ON/4/2021 | 6/05/2005 | 06-May-24 |
| New Commercial Hotel | On | Hotel | Broadway | STRATFORD | Bahudha Limited | 34/ON/2/2022 | 16/04/2021 | 16-Apr-25 |
| Stratford Avon Bowling Club | Club | Sports Club | Regan St | STRATFORD | Stratford Avon Bowling Club Inc | 34/CL/5/2019 | 20/10/2006 | 20-Oct-22 |
| Stratford Cricket Club | Club | Sports Club | Cordelia St | STRATFORD | Stratford Cricket Club Inc | 34/CL/1/2021 | 28/08/2000 | 28-Aug-24 |
| Stratford Golf Club | Club | Sports Club | Pembroke Rd | STRATFORD | Stratford Golf Club Inc | 34/CL/2/2021 | 9/08/1990 | 09-Aug-24 |
| Stratford Mountain House | On | Restaurant | Pembroke Rd | STRATFORD | Ngati Ruanui Operating Company Limited | 34/ON/5/2021 | 15/07/2011 | 15-Jul-24 |
| Stratford New World Supermarket | Off | Supermarket | 114 Regan St | STRATFORD | Harris Store Limited | 34/OFF/3/2020 | 7/06/2016 | 07-Jun-23 |
| Stratford Rugby & Sports Club | Club | Sports Club | Orlando St | STRATFORD | Stratford Rugby & Sports Club Inc | 34/CL/2/2020 | 21/03/2007 | 21-Mar-23 |
| Strathmore Golf Club | Club | Sports Club | Makuri Rd | STRATFORD | Strathmore Golf Club Inc | 34/CL/6/2019 | 6/12/1994 | 06-Dec-22 |
| Taranaki Stock Car Club | Club | Sports Club | 9 Flint Rd | STRATFORD | Taranaki Stock Car Club Inc | 34/CL/1/2022 | 3/12/2010 | 07-Mar-25 |
| Toko Junction | On | Restaurant/Tavern | 838 East Rd | TOKO | Ancor Junction Limited | 34/ON/4/2020 | 13/05/2016 | 13-May-23 |
| Stratford Black Bull Liquor | Off | Bottle Store | 279 Broadway | STRATFORD | Preet and Preet Stratford Limited | 34/OFF/4/2021 | 11/11/2021 | 11-Nov-22 |
| Whangamomona Hotel | On | Hotel | 6018 Ohura Rd | STRATFORD | JB Ventures (2012) Ltd | 34/ON/9/2020 | 13/12/2013 | 13-Dec-23 |
| Whangamomona Hotel | Off | Hotel | 6018 Ohura Rd | STRATFORD | JB Ventures (2012) Ltd | 34/OFF/6/2020 | 13/12/2013 | 13-Dec-23 |
| Shakee Pear @ the Village | On | Restaurant | 3912 Mountain Rd | STRATFORD | Shakee Pear Limited | 34/ON/5/2020 | 8/11/2010 | 08-Nov-23 |
| Stratford 4 Square | Off | Grocery Store | 406 Broadway | STRATFORD | Watergold Limited | 34/OFF/2/2021 | 8/09/2020 | 08-Sep-24 |
| Countdown Stratford | Off | Supermarket | 21A-27 Broadway | STRATFORD | General Distributors Limited | 34/OFF/2/2019 | 12/06/2015 | 12-Jun-25 |
| Big Barrel | Off | Bottle Store | 36 Miranda St | STRATFORD | Just Liquor Limited | 34/OFF/3/2019 | 30/06/2015 | 30-Jun-25 |
| Forgotten 43 Brewing | Off | Cellar Door | 279 Broadway | STRATFORD | Forgotten 43 Brewing Limited | 34/OFF/3/2021 | 19/09/2017 | 06-Oct-24 |
| Arts Collective | Off | Cellar Door | 11 Fenton St | STRATFORD | The Counci Limited | 34/OFF/1/2020 | 3/04/2019 | 03-Apr-23 |
| Arts Collective | On | Café/Restaurant | 11 Fenton St | STRATFORD | The Counci Limited | 34/ON/4/2019 | 13/12/2018 | 13-Dec-22 |
| Forgotten 43 Brewing | On | Tavern | 279 Broadway | STRATFORD | Forgotten 43 Brewing Limited | 34/ON/3/2020 | 2/04/2019 | 02-Apr-23 |
| Egmont Rod & Custom Club | Club | Sports Club | 119 Cordelia St | STRATFORD | Egmont Rod and Custom Club Inc | 34/CL/3/2020 | 28/11/2019 | 28-Nov-23 |
| Stadium Bar and Bistro | On | Tavern | 62 Portia St | STRATFORD | Roberts Tribe & Company Limited | 34/ON/1/2022 | 5/04/2022 | 05-Apr-23 |
| Stadium Bar and Bistro | Off | Tavern | 62 Portia St | STRATFORD | Roberts Tribe & Company Limited | 34/OFF/1/2022 | 5/04/2022 | 05-Apr-23 |
| Forgotten 43 Ale House and Eatery | Off | Tavern | 200 Broadway | STRATFORD | Forgotten 43 Brewing Limited | 34/OFF/5/2021 | 27/05/2021 | 27-May-23 |
| Forgotten 43 Ale House and Eatery | On | Tavern | 200 Broadway | STRATFORD | Forgotten 43 Brewing Limited | 34/ON/8/2021 | 27/05/2021 | 27-May-23 |
| Royale Restaurant and Bar | On | Tavern | 194 Broadway | STRATFORD | Royale Accommodation Limited | 34/ON/7/2021 | 6/09/2021 | 06-Sep-22 |

INFORMATION REPORT



F19//13/04 – D22/24950

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Environmental Compliance Officer
Date: 13 July 2022
Subject: Dog Control Policy & Practices Report – Year Ended 30 June 2022.

Recommendation

THAT the Annual Report on Dog Control Policy and Practices for the year ending 30 June 2022 be received and contents noted.

Recommended Reason
 The report is required under section 10A of the Dog Control Act 1996.

 Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the Annual Report on Dog Control Policy and Practices (**Attachment 1**).

2. Executive Summary

The Dog Control Act 1996 requires Council to report annually on its Dog Control Policy and practices, give public notice of that report after adoption by Council and send a copy to the Secretary for Local Government. This report meets those requirements.

3. Local Government Act 2002

| | | | |
|--|----------|---------------|----------|
| Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council’s purpose is to “enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future” | | | |
| Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which: | | | Yes |
| Social | Economic | Environmental | Cultural |
| ✓ | | ✓ | |

The Dog Control Policy contributes to the *performance of a good quality regulatory function and local public service.*

4. Background

The Dog Control Act 1996 requires a Territorial Authority to report annually on Dog Control Policy and practices:

10A Territorial authority must report on dog control policy and practices

- (1) A territorial authority must, in respect of each financial year, report on the administration of-
- “(a) its dog control policy adopted under section 10; and
 - “(b) its dog control practices.
- (2) The report must include, in respect of each financial year, information relating to-
- “(a) the number of registered dogs in the territorial authority district;
 - “(b) the number of probationary owners and disqualified owners in the territorial district;
 - “(c) the number of dogs in the territorial authority district classified as dangerous under section 31 and the relevant provision under which the classification is made;
 - “(d) the number of dogs in the territorial authority district classified as menacing under section 33A or section 33C and the relevant provision under which the classification is made;
 - “(e) the number of infringement notices issued by the territorial authority;
 - “(f) the number of dog related complaints received by the territorial authority in the previous year and nature of those complaints;
 - “(g) the number of prosecutions taken by the territorial authority under this act.
- (3) The territorial authority must give public notice of the report-
- “(a) by means of a notice published in-
 - “(i) 1 or more daily newspapers circulating in the territorial authority district; or
 - “(ii) 1 or more other newspapers that have at least an equivalent circulation in that district to the daily newspapers in that district; and
 - “(b) by any means that the territorial authority thinks desirable in the circumstances.
- (4) The territorial authority must also, within 1 month after the adopting the report, send a copy of it to the Secretary for Local Government.”

5. Information Summary

The attached report is produced to meet the requirement of the Dog Control Act 1996.

6. Strategic Alignment

6.1 Direction

The Stratford Community Outcome of having a “*built environment that is attractive, safe and healthy*” is addressed by the collective information in this report.

6.2 Annual Plan and Long Term Plan

The recommendation does not have any implications concerning the proposed Long Term Plan.

6.3 District Plan

The recommendation does not have any implications concerning the Stratford District Plan.

6.4 Legal Implications

There are no legal implications concerning the recommendation.

6.5 Policy Implications

There are no policy implications concerning the recommendation.

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Council report to the Department of Internal Affairs required by the Dog Control Act 1996.



Paul Holswich
Environmental Compliance Officer



[Endorsed by]
Blair Sutherland
Director – Environmental Services



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 19 July 2022

Attachment 1

STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

DOG CONTROL POLICY & PRACTICES REPORT - YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

| | This Year 2021/22 | Last Year 2020/21 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| DOG REGISTRATIONS | | |
| Total number of registered dogs | 2135 | 1942 |
| | | |
| Total number of Probationary Owners | NIL | NIL |
| Number of Probationary Owner declarations this year | NIL | NIL |
| Number of lapsed Probationary Owners this year | NIL | NIL |
| Total number of Disqualified Owners | 3 | 3 |
| Number of Disqualified Owner declarations this year | 3 | 3 |
| Number of lapsed Disqualified Owners this year | NIL | NIL |
| | | |
| Total number of Dangerous Dogs | NIL | NIL |
| Number of Dangerous Dog classifications this year | NIL | NIL |
| Provision(s) (Number) | | |
| 31(1)(a) | NIL | NIL |
| 31(1)(b) | NIL | NIL |
| 31(1)(c) | NIL | NIL |
| | | |
| Total number of Menacing Dogs | 10 | 21 |
| Number of Menacing Dog classifications this year | 2 | 1 |
| Provision(s) (Number) | | |
| 33A(1)(a) | 1 | 1 |
| 33A(1)(b)(i) | 0 | 0 |
| 33A(1)(b)(ii) | 1 | 1 |
| | | |
| Number of Infringement Notices issued | 154 | 170 |
| Infringements forwarded to Court for collection | 37 | 55 |
| Number of Prosecutions obtained | 2 | 2 |
| Number of dogs impounded | 37 | 58 |
| Number of dogs destroyed | 11 | 9 |
| Number of dogs rehoused | 1 | 8 |
| | | |
| Total Number of complaints | 237 | 324 |
| Barking dogs | 62 | 114 |
| Wandering dogs | 150 | 178 |
| Dog attacks on stock or other animals | 15 | 15 |
| Dog attacks on people | 1 | 1 |
| Dogs rushing | 9 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous* | 10 | 8 |

*Miscellaneous duties are responses to calls for lost dogs, dog rescue, customer complaints, education and the like.

INFORMATION REPORT



Ff19/13/04 – D22/25204

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Roothing Asset Manager
Date: 26 July 2022
Subject: Roothing Emergency Works

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the information contained herein is noted.

Recommended Reason

This report has been written to bring to the committee's attention the ongoing damaging impacts of the frequent short sharp heavy rainfall events on the roading network, the treatments required to repair the damage and the estimated repair costs.

Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To highlight to the committee that as a result of Climate Change, there has been increase in the number of short heavy rainfall events, which have had an impact on the roading network in the Stratford district. Due to these frequent events, securing funds from Waka Kotahi has been difficult, where the resulting damage doesn't meet the criteria listed below.
- 1.2 In order to attract funding from Waka Kotahi, council is required to demonstrate that the rainfall event is greater than a 1 in 10-year event, or that there is a significant reduction in level of service to the network, when compared to what was available prior to the event occurring.

Qualifying events

Events that qualify for NLTF funding as emergency works will:

- *be of unusually large magnitude or severity for the particular area in which they occur (as a guide, they would be expected to have an annual return period greater than 1 in 10 years)*
- *originate from natural, short duration triggering events, including very high intensity rainfall, severe wind, severe drought in government declared drought areas, or seismic events*
- *have reduced, or will reduce within a 12-month period, levels of transport service significantly below those that existed prior to the event*
- *involve a total cost of \$100,000 or more per event per approved organisation or Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (for its own activities) region*
- *be clearly defined, named and described, with a separate funding application required for each event.*

There are items which exclude emergency works claims and these are:

Exclusions

Work category 141 excludes:

- *minor events of less than \$100,000 total cost – these are funded from within the approved organisation's and Waka Kotahi (for its own activities) approved maintenance programme under work category 140:
[Work category 140: Minor events](#)*
- *the effects of scour, degradation, aggradation and land movements that have accumulated over time*
- *costs of damage or deficiencies from land movements that have not been triggered by a specific event*
- *the repair of any damage to work under construction, including within the post-construction maintenance period – this is a charge to the activity under construction and is expected to be covered by the supplier's insurance*
- *any damage that is the result of a human intervention or incident, eg caused by a vehicle crash or operational activity*
- *improvements associated with permanent reinstatement – these should be assessed and prioritised as improvement activities, separate from the emergency works funding application and, if approved, funded from the appropriate improvement activity class and work category*
- *costs to respond to damage that may be caused by qualifying events but the activities are not eligible for funding from the NLTF, e.g., aesthetic treatments on berms, shoulders, medians and traffic islands.*

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 In the last 18 months, there has been at least six events that have resulted in some damage to the roading network. The roads affected include:
- Mangaoapa Road;
 - Junction Road;
 - Douglas North Road;
 - Whangamomona Road;
 - Putikituna Road;
 - Manaia Road;
 - Upper Mangaehu Road;
 - Lower Kohuratahi Road;
 - Palmer Road; and
 - Whitianga Road;
- 2.2 Some of the sites listed above have been remediated, whilst others remain in the “feasibility phase” or “developing options” stage for a possible funding application to Waka Kotahi.
- 2.3 If some of these short duration rainfall events do meet the 1 in 10 year event, officers believe that council complies with some of the criteria listed above, namely:
- The repair cost is greater than \$100,000.
 - There is a reduction in the level of service of the roading network when compared to the level of service prior to the event.
 - Very high intensity rainfall over a short duration.

In order to meet the minimum criteria of \$100,000 to repair the damage, we will have to package the work together. This could be either by geographical area, or similar treatments or damage.

3. Local Government Act 2002

| Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to "enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future" | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which: | | Yes – repairing the damage restores the roading network to offer an improved level of service for the community. If the remediation treatment is a retaining wall, these have a life expectancy of 100 years. | |
| Social | Economic | Environmental | Cultural |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

3.1 The damage from these events can have a negative impact on the local economy in terms of delivering the locally produced goods to the markets. There is the inherent environmental damage due to the nature of the underslips with some natural vegetation being lost. In terms of social cost, access for local residents may be compromised, or restricted depending on the severity of the damage caused.

4. Background

4.1 As mentioned above, short one-day or two-day rainfall events have caused localised damage to the roading network over the past 18 months. These seems to be the "norm", rather than a significant event over a widespread area as occurred in June 2015, resulting in \$5.250M of clean-up and repairs.

4.2 Shown below are images of the damage, a suggested treatment for the repair and a very approximate cost.



Figure 1: Mangaoapa Road. The suggested treatment is a tied back steel retaining wall. Estimated value \$50,000 - \$75,000



Figure 2: Junction Road. A similar treatment to Mangaoapa Rd, tied back retaining wall. Cost in the range of \$50,000 - \$75,000



Figure 3: Douglas North Road. Suggested treatment a tied back retaining wall. Estimated cost \$100,000 - \$130,000



Figure 4: Whangamomona. Suggested treatment is a bank retreat to the right of the photo. There is a large macrocarpa tree which is leaning over the road which will need to be removed. This is being priced at present. Estimated to be in the order of \$50,000 - \$80,000.



Figure 5: Whitianga Road RP0.58. Possibly a retreat or a retaining wall. To be confirmed. Estimated costs \$30,000 - \$75,000 depending on option chosen



Figure 6: Whitianga Road RP0.92. As above a retreat or a wall. Please note the erosion further along the road immediately after the slip. Estimated costs - \$30,000 - \$100,000



Figure 7: Putikituna Road RP3.6. Likely to be a retreat. Estimated cost \$30,000 - \$50,000.



*Figure 8: Manaia Road Culvert - Hollard Garden., Culvert replaced and road re-constructed.
Cost = \$303,000*



Figure 9: Palmer Road - By district boundary. Reconstructed the road, installed additional drainage and sealed the water tables. Total cost \$206,000.



Figure 10: Upper Mangaehu Road. New Culvert and the road re-constructed. Cost of the works = \$125,500



Figure 11: Lower Kohuratahi Road, most likely a retreat into the bank, including the removal of the curve in the distance. Estimated costs \$50,000 - \$80,000.



Figure 12: Whitianga Road RP1.35. As above, a retreat or a retaining wall. Estimated costs \$30,000 - \$75,000.

- 4.3 The cost of treating this damage is estimated to be in the range of \$1,05M to \$1,47M. This will have to be taken out of current Maintenance, Operations and Renewal budgets - if Waka Kotahi does not co-invest via the Emergency Works funding allocation.
- 4.4 There is a “Business As Usual” allocation for Minor Events to cover small slips and downed trees, however this is only \$296,000 per annum. This was one budget that was reduced as part of the NLTP process for the current Long Term Plan period.
- 4.5 If we are not successful with our application for funding from Waka Kotahi, there are three options open to officers:
- **Option 1 - Do nothing** – This is not an option as this will put the community at risk and we could lose the roads altogether, deny access and the problem could become worse, thereby increasing the cost of treatment; or
 - **Option 2 - Use existing budgets to fund the repairs.** If we do this, we will have a reduced programme of work for other activities, such as sealing, maintenance metalling, drainage renewals; or
 - **Option 3 – Prioritise works.** Using a staged approach to repair the worst slips first to spread the costs out over say three years. Whilst this is a viable option, given the frequency of the rainfall events, we could be creating a “bow-wave” of underslips to repair for the future.
- 4.6 If officers are not successful with the application for funding from Waka Kotahi, the recommendation is to use the existing budgets to fix the worst sites and undertake some intermediate repairs on the remaining sites. This will impact on the programmed works for the next two to three years.

5. Information Summary

- 5.1 Given the current cost of construction, it is difficult to put a value on some of the treatments listed above. That said, officers have contacted a local roading contractor who is willing to provide a “ball park” figure to build the tied back retaining wall on the site at Mangaoapa Road. The contractor has been given the design drawings for the wall on which he can base his price. This will be used as a benchmark for pricing the other treatments. Officers are currently seeking a price for the retreat to the underslip on Whangamomona Road.

6. Strategic Alignment

6.1 Direction

The council has an obligation to provide a reasonable level of service to its community for maintenance and up-keep of the roading infrastructure. These recent events compromise that level of service, where should this continue, the community will be put at risk. If left unattended, any future rainfall events could make these sites worse, or more could occur elsewhere on the network, exacerbating the problem even further.

6.2 Annual Plan and Long-Term Plan

The funding set aside in the Long-Term Plan is not sufficient to address many of these sites, if Waka Kotahi deem these to be "business as usual" underslips that occur every year on the network. This could have an effect on any future LTP budget provisions, where other work programmes may have to be reduced in order to fund the repairs for future storm event damage.

6.3 District Plan

There are no known inconsistencies with the District Plan.

6.4 Legal Implications

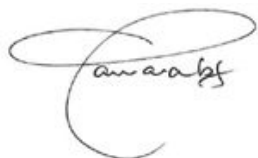
There could be legal challenges if the roads are closed for long periods of time, thus denying the public a right of access to their property.

6.5 Policy Implications

There are no policy implications.



Stephen Bowden
Roading Asset Manager



[Endorsed by]
Victoria Araba
Director - Assets



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 19 July 2022

DECISION REPORT



F19/13/04 – D22/25509

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Roothing Asset Manager
Date: 26 July 2022
Subject: Road Closure for a Car Club Event

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT pursuant to Section 342(1) (b) Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974, notice is hereby given that the Stratford District Council proposes to close the following roads on Sunday 14 August 2022 between the hours of 7.30am and 5.30pm for the purpose of the Stratford Street Sprint 2022
 - Orlando Street from Warwick Road to Celia Street
 - Romeo Street from Orlando Street to Cordelia Street
 - Cordelia Street from Romeo Street to Warwick Road
 - Warwick Road from Cordelia Street to Orlando Street

Recommended Reason

The South Taranaki Car Club have approached the Stratford District Council with the view of holding their annual Stratford Street Sprint Event on Sunday 14 August. This is their 32nd year of running the event. The proposed road closure requires formal endorsement by a Council resolution

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 For any street event that requires a road closure, Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974 requires a Council resolution to endorse the proposed road closure. This report seeks this endorsement for the purposes of allowing the Stratford District Council to close:

- Orlando Street from Warwick Road to Celia Street
- Romeo Street from Orlando Street to Cordelia Street
- Cordelia Street from Romeo Street to Warwick Road
- Warwick Road from Cordelia Street to Orlando Street

between the hours of 7.30am and 5.30pm.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 In order for the event to be safely undertaken, it is proposed to close:

- Orlando Street from Warwick Road to Celia Street
- Romeo Street from Orlando Street to Cordelia Street
- Cordelia Street from Romeo Street to Warwick Road
- Warwick Road from Cordelia Street to Orlando Street

between the hours of 7.30am and 5.30pm on Sunday 14 August.

- 2.2 The alternative route for traffic will be Celia Street, Swansea Road and Warwick Road.

3. Local Government Act 2002 – Section 10

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to “enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future” | | | |
| Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which: | | | Yes |
| Social | Economic | Environmental | Cultural |
| ✓ | ✓ | | |

This event attracts entrants to the Street Sprint as well as spectators.

The report is for the purposes of providing good regulatory function, as events such as this which require a road to be closed. A Council resolution is necessary to endorse the proposed road closure.

4. Background

4.1 The South Taranaki Car Club have approached the Stratford District Council with the view of holding their annual Stratford Street Sprint Event on Sunday 14 August. This is their 32nd year of running the event. The event attracts up to 45 cars to participate.

5. Consultative Process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

An advertisement was placed in Central Link in the Stratford Press on 6 July 2022, and was loaded to Council's website on 1 July 2022. Notice for objections closed on Friday 22 July 2022. We received notification from the car club of their intentions to hold the event this year on 22 June, hence the shortened timeframes for consultation. No objections were received by the Stratford District Council.

Stratford District Council has contacted the Police, Fire Service, St John's Ambulance seeking their approval for the proposed road closure. At the time of writing this report, no objections had been received

5.2 Māori Consultation - Section 81

There are no known effects that this event is likely to have on local iwi issues, therefore no separate consultation is required.

6. Risk Analysis

| |
|--|
| <p>Refer to the Council Risk Register - available on the Council website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does this report cover any issues that relate to any risks on the Council Risk Register, and if so which risks and what are the impacts and likelihood of eventuating? • Does this report cover any issues that may lead to any new risks that are not on the Council Risk Register, and if so, provide some explanation of any new identified risks. • Is there a legal opinion needed? |
|--|

6.1 A full Health and Safety Management Plan and Traffic Management Plan have been prepared for this event. Further, Stratford District Council have been indemnified against any claims whatsoever arising from the event.

6.2 A Street Event Refundable Bond for damages will be applied to this event, ensuring any accidental street damage is rectified by the event holder.

To date there have been no known instances of Health and Safety incidents or street damage resulting from the Stratford Street Sprint.

6.3 There is a risk that SDC assets could be damaged during the event, however, the car club have paid a street damage bond to cover these costs. Furthermore, there is a risk that an injury could occur to the spectators should one of the entrants lose control of their vehicle. This risk is managed through the Safety Management Plan for the event.

7. Decision Making Process – Section 79

7.1 Direction

| | Explain |
|--|--|
| Is there a strong link to Council's strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan? | Yes. This event brings visitors to Stratford for an event for the community to enjoy as spectators. |
| What relationship does it have to the communities current and future needs for infrastructure, regulatory functions, or local public services? | This report supports the performance of Council by providing a regulatory function in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. |

7.2 Data

- Do we have complete data, and relevant statistics, on the proposal(s)?
- Do we have reasonably reliable data on the proposals?
- What assumptions have had to be built in?

The times of the proposed road closure is outlined in the recommendation above. The South Taranaki Car Club have indicated to the Stratford District Council that they expect up to 45 cars to participate in the event.

7.3 Significance

| | Yes/No | Explain |
|---|--------|---|
| Is the proposal significant according to the Significance Policy in the Long Term Plan? | No | |
| Is it: | No | |
| • considered a strategic asset; or | No | |
| • above the financial thresholds in the Significance Policy; or | No | |
| • impacting on a CCO stakeholding; or | No | |
| • a change in level of service; or | No | |
| • creating a high level of controversy; or | No | |
| • possible that it could have a high impact on the community? | No | There will be some moderate impact on the residents that live locally on Romeo Street and Cordelia Street that are within the proposed road closure zone. These residents have been consulted by the Car Club, and no objections have been received by Council. |

| | | |
|---|---------------|------------|
| In terms of the Council's Significance Policy, is this proposal of high, medium, or low significance? | | |
| High | Medium | Low |
| | | ✓ |

7.4 Options

An assessment of costs and benefits for each option must be completed. Use the criteria below in your assessment.

1. What options are available?
2. For **each** option:
 - explain what the costs and benefits of each option are in terms of the present and future needs of the district;
 - outline if there are any sustainability issues; and
 - explain if the outcomes meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions?
3. After completing these, consider which option you wish to recommend to Council, and explain:
 - how this option is the most cost effective option for households and businesses;
 - if there are any trade-offs; and
 - what interdependencies exist.

The options to be considered for this report are:

- Option 1.** Do not approve the closing of the aforementioned roads. If this is the option chosen, then the South Taranaki Car Club will not be able to host the Stratford Street Sprint.
- Option 2.** Endorse the proposed road closure as outlined in recommendation two, to indicate council's support for this event. **This is the recommended option.**

7.5 Financial

- Is there an impact on funding and debt levels?
- Will work be undertaken within the current budget?
- What budget has expenditure come from?
- How will the proposal be funded? eg. rates, reserves, grants etc.

There are no financial contributions required by Stratford District Council. Stratford District Council's officer time for approving the traffic management plan and preparing this report are met from current Roading budgets.

7.6 Prioritisation & Trade-off

- Have you taken into consideration the:
- Council's capacity to deliver;
 - contractor's capacity to deliver; and
 - consequence of deferral?

The Stratford District Council is confident that Downer who have been engaged to provide the Traffic Management Plan are competent to monitor this event.

Due to the timing and location of the event, the Stratford District Transfer Station will be closed for the day, being Sunday 14 August.

7.7 **Legal Issues**

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there a legal opinion needed?• Are there legal issues? |
|--|

Pursuant to Section 342(1) (b) Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974, provides powers to Council to formally endorse a recommendation to close a road for the purposes of a street event.

7.8 **Policy Issues - Section 80**

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there any policy issues?• Does your recommendation conflict with Council Policies? |
|---|

There are no policy issues that arise due to the approval of the road closure for the Stratford Street Sprint.

Attachments:

- Appendix 1** Map of Road Closure
Appendix 2 Street Map of Sprint Plan
Appendix 3 Certificate of Insurance



Stephen Bowden
Roading Asset Manager



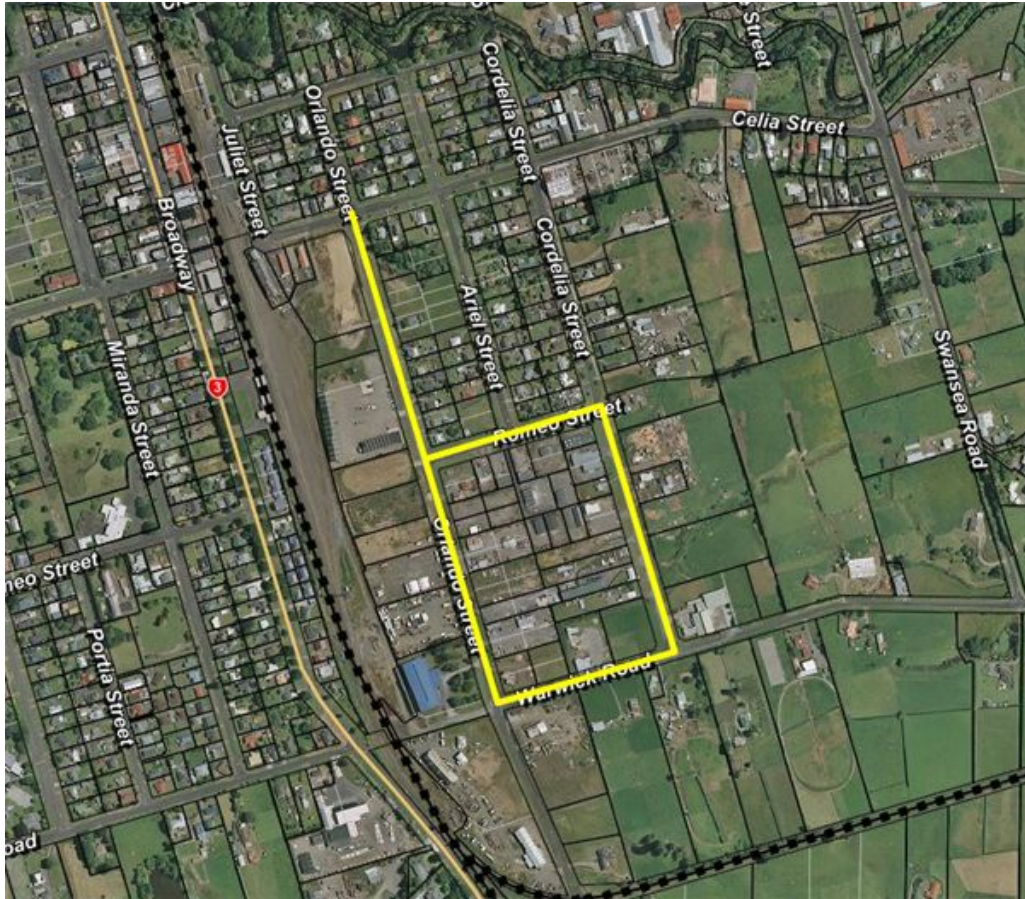
[Endorsed by]
Victoria Araba
Director - Assets



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 19 July 2022

Appendix 1



Appendix 2



Appendix 3



Level 32, ANZ Centre
 23-29 Albert Street
 Private Bag 92055
 Auckland 1142, New Zealand
 Telephone +64 9 306 0350
 www.veroliability.co.nz

| Insurance Certificate | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Client ID | Agent No |
| Public & Products Liability | 43826 | 8000014 |

We, the Insurers, Vero Liability Insurance Limited confirm that Public & Products Liability insurance has been effected on the following basis:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| POLICY NUMBER | HO-LPL-6171359 | |
| THE INSURED | Motorsport New Zealand Inc and Member Clubs in respect of Permitted Events Only | |
| BUSINESS DESCRIPTION | Administration, Governance and Regulation of Motor Sport in New Zealand | |
| EFFECTIVE DATE | From 4.00pm | 31 December 2021 |
| | To 4.00pm | 31 December 2022 |
| LIMIT OF INDEMNITY | \$ 10,000,000 | any one Occurrence and for any one Period of Insurance in respect of Products Hazard |
| EXCESS | \$ 3,500 | per Occurrence |
| POLICY WORDING | VL POL PL-082017 | |

This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and is subject to the terms and conditions of the issued policy.

Signed for and on behalf of Vero Liability Insurance Limited

Authorised Officer
 DTL



16 December 2021

DECISION REPORT



F19/13/04 – D22/24931

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director - Assets
Date: 19 July 2022
Subject: Better Off Funding Projects

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the committee approve for submission to the Central Government Better Off Fund, an application for \$2.57M covering three projects including the *Brecon Road Extension; the Town Centre Development - Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification and The Stratford Park*

Recommended Reason

The opportunity to have projects externally funded will reduce the rating impact for ratepayers.

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to seek Elected Members' approval to present three projects for funding assistance to the Central Government Better Off Funding stream. The deadline for this application is 30 September 2022.

2. Executive Summary

Following a workshop with Elected Members to discuss and consider suitable projects for the Better Off Funding stream by central government, three projects were identified to be developed further.

These projects were considered based on a combination of the central government funding criteria and Council's strategic goals and key priorities. A prioritisation exercise was undertaken using an assessment matrix to arrive at a relative priority assessment for the identified projects, followed by robust discussions to determine the top three projects and the \$2.57M funding split.

The top three projects and funding split are:

- Brecon Road Extension \$0.75 M;
- Town Centre Development - Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification \$1.25M; and
- The Stratford Park - \$0.57 M

Following the approval and adoption of this report, an application will be completed and made to the Central Government Better Off Fund. If made before 31 August 2022, a response is expected by the end of September 2022.

3. Local Government Act 2002 – Section 10

| Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to "enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future" | | | |
|--|----------|---------------|----------|
| Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which: | | | Yes |
| Social | Economic | Environmental | Cultural |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

This application will support the promotion of these 4 well beings for the Stratford Community, both now and in the future. An application for external funding reduces the rating impact for residents.

4. Background

4.1 The Better Off Funding is a \$2.5billion support package for local authorities under the Three Waters Reform programme. There are two broad components to this support package:

- \$2 billion of funding to invest in the future of local government and community wellbeing, while also meeting priorities for government investment (the "better off" component); and
- \$500 million to ensure that no local authority is financially worse off as a direct result of the reform (the "no worse off" component).

4.2 SDC has been allocated a total of \$10.27 million from this fund, with \$2.57million available this year (Tranche 1) and the balance of \$7.7million available in 2024 (Tranche 2). The funding has three criteria that each project must meet:

- Supporting communities to transition to a sustainable and low-emissions economy, by building resilience to climate change and natural hazards;
- Delivery of infrastructure and services that enable housing development and growth; and
- Delivery of infrastructure and services that support local place-making and improvements in community well-being.

4.3 As a requirement of the funding application, Council Officers came up with a prioritisation matrix (**Appendix 1**) to rank all identified projects into the decreasing order of importance, as determined by the funding criteria and Council's priorities. The ranking produced the top 3 projects and funding sought in this first tranche, allocated to each following robust discussions by Elected Members, as per below.

| Project | | Funding Sought | | |
|---------|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Tranche 1 | Tranche 2 | Total |
| 1 | The Brecon Road Extension | 0.75 M | \$7.7M | \$8.45 M |
| 2 | Town Centre Development - Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification | \$1.25 M | - | \$1.25 M |
| 3 | The Stratford Park | \$0.57 M | - | \$0.57 M |
| | Total | \$2.57M | \$7.7M | \$10.2 M |

4.4 Elected Members also agreed in principle that in order to give the Brecon Road Extension project a fighting chance of implementation, the entire tranche 2 funding of \$7.7 M should be allocated to it. This will be reviewed prior to submitting an application for the next funding tranche.

4.5 A description of the projects is provided in **Appendix 2**.

5. Consultative Process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

No public consultation is required. These projects have already been indicated in the Long-Term Plan 2021 – 31 and hence, also been through the public consultation process.

5.2 Māori Consultation - Section 81

Māori consultation is a requirement of this application and Council is currently undertaking appropriate consultation to that effect.

6. Risk Analysis

Refer to the Council Risk Register - available on the Council website.

- Does this report cover any issues that relate to any risks on the Council Risk Register, and if so which risks and what are the impacts and likelihood of eventuating?
- Does this report cover any issues that may lead to any new risks that are not on the Council Risk Register, and if so, provide some explanation of any new identified risks.
- Is there a legal opinion needed?

6.1 This report supports the financial mitigation risks in the Council Risk register by providing rates relief to the community through external funding.

7. Decision Making Process – Section 79

7.1 Direction

| | Explain |
|--|--|
| Is there a strong link to Council's strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan? | Yes, these projects have been indicated in the LTP 2021-31 and where not so, will provide a solid base to enable growth in the Strafford District. |
| What relationship does it have to the communities current and future needs for infrastructure, regulatory functions, or local public services? | Providing support to the community through externally funded projects. |

7.2 Data

- Do we have complete data, and relevant statistics, on the proposal(s)?
- Do we have reasonably reliable data on the proposals?
- What assumptions have had to be built in?

As per Appendices 1 & 2.

Business Cases have also been prepared for all 3 projects to inform the funding application.

7.3 **Significance**

| | Yes/No | Explain |
|---|--------|--|
| Is the proposal significant according to the Significance Policy in the Long-Term Plan? | No | |
| Is it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considered a strategic asset; or | Yes | Once completed, the Brecon Road (and bridge) Extension will be a significant asset to the Stratford District |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> above the financial thresholds in the Significance Policy; or | No | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacting on a CCO stake holding; or | No | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a change in level of service; or | No | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> creating a high level of controversy; or | No | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> possible that it could have a high impact on the community? | No | |

| In terms of the Council's Significance Policy, is this proposal of high, medium, or low significance? | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| High | Medium | Low |
| | | ✓ |

7.4 **Options**

| |
|---|
| <p>An assessment of costs and benefits for each option must be completed. Use the criteria below in your assessment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What options are available? For each option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain what the costs and benefits of each option are in terms of the present and future needs of the district; outline if there are any sustainability issues; and explain if the outcomes meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions? After completing these, consider which option you wish to recommend to Council, and explain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how this option is the most cost-effective option for households and businesses; if there are any trade-offs; and what interdependencies exist. |
|---|

The Committee has the following options for consideration:

- Option 1:** Approve the Projects for inclusion in the Better Off Funding Application. This is the preferred Option as the projects represent Council Priorities and are well-aligned with the central government funding criteria.
- Option 2:** For Elected Members to provide direction regarding the identified, or any other projects, and either set funding within this report or request further work to be done if scope needs further development.
- Option 3:** Decline to Approve these projects – Council will lose the acceleration that this opportunity affords to implement these projects well ahead of scheduled projection. This is not a desirable outcome.

7.5 **Financial**

- Is there an impact on funding and debt levels?
- Will work be undertaken within the current budget?
- What budget has expenditure come from?
- How will the proposal be funded? e.g., rates, reserves, grants etc.

There is no adverse impact on funding and debt levels as a result of these projects.

The majority of funding for these projects is already approved as part of the Long-Term Plan from years 4 to 10. The DIA funding will allow Council to divert these funds into other areas in Years 4 – 10 of the LTP, potentially supporting the improvement to service levels in other areas for the community.

7.6 **Prioritisation & Trade-off**

- Have you taken into consideration the:
- Council's capacity to deliver;
 - contractor's capacity to deliver; and
 - consequence of deferral?

There are no prioritisation or trade-off issues.

7.7 **Legal Issues**

- Is there a legal opinion needed?
- Are there legal issues?

There are no legal issues.

7.8 **Policy Issues - Section 80**

- Are there any policy issues?
- Does your recommendation conflict with Council Policies?

There are no policy issues.

Attachments:

Appendix 1 Relative Priority Assessment and Ranking

Appendix 2 Project Description Summary



Victoria Araba
Director - Assets



Approved by:
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

DATE: 19 July 2022

APPENDIX 1**Relative Priority Assessment and Ranking**

| | Relative Priorities Assessment Criteria | Brecon Road Extension | Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification | Stratford Park |
|----------|--|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Enabling housing development and Growth | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 3 | Support Local Place-making and Improvements to Community Wellbeing | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 4 | Iwi Support | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Risk Analysis | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 6 | Value for Money | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | Community Support | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | Strategic Fit | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| | Total Rating | 38 | 32 | 26 |
| | Ranking | 1 | 2 | 3 |

| Ranking | Better Off Funding Projects |
|----------------|--|
| 1 | Brecon Road Extension |
| 2 | Town Centre Development - Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification |
| 3 | Stratford Park |

APPENDIX 2

Project Description Summary

| Item | Better Off Funding Projects | Project Description | Project Value | Project Duration |
|------|--|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Brecon Road Extension | <p>This is a project to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect Brecon Road North and Brecon Road South via a new link road and two bridges, one over the Patea River and the other over the Paetahi Stream, using the existing “paper road” reserve; Provide another crossing to the west of the State Highway 3 within the Stratford township, should bridge over the Patea River on SH3 be closed for any reason (resilience); Provide improvement to our walking cycling network on the western side of town. Increase the infrastructure resilience. | \$16M | Up to 5 years |
| 2 | Town Centre Development - Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification | <p>The purposes of this project are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire land currently being leased by council; Implement the town centre plan for Prospero Place; and Work alongside/partner with Waka Kotahi to create a safer pedestrian corridor when trying to cross over Broadway. <p><u>Optional / Not currently Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work alongside landowners/business owners to repair and paint facades (aesthetic rather than structural upgrades) to make the town centre between the roundabouts more attractive for the community and also to visitors and investors. | TBC Can be scaled and delivered in smaller projects to suit various funding sources | Up to 5 years |
| 3 | The Stratford Park | <p>The purpose of this project is to identify and fund elements of the Stratford Park project that either contribute to the delivery of the overall project, or deliver one or more specific components that contribute to the overall project moving forward, particular with respect to activities directly beneficial to the Stratford community, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of enabling core infrastructure to service the facility. Water supply is reasonably well established along two boundaries of the site. Wastewater however is not existent within the vicinity of the site and current service is via septic tanks. Septic tanks are already proving problematic at the current site and are not considered feasible for the overall scope of the project. A significant investment will be required to connect this site to the wastewater network. A co-funding approach from other council infrastructure budgets would be appropriate as depending on design it would help to mitigate existing downstream capacity issues. <p><u>Optional / Not currently Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of infrastructure for Driver Training facility. This Infrastructure would enable Driver Training (DT) to occur but would have alternative uses in other operational modes of the facility i.e. Driver Training area becomes car park or pit area, depending on use mode. | <p>WW: ~\$850K suggest 50/50 split</p> <p>DT area: \$1-2M Depending on size. Estimate based on 2x-4x size of WMH car park</p> | 3 – 5 years |

DECISION REPORT



F16/1221 - D22/22353

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Louise Campbell, Asset Management Coordinator/Waste Minimisation Officer
Date: 26 July 2022
Subject: Approval for Option 5, Pathway 1 in the Organic Materials Recovery Facility report

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the Committee receives the reports attached to this report and prepared by:
 - Tonkin + Taylor, being "*Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study: Options Assessment Report*"; and
 - Aatea Solutions, being "*He Ara Whai Hua / Taranaki Organic Material Recovery (OMR) Facility Feasibility Study: Iwi and Hapū Engagement Process*".
3. THAT the committee approves Option 5, Pathway 1 in the Tonkin and Taylor Organic Materials Recovery Facility Feasibility Study Report, which was presented to Elected Members in the Council workshop on 14 June 2022, being:
 - Option 5 - *Commercial and community network of multiple facilities*.
4. THAT the Committee approves further work with our Iwi, hapū and industry partners to explore what co-investment and/or co-governance might look like in the eventual establishment of 2 regional organic materials processing facilities. Further Iwi and hapū partnership development will incorporate the Tiriti-Driven process recommendations outlined in the Aatea Solutions report.
5. THAT the Committee approves the lodging of an application to the Ministry for the Environment's (MFE) National Waste Minimisation Fund when it opens in October 2022, to seek Government co-funding to progress Option 5.

Recommended Reason

Out of the 5 options recommended in the Tonkin and Taylor report, the most suitable option for Taranaki is Option 5 having 2 possible pathways. '*Pathway 1 - Seeking market solutions for combined organic waste management*' will be initially progressed and if not successful, '*Pathway 2 - Developing a full concept plan for the network of facilities*' - will be implemented. This is expected to capture the district's smaller content of organic material and help reduce transportation costs and emissions.

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Committee to allow progress to the next stage of the Organic Facility Project. Approval is sought as per the recommendations above.
- 1.2 This decision report follows on from the discussions had with Elected Members, and per the Memoranda dated 24 May 2022 and 7 June 2022 (**Appendices 1 & 2**).

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The 3 district Councils co-funded the preparation of a regional Organic Materials Recovery (OMR) feasibility study, to identify the options available to Council to collectively build, operate and/or manage an organic materials recovery facility (or facilities), which could process thousands of tonnes of organic waste material streams from across the region. The feasibility reports (**Appendices 3 & 4**) were prepared by:
- Tonkin + Taylor, being “*Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study: Options Assessment Report*”; and
 - Aatea Solutions, being “*He Ara Whai Hua / Taranaki Organic Material Recovery (OMR) Facility Feasibility Study: Iwi and Hapū Engagement Process*”.
- 2.2 The options assessment report identifies 5 options and recommends the most appropriate one for the Taranaki region.
- 2.3 Council Officers are seeking approval for *Option 5 - Commercial and community network of multiple facilities*. This is to enable further development of a network of multiple commercial and community facilities. Option 5 will be progressed initially via *Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management*. Council staff will continue to work with iwi and hapū and industry partners to negotiate a Partnership Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding or similar arrangement to collaborate on seeking market solutions for organic materials management via a public tender/procurement process.
- 2.4 This Committee should **note** that if the recommended *Option 5, Pathway 1* does not deliver acceptable results for the Councils and our partners, officers will proceed to *Option 5, Pathway 2: developing a full concept plan for the network of facilities*, including a detailed business case, facility types, design and locations, and procurement and market development plans.
- 2.5 In addition, Council Officers are seeking **approval** to undertake further work with Iwi, hapū and industry partners to explore co-investment and/or co-governance options to ensure the successful delivery of this project.
- 2.6 Officers are also seeking the Committee's approval to lodge an application to the Ministry for the Environment's (MFE)'s National Waste Minimisation Fund - when it opens in October 2022 - to seek Government co-funding for Option 5.
- 2.7 No land parcels or sites have been identified as potential organic material recovery facility locations, If Option 5 is progressed, potential location identification will be initiated via direct and ongoing conversations with Iwi and hapū, industry partners and an assessment of current SDC, STDC and NPDC land holdings.

3. Local Government Act 2002 – Section 10

| Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to “enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future” | | | |
|--|----------|---------------|----------|
| Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which: | | | Yes |
| Social | Economic | Environmental | Cultural |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

- 3.1 Waste management and minimisation services and initiatives align with the purpose of Local Government by promoting the social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being of the district, both now and for the benefit of future generations.
- 3.2 **Socio-Economic** - It is not cost effective for Council to transport organic materials out of the region for processing, so regional facilities are a positive socio-economic outcome for the district.
- 3.3 **Environmental** - MFE has recently released *Te Panoni i te hangarua: Transforming Recycling* for public consultation. Proposal 2 in this document would require all urban populations (any town with 1,000+ residents) to provide a kerbside food scraps collection service by 2030. Consultation on this document closed on 9 May and is connected to the forthcoming *Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy* (to be released in mid-2022). This project will heavily influence Council's ability to meet its waste minimisation and emissions reduction goals. The establishment of organic materials processing facilities would also potentially have localised environmental and economic impacts (dependent on location, specific facility design and number of jobs created)
- 3.4 **Cultural** - Organic material management is a key issue of concern for Iwi and hapū. Throughout the engagement process, Iwi and hapū expressed clear views regarding preferred environmental baselines, as well as social and governance outcomes for the establishment of any organic waste processing facility in Taranaki. There was a strong preference for a true co-governance partnership approach to be taken in future stages of this project.

4. Background

- 4.1 The three Taranaki District Councils (including South Taranaki District Council and New Plymouth District Council) are committed to minimising the amount of waste Taranaki sends to landfill over time. One of the largest opportunities Councils have for diverting waste from landfill in Taranaki is separating and collecting organic "waste" materials from kerbside collections, and diverting them to a local facility that can re-use or repurpose them. Organic materials currently make up approximately 57% of Council's kerbside refuse bins.
- 4.2 Collectively, the Councils' kerbside and transfer station services process an estimated 4,650 tonnes of food waste and 3,816 tonnes of green waste per year. Across Taranaki, there are over 200,000 tonnes of organic material produced per annum, all of which require management. While many of these organic waste streams are already being re-used and/or repurposed, there are a number of historically difficult to manage organic material streams that currently need to be transported out of Taranaki for processing or are continuing to be landfilled (both of which are emissions-intensive activities).
- 4.2 The 3 Councils co-funded the feasibility study to investigate options for managing and recovering various organic material streams from across the region. The organic materials considered in the study were Council's kerbside collection and transfer station services – household food and green waste, commercial and industrial food and green waste and food processing waste. Agricultural slurries were also considered at a high-level but their volumes have not been accurately quantified.
- 4.3 The Tonkin + Taylor report (**Appendix 3**) presents the following five options and two pathways for how Taranaki might divert organic material away from landfill:
- **Option 1:** Do nothing – continue to either landfill organic material or truck it out of region for processing;
 - **Option 2:** One centralised commercial composting facility;
 - **Option 3:** One centralised anaerobic digestion facility;
 - **Option 4:** A network of multiple commercial facilities; and
 - **Option 5:** Commercial and community network of multiple facilities:
 - **Pathway 1:** Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management (*Preferred*); or
 - **Pathway 2:** Develop a Detailed Business Case and implementation plan for development of facilities.

- 4.4 Council Officers are seeking approval to progress Option 5, in addition to exploring co-investment and/or co-governance options with our key Stakeholders, including central government through the Waste Minimisation Fund or other grants.

5. Consultative Process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

Local industrial organic material producers are an affected party. As a part of the feasibility study for this project, a stakeholder group of several of the larger industrial organic material producers (Fonterra, Silver Farm Farms, Tegel, Taranaki DHB, and Taranaki By-Products) has been created. The 3 District Council officers will continue to remain in contact and collaboration with this stakeholder group as next project steps develop, and can engage with other industry groups as required.

There are existing waste management companies that operate in the Taranaki region who will be very interested the potential business implications of this project, and who have already indicated their strong interest in the results of this feasibility study. If the recommended option (Option 5 and Pathway 1) is selected, these companies will be formally engaged with through the public tender process

Fonterra has also indicated their interest in this project and would like to lead a Request for Interest (RFI) process in the coming couple of months. Through the RFI, they will approach the parties who have already indicated an interest in building an organic waste facility / facility in South Taranaki. The RFI will be open ended as Fonterra expects the market to dictate how it will deliver the best solutions that will work for all stakeholders. Fonterra will then use the RFI to narrow down to a few selected parties and proceed with a more detailed Request for Proposal from there. The Councils can opt out at any time in this process.

5.4 Māori Consultation - Section 81

Due to the importance of waste management and its associated environmental and climate change implications to many Iwi, Iwi and hapū are an affected party. Two Hui were held with the region's Iwi and hapū at the beginning of this process. Aatea Solutions report provides Iwi and hapū desires for organic materials management within Taranaki and they will continue to be consulted with through the process.

6. Risk Analysis

- 6.1 Some of the corporate risks associated with the delivery of this project include:
- o Financial Risks;
 - o Legislative/Compliance Risks;
 - o Operational; and
 - o Reputational Risks.

These risks will be duly mitigated by the measures and considerations described in 6.1 above.

Financial Risks

- **Economic/financial risks:** There will be potential economic and/or financial risks to the Council based on the overall capital expenditure and ongoing operational costs of the proposed facilities, which will be dependent on the solutions the market offers. These risks will need to be revisited after a specific partnership/co-governance structure and associated procurement approaches have been finalised.

Legislative and Compliance Risks

- **Formation of a partnership/co-governance structure risk:** If all three Councils go out to tender seeking a company to establish two organic material processing facilities, with or without additional partners, we will need to develop a partnership/co-governance structure. Depending on the exact nature of the partnership, there are likely to be several risks associated with the formation of any partnership/co-governance structure. Expert advice from legal and procurement specialists will be required to minimise any risks associated with his approach.

Operational

- **Timeframe delays risk:** As a regional project that involves numerous external parties, there are many factors within this project that are not directly within the Councils' control. For example, responses from the market to the tender process, Iwi and hapū capacity for engagement, the consenting process, and ongoing delays from Covid-19 to timelines and supply chains. Consequently, timeframe delays may occur. In order to minimise this risk, time buffers and contingencies will be built into all future timeframe expectations.

Reputational Risks

- **Site selection risk:** No specific sites have been identified or secured yet for the preferred option, site selection will be an important and possibly contentious issue. Any selected sites will have to be technically and logistically viable, meet Iwi and hapū requirements, be suited to minimising any potential negative environmental impacts, and be located within a reasonable distance from primary organic material streams. Ensuring that the selected sites are supported by the Iwi and hapū will be of paramount importance. In order to manage these risks, Iwi and hapū will be engaged with immediately before site selection and analysis begins.
- **Regional political risk:** The preferred option of moving forward with Option 5 and Pathway 1 is being presented to STDC, NPDC, and SDC. Approval is being sought from each Council individually. If one Council does not approve the recommended Option (Option 5 and Pathway 1), the project will have to be paused and each Council will need to reassess their level of involvement and their preferred direction of travel.

7. Decision Making Process – Section 79

7.1 Direction

| | Explain |
|--|--|
| Is there a strong link to Council's strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan? | Yes - we will need to consider any potential costs in the next LTP if this facility goes ahead and Elected Members accept the costs of bin stock and change of level of service to kerbside services. These costs will be advised in due course. |
| What relationship does it have to the communities current and future needs for infrastructure, regulatory functions, or local public services? | If the development of a facility went ahead, this may translate to a change in level of service. This report however only authorises further investigation. |

7.2 Significance

| | Yes/No | Explain |
|---|---------------|------------|
| Is the proposal significant according to the Significance Policy in the Long-Term Plan? | No | |
| Is it: | No | |
| • considered a strategic asset; or | No | |
| • above the financial thresholds in the Significance Policy; or | No | |
| • impacting on a CCO stakeholding; or | No | |
| • a change in level of service; or | No | |
| • creating a high level of controversy; or | No | |
| • possible that it could have a high impact on the community? | No | |
| In terms of the Council's Significance Policy, is this proposal of high, medium, or low significance? | | |
| High | Medium | Low |
| | | ✓ |

7.3 **Options**

Two Options for consideration are:

Option 1 Approved Recommendation sought;

Option 2 Decline the Recommendations sought in whole or part.

The Preferred Option is Option 1, for the reasons described in Sections 1, 2, 4 & 6 above.

7.4 **Financial**

7.4.1 This report does not present any specific budget figures. Rather, it summarises the recommended option and pathway for implementation recommended in the feasibility report for the Organic Facility Project.

7.4.2 The financial and budget considerations associated with the preferred Option (Option 5 and Pathway 1) depend greatly on the formation of a partnership/co-governance model, and the outcomes of a potential tender process.

7.5.3 Once detailed financial and budget figures are available, and if these will have a direct impact on rates and cannot be covered by each Council's existing Waste Levy funding, then Officers will bring these figures back to Council for further discussion and evaluation.

7.5 **Prioritisation & Trade-off**

There is no change to any levels of service at this stage of the proposal.

7.6 **Legal Issues**

No legal opinions needed at this stage of the proposal

7.7 **Policy Issues - Section 80**

No conflict with any policies or plans.

Our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan directs us to reduce waste to landfill and this proposal is moving us towards reducing up to 50% of our landfill waste.

Attachments

Appendix 1 – Memorandum – Workshop on Organic Waste 1 – 24 May 2022 **D22/9318**;

Appendix 2 – Memorandum – Workshop on Organic Waste 2 - 7 June 2022 **D22/19715**;

Appendix 3 - Tonkin and Taylor Feasibility Study Report **D22/14147**; and

Appendix 4 - Aatea Solutions Iwi and Hapū Engagement Report **D22/18587**.



Louise Campbell
Asset Management Coordinator



[Endorsed by]
Victoria Araba
Director - Assets



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 19 July 2022

MEMORANDUM



F16/1221 - D22/9318

To: Elected Members
From: Asset Management Coordinator
Date: 24 May 2022
Subject: Taranaki Organic Recovery Facility - Workshop

1. Objective of workshop

The objective of this workshop is 3-fold:

- to provide Elected Members with a background to the key drivers for organic waste diversion in Taranaki;
- to introduce to Elected Members the options identified for regional organic waste management in Taranaki, including an assessment of those options against agreed criteria; and
- to afford elected members the opportunity to ask questions in an unconstrained environment, in readiness for the upcoming workshop.

The 14 June 2022 workshop on the *draft Organic Material Recovery Feasibility Study April 2022* will be presented by study authors, being Tonkin + Taylor and AATEA, who have been commissioned by the 3 Taranaki district councils, to investigate options to best manage and recover various organic material streams across the region.

2. Background

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) has consulted with the public on proposals for a new waste strategy and legislation and is proposing that all waste is reduced by 2030 (*Figure 1*).

Table 1: Markers of progress for stage 1 – 2030 targets

| Area | Responsibility | Strategic target (by 2030) |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| Waste | Whole country | Reduce waste generation by 5–10% per person |
| | Public sector | Reduce waste generation by 30–50% |
| | Businesses | Reduce waste disposal by 30–50% |
| | Households | Reduce waste disposal by 60–70% |
| Emissions | Whole country | Reduce biogenic waste methane emissions by at least 30% |
| Litter | Whole country | Reduce litter by 60% |

Figure 1 - MfE's Strategic Target to Reduce waste by 2030

In particular, households need to reduce waste disposal by 67-70% by 2030. To meet these new targets, a viable and sustainable regional solution is required that services both residential and commercial waste. While some food businesses currently do divert their food waste to pig farms, there are the big players like Tegel Chicken, Silver Farms and Fonterra that require a sustainable method of addressing their huge organic wastes.

Taranaki produces over 200,000 tonnes of organic material annually. The largest producers of organic waste are currently located in the South Taranaki district (*Figure 2*), hence the proposal to explore the feasibility of locating a recovery facility in the south. The three District Councils have commissioned this feasibility study to focus on the management of organics generated within the region, with the South Taranaki District Council leading the project.

Workshops on waste minimisation initiatives, held with elected members in July 2020 and December 2020, recommended a fortnightly service for the collection of a combined food and green, to be serviced by a regional organic recovery facility and a local transportation provider. As part of the Long-Term Plan 2021/31, Elected Members approved an additional resource in Council, by way of a *Waste and Water Educator*, to provide education and advocacy services to the community.

The Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) survey currently being undertaken on Stratford residential kerbside waste¹ shows that on average, 58.5% of the waste in our kerbside general waste bins is organic and can be diverted from the landfill, supporting the need for a materials recovery facility in Taranaki to divert organic waste.

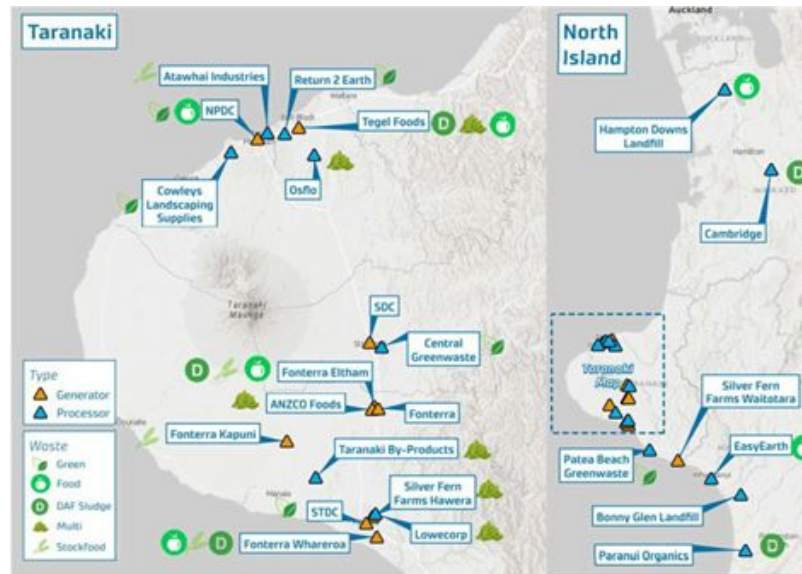


Figure 2: Commercial/Industrial waste producers in the Taranaki region

3. Issues and options

The feasibility study has investigated the options for managing organics, including:

- Council controlled organic waste
- Commercial organic waste
- Processing by-products

The options identified (and assessed in Appendix 1) are:

- **Option 1: Do nothing** – some local processing and transport of region for processing.
- **Option 2: Centralised composting facility:** Capital cost - \$30-50M; Processing cost -\$50 - \$100 per tonne;
- **Option 3: Centralised Anaerobic Digestion Facility:** Capital cost - \$20-30M plus other associated feedstock pre-treatment cost; Processing cost -\$50 - \$150 per tonne;
- **Option 4: A network of commercial facilities** – Capital and operating costs dependent on number of sites or facilities, technologies selected, proximity of potential biogas energy-users and arrangements for the use of digestate and marketing of compost or vermi-cast.
- **Option 5: A network of commercial and community facilities** – Cost is variable and dependent on the network of facilities. This is the preferred option. It is expected that the network would comprise:
 - Several 'commercial' scale processors of organic materials focused on maximising value, likely to be located close to major sources of feedstock.
 - Multiple community scale composting operations developed in partnership with iwi/Hapū and/or community groups.

¹ 82 bins and 1626kgs have been surveyed so far

- Strong links with existing activities that aim to reduce the wastage of organic materials include reuse where appropriate.

4. Attachments

Appendix 1 – Table of Options and Assessment (D22/17587)

The following reports from the two study authors will be distributed after the workshop for more in-depth reading.

- D22/14147 - Tonkin + Taylor's Organic Recovery Feasibility Report
- D22/17343 - Taranaki Organic Material Recovery - Iwi and Hapu Engagement Process Report

Louise Campbell
Asset Management Coordinator, Waste Minimisation Officer

[Approved by]
Victoria Araba
Director- Assets

MEMORANDUM

Appendix 2



To: Elected Members
From: Asset Management Coordinator
Date: 7 June 2022
Subject: Taranaki Organic Recovery Facility - Workshop

5. Objective of workshop

The objective of this workshop is to present to Elected Members the Issues and Options, including the recommended option, derived from the feasibility report on the Taranaki Organic Recovery Facility, prepared by:

- Tonkin + Taylor, being "*Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study: Options Assessment Report*"; and
- Aatea Solutions, being "*He Ara Whai Hua / Taranaki Organic Material Recovery (OMR) Facility Feasibility Study: Iwi and Hapū Engagement Process*".

These reports were also referenced in the 24 May 2022 workshop memo to Elected Members, and are available in Diligent, for your reference. Please, read this memo in conjunction with the previous memo dated 24 May 2022.

Attached also are 2x PowerPoint presentations to be presented by the report authors or their representatives.

Following this workshop, a report will be brought to Council with recommendations to approve one of the options described in detail below, as agreed in discussions at the workshop.

6. Background

The three Taranaki District Councils (including STDC and NPDC) are working towards Zero Waste by 2040, as per our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). A key opportunity for diverting waste from landfill is providing a separate kerbside collection for organic waste materials, and processing this waste stream at a regional facility where re-purposing can be implemented. Organic materials currently make up approximately 60% of SDC's kerbside waste.

In order to understand the potential options for diverting organic material in Taranaki away from landfill, the 3 Councils co-funded a regional *Organic Materials Recovery (OMR)* feasibility study, the objective of which was to identify how the Councils might collectively build, operate and/or manage an organic materials recovery facility (or facilities), which could process thousands of tonnes of domestic, commercial and industrial organic waste material streams from across the region, having been diverted from the landfill.

While the organic materials from each Council's kerbside collection and transfer station services were a key focus for this study, organic material streams from large industrial food producers and other sources were also included. This was for scale, as Taranaki produces over 200,000 tonnes of organic material annually.

This report provides the issues and options developed in the Tonkin and Taylor report, including the **Recommended Option** and pathway for implementation.

7. Issues and options

The Tonkin + Taylor report, (**Pages 45 - 58**), presents the following five options and two pathways for how Taranaki might divert organic material away from landfill:

- **Option 1:** Do nothing – continue to either landfill organic material or truck it out of region for processing;
- **Option 2:** One centralised commercial composting facility;
- **Option 3:** One centralised anaerobic digestion facility;
- **Option 4:** A network of multiple commercial facilities; and
- **Option 5:** Commercial and community network of multiple facilities.

The Recommended Option is Option 5 (**Page 58**).

Details of these options are provided in the Tonkin and Taylor report provided to you in Diligent.

8. Pathways for the Recommended Option 5

To further define the recommended option, a concept design for the network would be undertaken to confirm the approach to developing each of the network components. This will involve confirming available materials, setting out the approach to delivering each network component and developing enough detail to progress to procurement, site selection, design, construction and implementation for each component.

There are 2 pathways suggested for how Councils and partners could achieve the establishment of commercial scale processing in our districts. Each generator of organic material (including Councils) will need to determine their preferred approach. There are a number of risks associated with either of these pathways, which are described in the Tonkin and Taylor Report (**Page 59**).

4.1 Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management:

Councils and partners could commit to providing feedstock from their organic waste streams over a defined period of time, thus creating a secure revenue and material stream to incentivise a commercial waste processor from the market to directly invest in the construction and operation of the processing infrastructure.

Council staff will continue to work with iwi and hapū and industry partners to negotiate a Partnership Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding or similar arrangement to collaborate on seeking solutions from the market for the management of our organic material via a public procurement process. The Councils will also work collaboratively to develop regional efforts that promote composting at the home/marae/kura/community level as part of our Business As Usual (BAU) Waste Minimization work.

Advantages:

- By being open to market solutions and relying on companies that already have expertise in this space, this pathway allows the Councils to move quickly, without necessarily having to invest heavily in new capital infrastructure and its related planning and development costs. There are a number of companies that have indicated strong interest in the results of this feasibility study and possible solutions for our regional organic materials;
- By presenting the market with quantified organic streams and expected project outcomes, the market would be enabled to respond to provide a suitable solution that works best for Councils, our partners and our ratepayers and will provide certainty of feedstock, reducing risk for suppliers; and
- A market solution is also likely to result in lower capital expenditure costs for the Councils and will reduce the risks and costs involved in having a fully Council-owned and operated facility.

Disadvantages:

- In looking for market solutions, the Councils will potentially give up some degree of control over the facilities.
- The proposals received may not meet the full set of criteria outlined in the Aatea Solutions and Tonkin + Taylor feasibility studies. If this is the case, and Councils are not satisfied with the solutions offered by the market after the tender process has completed, Councils could then move to Pathway 2 below.

Pathway 2: Develop a detailed business case and implementation plan for development of facilities:

Councils and partners could directly invest in the development, construction and operation of the organic materials processing infrastructure.

Councils would proceed to developing a full Detailed Business case and concept plans for each facility. This would include detailed facility design, site selection, procurement and market development plans, and detailed planning and consenting requirements.

Advantages:

- Creating a detailed business case and implementation plan would allow the Councils to have a clearer understanding of the exact types of facilities and facility locations that would meet the full set of criteria outlined in the Aatea Solutions and Tonkin + Taylor feasibility studies.
- It would also allow more time for strong partnerships to be formed with iwi, hapū, and industry.

Disadvantages:

- This pathway is likely to require an additional 12-24 months before the business case and implementation plan are completed.
- If the Councils were to then to go out to tender, they would essentially be one to two years behind Pathway 1.

9. Conclusion

Five potential options and two potential pathways, for the next steps in further developing this project, have been presented in this report. These are to enable the achievement of outcomes developed jointly with iwi and hapū and engagement, with key industry organic waste producers. The recommended option is Option 5, Pathway 1 being:

Develop a network of commercial and community facilities, which would be progressed initially by seeking market solutions for combined organic waste management.

In moving forward with this recommendation, Council staff would continue to work with our iwi and hapū and industry partners to negotiate a Partnership Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding or similar arrangement to collaborate on seeking market solutions for organic materials management. The Councils would also work collaboratively to develop regional efforts that promote composting at the home/marae/kura/community level. The principles outlined in the Aatea Solutions report for a more Tiriti-driven engagement process would be followed, to ensure that this project evolves in the spirit of true partnership with iwi and hapū.

10. Attachments

- Tonkin + Taylor's Organic Recovery Feasibility Report (D22/14147);
- Taranaki Organic Material Recovery - Iwi and Hapū Engagement Process Report (D22/18587);
- Memo on the Taranaki Organic Recovery Facility - workshop 24 May 2022 (D22/9318);
- Tonkin + Taylor's Organic Recovery Presentation (D22/18583); and
- Aatea Organic Materials Iwi/Hapū Themes and Desires Presentation (D22/18582).



Louise Campbell
Asset Management Coordinator, Waste Minimisation Officer



[Approved by]
Victoria Araba
Director - Assets

Appendix 3

REPORT

The cover image features a blue background on the left with a white grid pattern and a map of New Zealand. On the right, there is a close-up photograph of vibrant green fern fronds. The text is overlaid on the blue background.

**Taranaki Region Organic
Materials Recovery
Feasibility Study**

Options Assessment Report

Prepared for
South Taranaki District Council, New Plymouth
District Council, Stratford District Council

Prepared by
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

Date
April 2022

Job Number
1018284.0000R



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Executive Summary

Background

This feasibility study investigates options for how Councils in Taranaki might best manage and recover various organic material streams from across the region. The organic materials considered in the scope of this project are household food and green waste, commercial/industrial food and green waste and food processing waste. Agricultural slurries have been considered at a high level but their volumes not quantified. Biosolids and drilling muds are not included.

The options developed consider potential processing options (technologies) at a high level but do not address potential site locations. Specific technology solutions, funding, governance and site locations will be addressed in a future business case, after Councils have decided on a preferred option or options to investigate further.

This study summarises a review of options taking an approach that is consistent with New Zealand Treasury's 'Better Business Case' approach. This approach focuses on making sure the issue or opportunity is well defined before considering a range of options to realise the opportunity. Once the right option has been identified there is a process of planning for successful delivery, ensuring that timeline and costs reflect what is required for the project to succeed.

From the beginning of this project, Iwi and Hapū have been key partners in exploring and considering how best to manage the recovery of organic materials across the region. A separate report details the Iwi and Hapū engagement process that Councils undertook, which was facilitated by Māori co-governance and facilitation experts, Aatea.

Industry stakeholders have also been involved with a focus on confirming organic materials generated in Taranaki that require management, potential with Council controlled materials.

Current situation

Taranaki produces over 200,000 tonnes of organic material per year requiring management (Refer Figure E.1). Some commercial/industrial organic material is captured through established recovery systems including formal processing operations and informal arrangements such as stock feed. Some organic material from primary processing is applied to land and a number of waste processors in the region already effectively reprocess waste material and deliver a product to market.

A range of gaps in the current management of organic materials were identified. These include:

- Challenges
 - Lack of in-region processing options
 - Large variations in waste streams that are impacted by seasonality or contamination
 - A lack of knowledge and expertise on alternative processing options
 - High capital cost for alternative processing facilities
 - Waste management is not the core business of for many industries.
- Opportunities
 - Acknowledging what is already working
 - Economic opportunities for investment and jobs in Taranaki.
 - Large established agricultural industry (potential market for end products like compost).
 - Emissions reduction and waste minimisation potential from:
 - o Recovering organic waste streams that are currently sent to landfill.
 - o local facilities reducing the need for long transportation routes out of region.

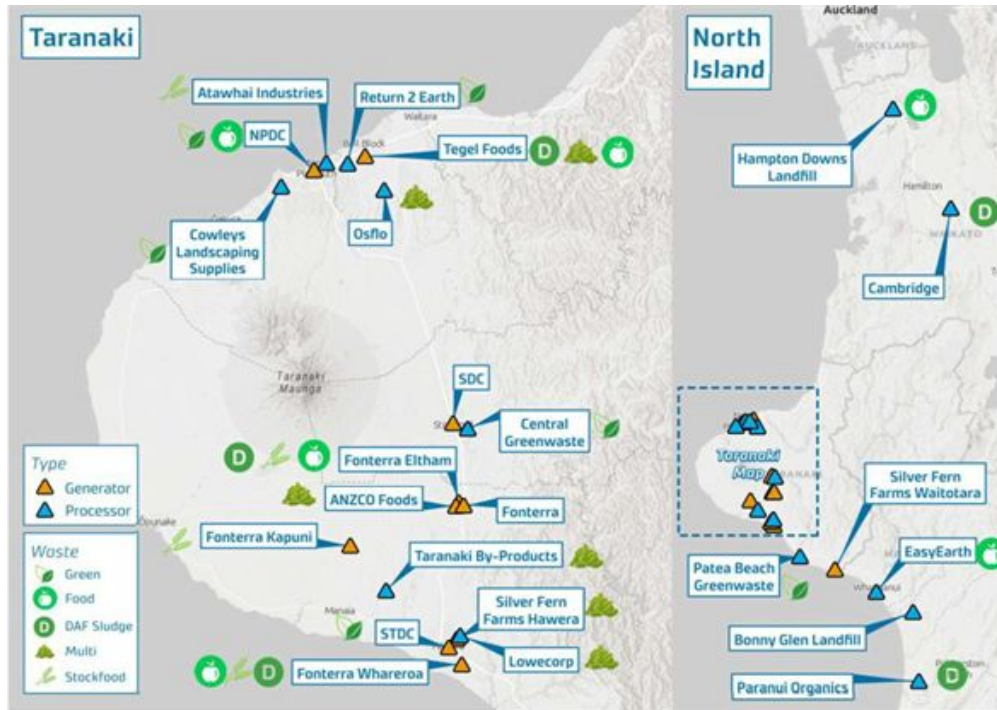


Figure E.1: Commercial/industrial waste producers and processors in the Taranaki region

Objectives

As part of defining the approach to assessing the potential options with Council staff, Iwi and Hapū and commercial/industrial stakeholders, key priorities were discussed for various recovery options. These priorities are used as a basis for criteria to evaluate options.

The list of criteria developed with Iwi / Hapū are organised under the headings of:

- Te Taiao
- Iwi and Hapū Development
- He Tangata

The Council also proposed a number of criteria (Kaunihera criteria) and partners had the opportunity to review and provide comment. The Council's proposed criteria were:

- Maximise diversion of organic material from landfill
- Maximise reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Best cost: benefit
- Improving environmental outcomes
- Improving local economy and employment opportunities

Options

In some cases, organic material can be managed at household or business level through small scale approaches typically composting or worm farming. In most cases, before materials can be processed they need to be 'collected' in some way. There are a number of options for the 'collection' of organic material from households and commercial businesses. These include:

- Council or private collections - garden waste and in some cases food organics.
- Local collection points e.g. recycling, waste and/or organics collection point for apartment buildings.
- Council or private sector transfer stations/recycling facilities.

The focus of this study is on the processing of materials. However, it is important to consider that collections are an enabler for different types of processing as the quantity, composition and quality of material collected will help to define what processing options are feasible. Similarly establishing markets for outputs of processing increases their economic viability. Although processing is the focus of this study options need to be considered in the context of the broader organic material life cycle.

The processing options identified were evaluated against the evaluation criteria noted above.

In summary while advanced treatment such as gasification, pyrolysis, mechanical biological treatment, hydrothermal liquefaction, torrefaction and biofuel could be applied they are considered high risk due to lack of existing commercial operations in New Zealand or Australia and high cost so are not considered further noting that there are more conventional processing options available.

Some options, such as home or community composting, may not form an entire solution in themselves but present an important complementary opportunity to encourage the community to recover value from material at their homes and can form part of a solution so are taken forward for further consideration below.

Consideration of Iwi and Hapū development criteria have included those options with a heavy reliance on sophisticated technology that could be an opportunity for project partners to be owners, investors or operators. Options that consider broader community outcomes such as small scale processing in partnership with community groups or Marae score well against He tāngata criteria.

Potentially viable markets for organic material derived products Taranaki are summarised in Table E.1.

Table E.1: Summary of potential viable markets

| | Landscaping | Retail | Horticulture | Grassland/ Arable | Fuel | Animal Feed |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------------|----------------------|------|-------------|
| Compost | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Vermi-compost | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Digestate | Feedstock for further processing (compost, vermi-compost) | | | | | |
| Bark, wood chip | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Stock food | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |

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Shortlist

Drawing on the analysis summarised above, options that include one or more approaches to processing materials alongside reduction and on-site management have been developed. The options identified are:

- **Option 1:** Do nothing – some local processing and transport of region for processing.
- **Option 2:** Centralised composting facility
- **Option 3:** Centralised Anaerobic Digestion Facility
- **Option 4:** A network of commercial facilities
- **Option 5:** A network of commercial and community facilities

The five options were evaluated against the framework noted above. The results of the assessment indicate that there is no perfect option. Each option has elements of desirable and less desirable outcomes. There are also trade-offs between of the benefits of community involvement and maximising diversion opportunities.

Carbon impacts are difficult to quantify as the impact of any solution is made up of a number of elements including the embodied carbon of the technology, transport emissions, level of diversion from landfill and potential to generate a product that displaces a carbon intensive activity (i.e. production of renewable energy). For the purposes of this feasibility assessment only high-level commentary on emissions reduction potential is provided at this stage.

Preferred option

The assessment suggests that, on balance, a network of commercial processing sites alongside community level composting (Option 5) delivers the best overall outcome. Key benefits include local community and employment opportunities and the spreading of risk across multiple facilities.

It is expected that the network would comprise:

- Several ‘commercial’ scale processors of organic materials focussed on maximising value. These are likely to be located close to major sources of feedstock. For digestion co-location with an energy user would be preferable. The data collected to date suggests potential for North Taranaki processing site(s) and a South Taranaki processing site(s).
- Multiple community scale composting operations developed in partnership with iwi/Hapū and/or community groups.
- Strong links with existing activities that aim to reduce the wastage of organic materials include reuse where appropriate. Examples include:
 - Love Food, Hate Waste and similar public education campaigns.
 - Primary processing optimisation initiatives.
 - Food Rescue initiatives (for example On the House)
 - Stock food, for example EcoStock supplies.

Next steps

The next step in the project is to further define the preferred option. It is expected this will comprise a concept ‘design’ for the network and confirming the approach to developing each of the network components. This will involve confirming ‘available’ materials, setting out the approach to delivering each network component and developing enough detail to progress to procurement, design, construction and implementation for each component.

1 Introduction

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd (T+T) were engaged by South Taranaki District Council to complete a feasibility study to investigate options for how Councils might best manage and recover various organic material streams from across the region. The study was funded by the three Councils in the region, New Plymouth District Council (NPDC), Stratford District Council (SDC) and South Taranaki District Council (STDC), with STDC taking the lead coordinating role on behalf of the three Councils.

The organic materials considered in the scope of this project are household food and green waste, commercial/industrial food and green waste and food processing waste. Agricultural slurries have been considered at a high level but their volumes not quantified. Biosolids and drilling muds are not included.

From the beginning of this project, Iwi and Hapū have been key partners in exploring and considering how best to manage the recovery of organic materials across the region. A separate report details the Iwi and hapū engagement process that Councils undertook, which was facilitated by Māori co-governance and facilitation experts, Aatea. A number of critical bottom lines from a Te Ao Māori viewpoint were developed from this engagement process, and these have been integrated into the assessment criteria used to develop options within this report. This report should be read alongside the summary of the engagement process drafted by Aatea.

As part of this project, Councils have also engaged with industry stakeholders across the region who are producing significant quantities of organic materials requiring management.

The scope of work for the T+T work completed for this stage of the project, documented in this report, is set out in our proposal dated 30 September 2021 (T+T reference 1018284).

Specifically, the scope of work that underlies this report comprised:

- Reviewing existing data on organic material streams from across the region, including:
 - Data and reports provided by all Councils (data underlying the Waste Assessment, Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) and any other relevant information).
 - High level review of existing weighbridge data for the now closed Colson Road Landfill and transfer stations operated by each Council, alongside associated waste composition data.
 - Data shared by commercial organic waste generators.
 - T+T knowledge of the sector for the Taranaki Region.
- Estimating current and future waste streams
- Participating in or facilitating workshops with partners and stakeholders
- Developing feasible options for recovering organic material in the Taranaki Region
- Evaluating options (multi-criteria assessment)
- Drafting a feasibility/options report (this report)

The options developed consider potential processing options (technologies) at a high level but do not address potential site locations. Specific technology solutions, funding, governance and site locations will be addressed in a future business case, after Councils have decided on a preferred option or options to investigate further.

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1.1 Study background

Taranaki produces over 200,000 tonnes of organic material per year requiring management. Some commercial/industrial organic material is captured through established recovery systems including formal processing operations and informal arrangements such as stock feed. Some organic material from primary processing is applied to land in Taranaki. A number of waste processors in the region already effectively reprocess waste material and deliver a product to market.

There are a number of historically difficult to manage and emerging organic material streams that currently need to be transported out of Taranaki for processing or continue to be landfilled (both of which are emissions-intensive activities). It is estimated that over 15,000 tonnes of organic material per year from the region is currently disposed to landfill^{1,2}. The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) released a consultation document on a reforming recycling in New Zealand which includes proposals to mandate food waste collection from households and to ban commercial/industrial organic waste from landfill. This is discussed further in Section 3.1.4.

Understanding the actual volumes of organic material produced within the Taranaki region is challenging. While Councils have data on materials collected through the kerbside collection system and each of the transfer stations, there is limited data on organic material transported out of the region or processed by the private sector. To partially address this, the study has included consultation with key commercial/industrial waste generators, who create significant volumes of organic material. This consultation has not considered every source of organic material in Taranaki but was designed to be reflective of the activities related to agriculture and food processing which are prominent in the region.

1.2 Approach

1.2.1 Overall project approach

The three District Councils in the Taranaki region (STDC, NPDC and SDC) are committed to collaborating regionally to achieve efficiencies and effectiveness in waste management and minimisation. In this feasibility study, the Councils are looking to explore opportunities for how a regional approach to organic material recovery (such as aggregation of material, knowledge sharing, joint procurement, potential partnerships) can improve outcomes for the individual Councils and the communities they serve.

It is the Councils' aspiration that this project reflects a true partnership approach where Councils use a co-design approach with Iwi and Hapū partners as much as possible from the very beginning of the project, but acknowledging that full co-governance and decision-making frameworks are not yet in place. This approach has included the engagement of Aatea Solutions to design, host and consolidate information from a series of wānanga with Iwi and Hapū.

This report summarises a review of options taking an approach that is consistent with New Zealand Treasury's 'Better Business Case' approach. This approach focuses on making sure the issue or opportunity is well defined before considering a range of options to realise the opportunity. Once the right option has been identified there is a process of planning for successful delivery, ensuring that timeline and costs reflect what is required for the project to succeed. The Treasury's five case model is outlined below.

¹ Colson Road Landfill Data 2015-2019.xls

² 2018 Waste Assessment South Taranaki District Council

- **Strategic Case** - what is the reason for the project?
Reflected in Section 2 (The current situation) and Section 3 (What are we trying to achieve);
- **Economic Case** - what is the preferred (best value for money) option?
Summarising the options identification and evaluation process set out in Sections 4 and 5.
- **Management Case** - how will the project be delivered?
Discussion around progression of activities to move the preferred options through pilot opportunities, scaled implementation and identification of future expansion options. This is set out in Section 6.1.
- **Financial Case** - what is it going to cost and what is the preferred option for funding?
Drawing on capital and operating costs. Brief comment on funding options is provided in Section 6.2.
- **Commercial Case** - how will the project be procured? We have provided brief comment on procurement aspects is provided in Section 6.

The timeline for the project is shown in Table 1.1. The timeline incorporates a number of workshops with partners and stakeholders.

Table 1.1: Overall project timeline

| Late 2021/ Early 2022 | Early - Mid 2022 | Mid to late 2022 | 2023/24 | 2023/24 -> |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Stage 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iwi and Hapū organics management wānanga • Other stakeholder workshop | Stage 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study completed, recommendations shared | Stage 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement or co-design with relevant parties | Stage 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business case creation and finalisation, consenting | Stage 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business & partnership models finalised, facility construction and operation |
| Current stages | | Future stages | | |

1.2.2 Engagement process with Iwi and Hapū partners

Two online wānanga were held with Iwi and Hapū participants on Friday 28 January and 16 February 2022. The purpose of these wānanga was to:

- 1 Give an overview of the issues and opportunities for managing and recovering organic materials across the region.
- 2 Listen to and gain an understanding from Iwi and Hapū of their perspectives on this study and what ‘excellent’ would look like from Iwi and Hapū perspectives, using a Te Ao Māori worldview.
- 3 Identify criteria needed in assessing the options for an organic materials recovery approach.
- 4 Ensure the kaupapa is laid on a platform of tika, pono and māramatanga. To this end, it was asked ‘What mātāpono (principles) should guide this process with Council moving forward?’

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References to the outcomes of these wānanga are included in Aatea's separate report³, which should be read alongside this report.

T+T and Council representatives attended these wānanga to discuss and explore the potential issues and opportunities with Iwi and hapū, and also to observe, focussing on listening to and hearing the thoughts and aspirations of the attendees.

T+T presented an overview of the current organic materials management approach for the region and talked through some examples of material recovery technologies that are in place elsewhere. Council staff provided background information on the project, next steps and responded to questions from participants.

The outcomes of the wānanga are reflected in the remainder of this report and in particular in the summary of the current situation, approach to evaluating options and options considered. The approach to the Iwi and hapū engagement process, and the wānanga outcomes are detailed in the Aatea Report³.

1.2.3 Involving other key project stakeholders

A workshop was held with other key project stakeholders including representatives from each Council (including Taranaki Regional Council) and a number of commercial industrial businesses in the region that produce large volumes of organic material on 28 October 2021. This workshop was aimed at clarifying:

- what the current situation is.
- what the vision for the region is.
- any other key challenges or opportunities that stakeholders would like considered as part of the study.

The outcomes of this workshop are reflected in the remainder of this report and in particular in the summary of the current situation, approach to evaluating options and options considered.

³ Taranaki Organic Material Recovery Facility Feasibility Study – Iwi and Hapū Engagement Process Report, March 2022

2 Current situation (where are we now?)

2.1 Data collection and analysis

A desktop based assessment was completed using reports and data provided by all three District Councils that summarise information on organic material in each region. Information was also provided by commercial/industrial stakeholders.

Existing information on organic material reviewed included:

- Reports provided:
 - The 2018 Waste Assessment, South Taranaki District Council (developed with input from the three District Councils, providing data at a regional level)⁴.
 - Taranaki Organic Waste Diversion Study, 2015⁵.
- Data provided:
 - Colson Road Landfill Weighbridge data (2015 – 2019).
 - Transfer station waste tonnages.
 - Kerbside collection waste tonnages.
- Information provided by Council staff.
- Information provided by commercial/industry waste generators in the region.
- T+T knowledge of the sector in the Taranaki Region.
- T+T knowledge of waste composition from similar regions in New Zealand.

2.2 Taranaki current waste management system

2.2.1 Council services and facilities

2.2.1.1 Collections

The Council kerbside collection service for landfill waste and organics are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Council kerbside collection services that contain organics

| Council and number of households | Size of containment and frequency of collection | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| | Landfill waste | Green waste | Food waste |
| NPDC | 120 L bin collected fortnightly | No collections provided | 23 L bin collected weekly |
| SDC | 120 L bin collected weekly | No collections provided | No collections provided |
| STDC | 120 L bin collected weekly | 240 L bin collected fortnightly. Green waste with a small amount of food organics accepted (FOGO). This is an opt in service only. | |

Where a food waste collection system is not currently in place food waste is being disposed as part of general waste. The opt in green waste system for STDC specifies that only 10 % of the bin can be made up of food scraps.

⁴ 2018 Waste Assessment, South Taranaki District Council, 2018

⁵ Organic Waste Diversion Study, Prepared for the Taranaki Regional Councils, Eunomia and Wastenot Consulting, 2015

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2.2.1.2 Transfer stations

There is a network of transfer stations across the three districts that receive green waste and allow for landfill waste drop off from households and small scale businesses. There are five transfer stations (four operated by NPDC and one operated by a private provider), seven transfer stations operated by STDC and one transfer station operated by SDC. These transfer stations are small in scale, collecting approximately 2,500 tonnes of green waste per year between them. The locations of the region's network of transfer stations is shown in Figure 2.1.

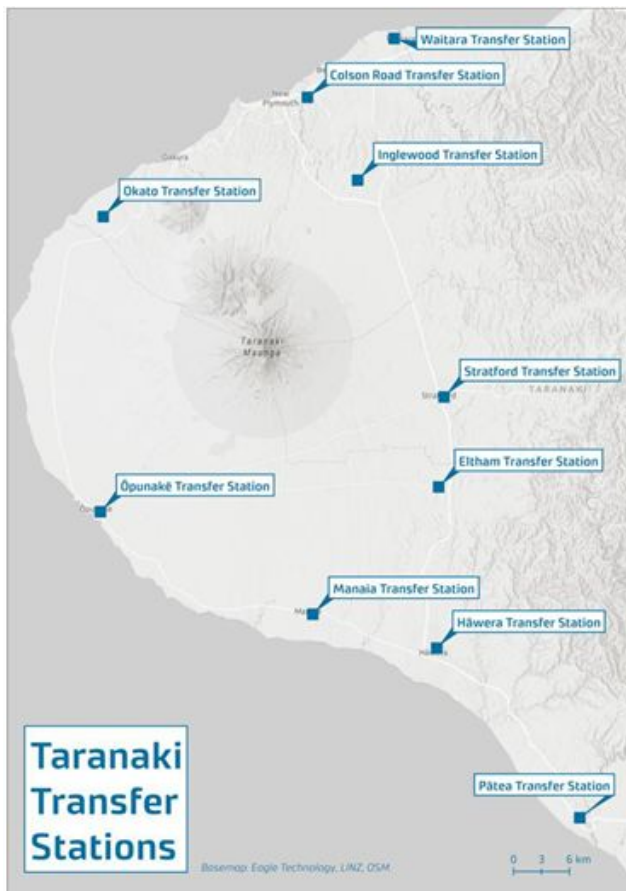


Figure 2.1: Taranaki region transfer station locations

2.2.2 Private services

A small number of private collection services are available in the district. Greenwaste are based in New Plymouth and provide a garden bag service available for drop off and collection. Central Greenwaste and Firewood are based in Stratford and offer a green waste wheelie bin collection service. Waste Management offers green waste and food waste bins to commercial/industrial customers. Egmont Refuse and Recycling, EnviroWaste and Ingrams also offer a residential green waste services. Easy Earth picks up organic waste from a number of small businesses in South Taranaki and composts this material in Whanganui.

2.2.3 Processing

Options available in the region for the processing of organic material are shown in Table 2.2. Some organic material is transported out of the region for processing including materials taken to Waikato and Horowhenua.

Table 2.2: Organic processing facilities in the Taranaki region

| Name | Location | Services | Materials accepted |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Return 2 Earth | New Plymouth | Mulching, wood chipping | Green waste and untreated timber |
| Taranaki By-products | Okaiawa | Rendering | Dead stock, by products from meat and poultry processing |
| Cowleys Landscaping Supplies | New Plymouth | Aerobic composting | Garden waste |
| Revital | Uruti | Composting, vermi-composting | green waste, paunch grass, bark, chicken mortalities, chicken manure, drilling mud |
| Lowecorp | Hāwera | Blood processing only and washing/storage /transfer of offal from the adjacent meat processing plant of Silver Fern Farms. | Blood |
| EcoStock | New Plymouth | Delivery of pre-consumer food waste to stock feed (mostly piggeries) | Pre-consumer food waste |
| Osflo | Bell Block | Composting of chicken litter into soil amendment for dairy farmers | Wood chip, chicken litter |
| Atawhai Industries | New Plymouth | Depackaging of food waste for stock food, mulching woody green waste from arborist activities | Mulch, stock food |
| Central Greenwaste and Firewood | Stratford | Aerobic composting | Green waste |
| Pig farms | Across the region | Stock feed | Food waste (unpackaged) |

Revital (owned by Remediation NZ) operate a composting and vermicomposting facility at Uruti, accepting a wide range of organic materials from the region. The site has received over 100,000 tonnes of organic material (green waste, paunch grass, bark, chicken mortalities, chicken manure, drilling mud) each year. In 2020 Revital applied for resource consents to continue operations after original consents expired in 2018. In May 2021 this application was denied due to concerns around the consideration of effects of discharges to air and water, cultural matters and stockpiled material. The uncertainty for this facility has increased the reliance on out of region options for processing some types of organic material.

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2.2.4 Landfill

Colson Road Landfill was the only landfill operating in the region until the site closed in 2019. Waste from the region is now being transported to Bonny Glen Landfill, located over 180 km away from New Plymouth. Bonny Glen has a total airspace of 12.7 million m³ and is expected to service the waste disposal needs of the surrounding region for the next 50 years. Some material, unsuitable for disposal at Bonny Glen, is transported to Hampton Downs Landfill in Waikato.

2.3 Waste quantity and composition

2.3.1 Food waste

Food waste is collected in Taranaki Region in the following ways (in no particular order of quantity produced).

- Collection of source segregated food waste from the NPDC food scraps collection service and a small component (up to 10 %) of the STDC green waste service
- Collection of residential waste in kerbside landfill waste bins that contains a component of food waste.
- Residential and commercial/industrial landfill waste that is self-hauled to a transfer station and contains a component of food waste.
- Specific sectors (i.e. hospitality, food manufacturing) can generate significant amounts of food waste that is either disposed of as landfill waste or recovered for reuse/further processing.

There are no facilities in Taranaki that are able to process food waste. The diversion of some commercial/industrial food waste streams to stock feed (primarily piggeries) is occurring through direct relationships between generator and farmer or through facilitators such as Atawhai Industries and Ecostock.

Some businesses and organisations are separating their food waste at source and arranging for material to be sent for reprocessing (such as composting out of region) through collection by private operators (such as Waste Management).

An overview of key food waste generation quantities and destinations is provided in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Food waste generation in the Taranaki Region

| Source | Quantity (tonnes per year) | Destination |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| NPDC food scraps collection | 1,500 ⁶ | Hampton Downs Composting facility (Waikato) |
| Component of STDC green waste collection | 150 ¹ | Paranui Organics (Foxton) |
| Component of kerbside general waste collection (three Councils combined) | 3,000 ¹ | Landfill |
| Component of Transfer Station general waste (three Councils combined) | Unknown ⁷ | Landfill |

⁶ Kerbside collection data supplied by Councils dated 2021. To estimate the organic component of kerbside general waste the composition results of the 2016 SWAP have been applied.

⁷ The food organic component of general waste delivered to Transfer Stations has not been considered as part of options feasibility as there is unlikely to be a source separation option for this waste stream in the near future.

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Commercial/industrial food waste (pre and post consumer) | Commercially sensitive ⁸ | Stock food Compost – out of region Landfill (combined with other landfill waste) |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|

2.3.2 Green waste

The major origins of green waste in Taranaki Region include (but in no particularly order of quantity produced):

- Collection of source segregated green waste from the STDC green waste bin collection service
- Collection of residential waste from STDC, NPDC and SDC collected in bins that contains green waste
- Residential green waste that is self-hauled by residents to a transfer station
- Residential general waste that is self-hauled by residents to a transfer station and contains green waste
- General waste generated by the commercial/industrial sector that contains significant portions of green waste, for example from landscaping activities. This general waste is then collected for disposal (in wheelie bins, commercial/industrial waste bins or skip bins) or self hauled to transfer stations
- Green waste that is collected by private sector collection services and transported to transfer stations or green waste processing facilities.

A summary of green waste collection in the Taranaki region is shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Green waste generation in the Taranaki Region

| Source | Quantity (tonnes per year/annum) | Destination |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| STDC green waste collection | 1,500 | Paranui Organics (Foxton) |
| STDC transfer stations | 600 | Paranui Organics (Foxton) |
| NPDC transfer stations | 500 | Paranui Organics (Foxton) |
| SDC transfer station | 16 | |
| Component of kerbside general waste collection (three Councils combined) | 1,200 ⁹ | Landfill |
| Component of Transfer Station General waste (three Councils combined) | Unknown ¹⁰ | Landfill |
| Other green waste recovered (not through transfer stations) | Commercially sensitive | Various private processing operations |
| Other green waste landfilled (not kerbside) | Commercially sensitive | Landfill |

⁸ Taranaki Organic Waste Diversion Study, 2015, Based off conversations with specific commercial/industrial waste generators (2021)

⁹ Kerbside collection data supplied by the three Taranaki District Councils dated 2021. To estimate the organic component of kerbside general waste the composition results of the 2016 SWAP have been applied.

¹⁰ The green organic component of general waste delivered to Transfer Stations has not been considered as part of options feasibility as there is unlikely to be a source separation option for this waste stream in the near future.

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2.3.3 Other organic material

Taranaki has a large agricultural and food production sector including pig, dairy and sheep and beef farms along with dairy, poultry and red meat processing. The nature of these activities being undertaken at scale produce large quantities of organic by-products. The recovery value of many of these products has been recognised. For instance, Taranaki by-products processes approximately 110,000 tonnes per year of meat processing waste in its rendering plant located in Orewa. A large amount is sourced from the Taranaki region and some will be imported from other parts of New Zealand. Taranaki By-Products also have a rendering/processing plant at Okaiawa in South Taranaki.

Consultation with industry stakeholders focussed on materials that continue to be an issue for commercial/industrial organisations because they are not currently recovered or where organisations would be open to considering alternative recovery opportunities. Reasons for considering alternatives include looking for options that are considered better environmental practice or are located in the region (reducing transport costs and the associated emissions of long-haul transport).

It is worth noting organic material by-products from the food production sector can be susceptible to fluctuation in volumes. For instance, beef processing peaks from January to May and fallen stock increases during the dairy calving season between July and August. Poultry processing is relatively steady through the year.

One material stream generated by several primary processors is Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) solids. Dissolved Air Flotation is a technique used to separate small bits of proteins, fats, and fibrous materials that cannot be removed by mechanical means from liquid wastewater by pumping dissolved air into the wastewater. The air creates small bubbles that rise to the surface entraining small solids, oils and greases. The solids on the surface can then be removed as a sludge (DAF sludge).

2.3.3.1 Poultry processing

Tegel Foods Ltd (Tegel) owns a number of chicken farms, a feed mill, hatchery and a poultry processing plant in the Taranaki Region. The poultry processing plant has capacity to process 105,000 birds per day. Materials that can be rendered (such as offal and feathers) are sent offsite for processing at Taranaki By-Products Ltd. There is a Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) system onsite for wastewater treatment and DAF solids are freighted to Cambridge for composting.

Some farms are serviced by Osflo for chicken litter processing. Hatchery waste¹¹ is a critical issue for the business at the moment as these materials were historically being sent to Revital in Uruti, which is no longer operational.

Summary of organic material streams where an alternative/improved recovery method could be considered:

- DAF solids - currently transported out of Taranaki for processing.
- Hatchery waste – no local solution in place.

2.3.3.2 Dairy processing

Fonterra have four dairy processing plants in the Taranaki region (Whareroa, Kapuni and Eltham – two sites). The factories produce a range of milk products including cheese, cream, milk powder, whey protein and lactic casein (milk protein).

¹¹ Empty shells, infertile eggs, dead embryos, fatalities, late hatchings and dead chickens.

Three of the plants (two in Eltham and one in Whareroa) generate DAF solids from wastewater treatment. The Whareroa plant is one of the biggest in the world. This material is currently transported out of region for processing.

Processed food waste includes off specification or expired packaged cheese, packaged butter and milk powder. Where possible material is diverted to stockfeed. Where diversion is not possible the material is landfilled. Smaller volumes of laboratory food waste, paper towels, agar from petri dishes and canteen waste from staff food scraps are other organic material streams produced by their site activities.

Summary of organic material streams to be considered:

- DAF solids - currently transported out of Taranaki for processing.
- Commercial/industrial food waste not suitable for stock food (i.e. packaged items) - currently landfilled
- Other pre-consumer food waste (lab testing food waste, off cuts) - currently landfilled.
- Post-consumer food waste (cafeteria) - largely landfilled.
- Infrequent wastage from processing failure - currently landfilled.

2.3.3.3 Forestry and timber processing wastes

There are approximately 27,000¹² hectares of exotic forestry located in the Taranaki region. There are a number of sawmills and processors in the region including Value Timber, Clelands, Taranaki Pine and Waverley Sawmills. Port Taranaki also produces significant volumes of bark through their log handling operations.

Key waste streams include:

- Forestry residue (remaining after harvest including at skid sites)
- Wood processing residue
 - Untreated saw dust
 - Clean bark
 - Wood chip
 - Treated offcuts
 - Shavings (treated and untreated)
 - Other wood wastes

Given the maturity of the industry in Taranaki most waste streams are accounted for. Untreated bark chip or sawdust reportedly has a demand and can be sold. Outlets include industry boilers and animal bedding. Historically some of the products have been recovered and used as a bulking agent in local composting operations.

A low proportion of material that is not treated is clean filled. Demolition and treated timber will generally be landfilled.

2.3.3.4 Red meat processing

Silver Fern Farms Ltd (Silver Fern Farms) owns meat processing plants at Tawhiti Road, Hāwera and at Wai-inu Beach Road, Waitōtara. The Waitōtara Plant processes sheep and lambs and the Hāwera Plant processes beef. Blood and materials suitable for rendering produced at both sites are taken offsite for processing.

¹² <https://www.trc.govt.nz/environment/farmhub/forestry/>

Wastewater from the Waitōtara Plant stockyards and plant wastewater from wash downs is screened and stored in holding ponds prior to being discharged to land through spray irrigation.

At the Hāwera Plant, wastewater is screened, piped to the Hāwera municipal wastewater treatment plant and discharged via consent for ocean outfall. A DAF system is in place to treat some of the waste from meat processing. Paunch¹³ and stockyard solids are screened and piled on land to create compost.

Summary of organic material streams to be considered:

- DAF solids.
- Paunch waste - informal on site composting
- Infrequent organic material loads from processing failure – landfill disposal.

2.3.3.5 Summary of other organic material

Understanding the actual volumes of organic material produced within the Taranaki region is challenging. While Council has data on materials collected through the kerbside collection system and each of the transfer stations, there is limited data on organic material transported out of the region or processed by the private sector.

An understanding of waste volumes is important for Council in designing an approach to influencing the diversion of materials away from landfill. It is difficult to scope opportunities to separate, reuse locally and/or re-process materials without good data. To partially address this, the study has included consultation with key commercial/industrial generators who create significant volumes of organic material that are reflective of activities in the region: agriculture and food processing.

A snapshot of some of key materials and destinations of commercial/industrial quantities of organic material where known is shown in Table 2.5. The locations of these producers and some of the key processing facilities is shown in Figure 2.2.

Table 2.5: Summary of other organic material

| Material | Current destinations |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Poultry litter | Land applications or Osflo |
| Poultry by-products | Historically composted, currently unknown |
| Paunch grass | Stockpiled on land, historically composted |
| Dairy food processing waste | Landfill |
| Dairy food processing waste | Stock food |
| Meat and poultry processing waste | Taranaki By-products |
| DAF solids | Compost – out of region |
| Woody waste | Boilers, animal bedding, clean fill |

¹³ Partially digested grass and separated from the stomach compartment of a carcass during processing.

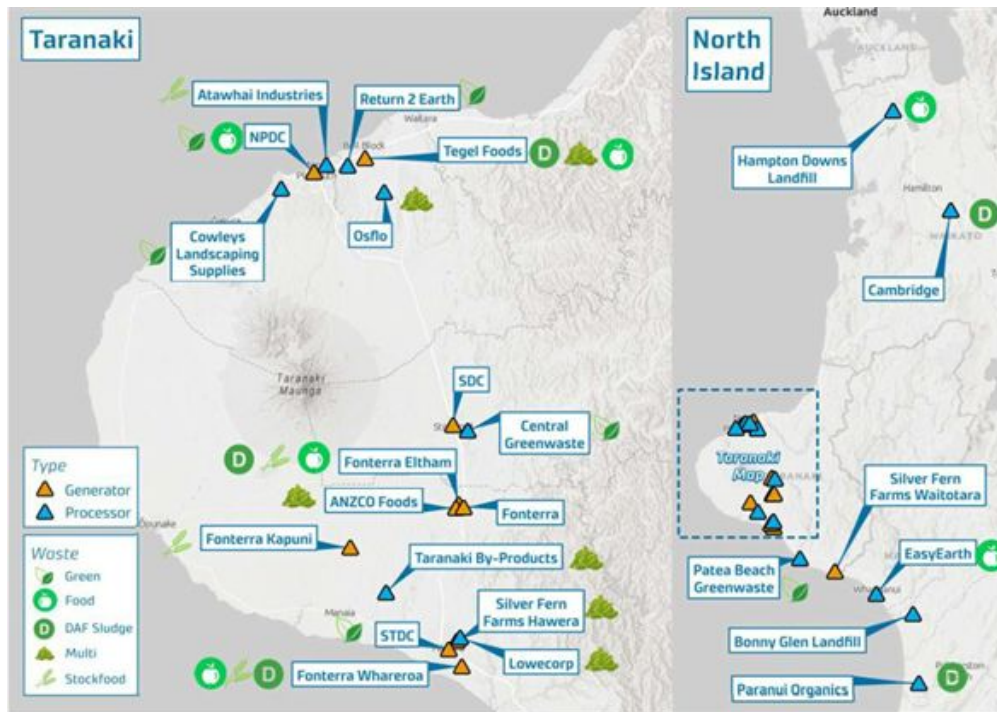


Figure 2.2: Commercial/industrial waste producers and processors in the Taranaki region

2.4 Current issues and opportunities

2.4.1 Gap analysis

The information collected indicates that organic materials are managed well in the Taranaki Region overall. However the 2018 Waste Assessment¹⁴ stated that 23 % of the materials transported to landfill from Taranaki was organic materials. This presents a significant opportunity to divert these materials and capture value through their feed, energy and/or nutrient value. This material includes organic material generated by industry disposed of as general waste, organics disposed of general waste in the kerbside collections with the highest diversion potential being kerbside food waste (for example, food waste in South Taranaki comprises an estimated 40 - 60% of kerbside landfill bins).

There is also potential to change the management of materials currently applied to land where nutrient management requirements may require a change in approach. As noted previously in this report, local options are likely to be preferred to those that require transporting of materials out of the Taranaki Region for cost and emissions reduction reasons.

Where feasible, large scale commercial/industrial generators of organic material are diverting materials to facilities where value can be recovered. The lack of, and uncertainty related to, in-region facilities have meant that generators and Council are needing to transport material large distances for processing, which is costly. A need has been identified for localised solutions in closer proximity to these generators.

¹⁴ The 2018 Waste Assessment, South Taranaki District Council, 2018

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Gaps in local processing options have been identified for the following materials:

- Household food waste (current – 1,650 tonnes per annum (TPA), future – additional 1 - 2,000 TPA¹⁵)
- Household garden waste (current – 2,600 TPA)
- Commercial/industrial food waste post-consumer (small quantities)
- Commercial/industrial pre-consumer food waste (small quantities)
- Paunch waste (estimated 6,500 TPA))
- DAF solids (estimated > 20,000 TPA)
- Poultry waste - (small quantities)
- Timber waste - unknown

2.5 Iwi and Hapū views on current state

Full commentary on Iwi and Hapū views on current state are included in the Aatea Report³, which should be read alongside this report.

In summary, the key challenges and opportunities identified are outlined below.

- **Challenges** (*italicised text reflects quotes from wānanga participant comments*):
 - *Lack of in region management of materials. Transporting our paru elsewhere into someone else's rohe is not our tikanga.*
 - *Industry must take responsibility for its waste.*
 - *Today's linear industry systems are dependent on: fossil fuels, extraction, exploitation, mass distribution of industry-produced foods, and deriving profit. Many participants noted that this type of system creates significant waste and kai that lacks nutritional value.*
 - *Māori have not benefited to the scale they ought to in the current system.*
- **Opportunities** (*reflecting participant comments*):
 - *Acknowledging what is already working (kai resilience programmes, iwi kai enterprises, and other mātauranga Māori-driven environmental projects).*
 - *Mātauranga Māori is increasingly being drawn upon for approaches and solutions to environmental issues such as 'waste' management.*
 - *Opportunities to work with industries that would benefit iwi and Hapū. "There is money to be made and jobs to be had".*

2.6 Commercial/industrial and Council stakeholder views

Opportunities and issues raised in consultation with commercial/industrial stakeholders relate to both region-specific and at a more macro-level include:

- **Challenges:**
 - Lack of in-region processing options
 - Small Council volumes
 - Large transport distances between centres

¹⁵ 3,000 tonnes available in Stratford and South Taranaki landfilled waste, typical 30 – 60% capture of available materials in kerbside collections.

- Large variations in waste streams that are impacted by seasonality or subject to contamination
- A lack of knowledge and expertise on alternative processing options
- High capital cost for alternative processing facilities
- Waste management is not the core business of many of these industries, and they would prefer to outsource management of their waste streams to those with the relevant expertise
- **Opportunities:**
 - Large established agricultural industry (potential market for end products like compost, for example).
 - More scrutiny and increasing environmental concerns around land discharge and ocean outfall consents so there is an increased awareness of the need for viable alternatives.
 - Emissions reduction and waste minimisation potential from:
 - o Recovering and re-purposing organic waste streams that are currently sent to landfill.
 - o local facilities reducing the need for long transportation routes out of region.

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3 Objectives for organic materials in Taranaki (where do we want to get to?)

3.1 National policy and priorities

3.1.1 Regulatory framework

The key regulatory framework for the resource recovery sector in New Zealand is the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Resource Management Act 1991.

- The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 sets a framework to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste generated and disposed of in New Zealand, minimising environmental harm from waste and providing economic, social and cultural benefits.
- The Resource Management Act 1991 promotes sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Although it does not specifically define 'waste', the RMA addresses waste management and minimisation through controls on the environmental effects of waste management.

3.1.2 New Zealand Waste Strategy

In October 2021 the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) released a consultation document on a new Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy. The focus of this strategy is the guidance and direction on a collective journey towards a circular economy. A proposed priority is the reduction of emissions from organic material through:

- Reducing waste
- Diverting organic material from landfill to recycling and composting
- Improving and extending landfill gas capture systems

These priorities are drawn from the report released by the Climate Change Commission in June 2021, outlining how New Zealand could meet its international emissions reduction commitments and its obligations under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 and actions that relate to waste.

3.1.3 Landfill Levy

From July 2021 the New Zealand Government will progressively increase the national waste disposal levy from \$10 per tonne to \$60 per tonne in July 2024. At the time of writing, the waste disposal levy is \$20 per tonne. 50% of each Council's total waste levy spend is returned to them during each financial year, while the other 50% goes into the national Waste Minimisation Fund.

Revenue from the waste disposal levy is expected to be used to fund resource recovery initiatives, with MfE indicating a desire for a greater focus from Councils on improving local waste management and minimisation infrastructure. Councils are able to apply for funding for larger projects through the Waste Minimisation Fund.

3.1.4 Standardisation of kerbside waste and recycling collections

MfE is working with Councils, industry and Government to standardise kerbside collection systems across New Zealand. In March 2022, the Ministry for The Environment released a Consultation Document called Te panoni | te hangarua - Transforming Recycling¹⁶ that addresses container return

¹⁶ Ministry for the Environment. 2022. Transforming recycling: Consultation document. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

schemes, improvements to household kerbside recycling and separation of business food waste. The document seeks feedback on several proposals, those relevant to this study include:

- Standardising and enforcing the provision of kerbside food scraps collection to all urban populations by local government. This would increase the quantity of household food scraps suitable for processing generated in Taranaki, and would mean each Council would have to provide a separate food waste collection as part of their kerbside services.
- Enforcing the phasing in of source separation of food waste by businesses.
- Prohibiting disposal of food waste to landfill by businesses. This would be likely to increase the quantity of commercially sourced food scraps suitable for processing generated in Taranaki.

3.2 Regional policy and priorities

3.2.1 Waste Management and Minimisation Plans in Taranaki

The STDC 2018 Waste Assessment outlines that the three District Councils in the Taranaki region are committed to collaborating regionally to achieve effectiveness in waste management and minimisation. Key elements relevant to this study include the following goals:

- Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill;
- Reduce the harmful and costly effects of waste;
- Improve efficiency of resource use.

There are also target to 'Reduce the amount of organic material to landfill by 10 % by 2023'.

Each of the District Councils also have a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, adopted in 2018, that is a statutory document for promoting and achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation goals within each of the districts. These plans reflect the goals and target set out in the Regional Waste Assessment.

3.2.2 Other relevant local plans and priorities

3.2.2.1 Emission reduction plans

Councils in the region have signalled their intention to start work programmes to understand and respond to the challenges facing their organisations, communities and the wider district from the effects of climate change. NPDC has made progress in developing an emissions reduction plan with a goal to reduce carbon emissions by 50 % by 2030. STDC is aiming to be carbon zero by 2035. Minimising emissions from the waste the District Councils manage is a key component to achieving their carbon reduction goals.

Each Council's work on climate change is underpinned by the regional roadmap in the Taranaki 2050 vision which includes goals for the region to equitably transition to a low emission economy.

3.3 Iwi-Hapū partner priorities for organic material

Full commentary on Iwi and Hapū priorities for organic material are included in the Aatea Report³, which should be read alongside this report.

Iwi-Hapū were asked what their vision of what successful organics recovery would look like. Answers included:

- Local and regional circular economies thriving.
- Iwi driven solutions.
- Facilities would contribute to Māori and local kai resilience and sovereignty.

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- Te taiao and soil health in Taranaki would improve.
- Creation of Māori employment and enterprise, particularly in the facility location/s.
- Joint decision-making as Tiriti partners is most important, and that was not currently on offer.

Participants were also asked what failure would look like. Failure was described as:

- Superficial or symbolic conclusion, tokenism so all of the kōrero is there, all of the words but no change in power.
- Sending our para up to Hampton Downs to just stick your *[waste]* in a bin and then the Council picks up. That's such a lack of responsibility as a human.
- A centralised, anaerobic digestion system that took all of the food waste and turned it into greenhouse gases. However, it is important to note that using renewable biogas generated from anaerobic digestion to decarbonise process heat currently run on fossil fuels can reduce emissions.

Please note that the above statements are directly taken from those provided in the wānanga, unless shown in brackets and italics.

Iwi and Hapū were also asked to list their “bottom lines” for the project which were listed as:

- Keeping any para local.
- Ensuring stringent monitoring of the selected Organic Materials Recovery (OMR) facilities to ensure no further harm to te taiao.
- Industry to take responsibility for their ‘waste’ and “pay their way”.
- Local community level initiatives also be amongst the solutions.

3.4 Industry/stakeholder views

In the initial consultation workshop with industry representatives and Council, stakeholders were asked what their vision of what successful organics recovery would look like. Answers included:

- Having a reliable system that is available 24/7.
- A system that contributes to positive local outcomes.
- A system that is financially sustainable.
- A system that is run by experts who know what they are doing and do it well.
- A system that is targeted in what materials it will accept and with an end goal to maximise recovery of value through the development of a product that is saleable, rather than minimising the cost.
- A single solution may not be suitable for all waste streams.
- A system that is compliant with legislation and planning/consenting requirements, and has good environmental outcomes.
- A system that is designed using whole of life cycle thinking.
- A system that considers a use for any end products (that is transparent and considers all impacts of outputs (for example, emissions, pathogens)).
- A project that partners with Iwi and Hapū in all respects.
- A system that includes multiple solutions in different parts of Taranaki may be needed and carefully considers the transport impacts of any option.

3.5 Evaluation criteria

As part of defining our approach to assessing the potential options with Council staff, Iwi and Hapū and commercial/industrial stakeholders, we discussed key priorities for recovery options. These priorities are being used as a basis for criteria to evaluate options. These criteria have been formulated from and in consultation with Iwi and Hapū and the industry stakeholders by asking what vision these partners and stakeholders had for the study.

Draft criteria were then tested in the Wānanga where we asked Iwi and Hapū partners to prioritise the criteria. To evaluate options a range of criteria were identified by Wānanga participants and Council. In the Wānanga, participants prioritised draft criteria (from their 'bottom lines' kōrero at the preparatory hui) into 'must have, lower priority and not needed'. No criteria were considered 'not needed' and very few lower priority.

The list of criteria developed in the Wānanga are organised under the headings of:

- Te Taiao
- Iwi and Hapū Development
- He Tangata

The Council also proposed a number of criteria (Kaunihera criteria) and partners had the opportunity to review and provide comment. The Council's proposed criteria were:

- Maximise diversion of organic material from landfill
- Maximise reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Best cost: benefit
- Improving environmental outcomes
- Improving local economy and employment opportunities

Additional comments from Wānanga participants included:

- Space for partnership with industry over time.
- Acknowledgment and valuing of mātauranga Māori (including maramataka).
- 'We are not looking at the true, real picture when we talk about 'cost'. The full picture and full cost. It's not just the monetary cost. It's the cost to our connection to our taiao.'
- All industries to utilise quadruple bottom line reporting - social, cultural, environmental and economic.

The criteria ultimately developed are a combination of criteria proposed by Iwi-hapū partners and Council and are shown in Table 3.1. The views of commercial/industrial stakeholders were also taken into account in developing the criteria. The Council criteria "Employment opportunities" was not used as it is accounted for in different aspects of "Opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development" and "He tāngata" which include the prioritisation of local and community benefits.

Table 3.1: Adopted criteria for evaluation of options

| Number | Criteria | Definition |
|--------|--|--|
| 1 | Te Taiao | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awa and whenua: Chosen option/s does not have a negative impact on waterways (awa) or land (whenua) • Appropriate site/s: Ensure that the site/s selected is/are appropriate for the type of organic material being processed • Keep waste from the rohe in the rohe: Waste produced in Taranaki should be processed in Taranaki • Circular systems: Organic matter is not waste. It is a resource that should be used and returned back and builds our soils • Identify significant sites for Iwi and hapū • As technology improves and it is more beneficial to the taiao we explore these options for where our para goes • Organic material location - be strategic with opportunities to collaborate together |
| 2 | Opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributes to community resilience • Connect tangata whenua with whenua • Reduce economic/social disparity between residents • Starts from mātauranga Māori • Remove socio-economic barriers • Community-driven • Build long-term food sovereignty • Enable economic outcomes via growing Māori owned enterprises • Connect tāngata whenua with whenua, through decolonising our whakaaro, attitudes, behaviours and actions regarding organic 'waste' so move away from current government-provided systems • Create political and economic agency with Councils. Many economic opportunities could be created • Whānau, Hapū, Iwi enterprise. This will reduce economic/social disparity. It will result in taiao, kai, awa regeneration. Segues into connecting tāngata whenua with whenua • Iwi/Hapū and Council co-governance model based on producing a commercially viable product that supports community outcomes and objectives • Non-operational objectives = commercial product which supports community outcomes |

| Number | Criteria | Definition |
|--------|---|---|
| 3 | He tāngata | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing benefits: Intergenerational benefits. Employment and educational opportunities Local food production: Facility products contribute to local māra kai and Iwi and Hapū agri-businesses so whānau can eat nutrient-rich kai Industry responsibility: Partnerships with industry: industry pays for their own organic materials streams to be properly recovered Māori Hapū/ Māori community groups/ Māori enterprise services and goods procured Local food production: Facility products contribute to local māra kai and Iwi and Hapū agri-businesses so whānau can eat nutrient-rich kai Identify skills and qualifications needed in a facility and support Iwi/Hapū to develop uri Needs to be intergenerational THINKING not just benefits. One ultimate objective: centralised total waste stream facility: pyrolysis machine... biochar... Produce electricity for sale Whānau, Hapū Iwi be part of creating the solutions R&D at local/home and community levels, and at the industry level as well. |
| 4 | Diversion of organic material from landfill and recovery of products of value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options need to deliver increased diversion of waste from landfill and need to deliver products at a quality suitable for end markets and the risks of identified markets need to be considered |
| 5 | Greenhouse gas emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net carbon impacts need to be considered Emissions reduction needs to be an explicit key performance indicator (KPI) for any organic materials recovery facility |
| 6 | Cost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost needs to be acceptable for households and businesses – linked to capital and operational costs less any rate payer subsidy If the model includes Council or Iwi and Hapū investment, then establishment and ongoing operation costs need to be viable over the long term |
| 7 | Technology maturity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complexity, safety (integral to any decision making process), operational requirements and proven technology track record |

Several other criteria were identified during the wānanga but considered lower priority than those noted above. These were:

- Ability for flexible infrastructure/ enable future innovations and scalability (ability to pilot or adapt if improved technologies/systems are developed).
- Options that are focussed on behaviour change, pushing responsibility back on those that generate waste.

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4 Options for Taranaki (how could we get there?)

4.1 Organic material management approaches

Once produced, organic material is in many cases included as part of the residual waste stream and sent to landfill. This reflects the lack of convenient alternatives available to households and businesses. The focus of this report is identifying ways to reduce the amount of organic material ending up in landfill.

The 2018 Waste Assessment refers to the waste hierarchy as the preferred order of waste minimisation and management methods (Figure 4.1). Using this framework, the options for managing organic material in order of preference include:

- Reduce the volume of organic material e.g. through food waste minimisation projects like Love Food, Hate Waste and home composting.
- Recycling or Recovery of organic material to produce a usable product, for example mulch or compost.
- Recovery of energy using an Anaerobic Digestion process for putrescible organic material or burning of woody organic material to create a green or low emissions fuel source.
- Disposal of organic material, either at a dedicated disposal facility or a general waste landfill.

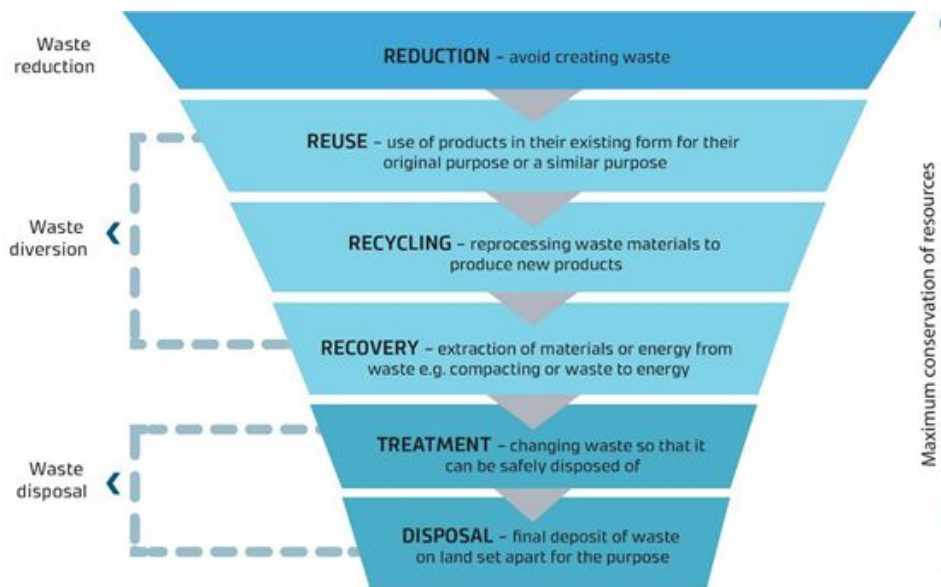


Figure 4.1: Waste hierarchy

In some cases, organic material can be managed at household or business level through small scale approaches typically composting or worm farming. In most cases, before materials can be processed they need to be 'collected' in some way. There are a number of options for the 'collection' of organic material from households and commercial businesses. These include:

- Council or private collections - garden waste and in some cases food organics.
- Local collection points e.g. recycling, waste and/or organics collection point for apartment buildings.
- Council or private sector transfer stations/recycling facilities.

Figure 4.2 shows the generation, collection, processing and markets for the products from organic material processing. The ideal scenario reflects the concept of a circular economy where nutrients and organic matter in the organic material is used to maintain soil health and becomes incorporated into a product/s. Alternative scenarios represent a linear approach where organic materials end up alongside other waste types in a landfill or are in part destroyed to generate energy.

The focus of this study is on the processing aspect of the pathway outlined in Figure 4.2. However, it is important to consider that collections are an enabler for different types of processing as the quantity, composition and quality of material collected will help to define what processing options are feasible. Similarly establishing markets for outputs of processing increases their economic viability. Although processing is the focus of this study options need to be considered in the context of the broader organic material life cycle.

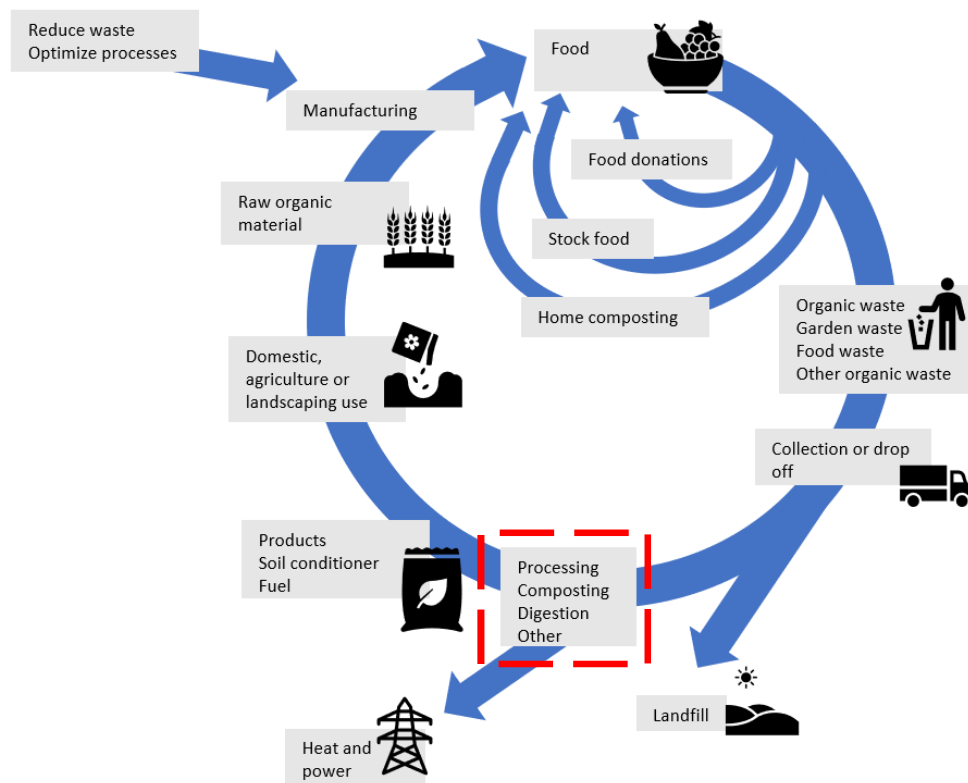


Figure 4.2: Circular and linear pathways for organic material management and use.

4.2 Organic material reduction

From a Council perspective, the ideal solution is to work at the top of the waste hierarchy, avoiding the generation of garden or food waste altogether. The Love Food, Hate Waste campaign being run at a national level and supported by all three District Councils is a good example of this approach. Other examples include changing landscaping approach and process optimisation and/or by-product utilisation for primary processors.

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While not reducing the generation of organic material, encouraging households or businesses to manage organic material on site or within their operation appropriately avoids the need for Council or a third party to collect, process and/or dispose of the material.

Solutions put forward for organic processing should work alongside reduction and on site management approaches where appropriate i.e. not replace current and future waste reduction initiatives but be complementary to them.

4.3 Organic material reuse

Options for reusing organic material include re-distribution of food to feed people and redistribution of food to feed animals. Organisations such as *On the House*, *Neighbourly* and *Kai Kitchen* already operate in Taranaki, redistributing quality food that would have otherwise gone to waste. There are also a number of organisations redistributing organic material to stock food (EcoStock, Atawhai Industries) and a number of large-scale generators that have informal arrangements with farmers.

Key considerations for organic material re-use are ensuring feedstocks are fit for purpose and safe for consumption. Stock food needs to be free of contamination and sometimes requires pre-processing (i.e. removal of packaging or cooking) before it is fit for animal consumption.

Successful redistribution of food for human consumption typically involves community or charity organisations. Councils can take a role in supporting these initiatives through access to grants, providing a location for operations and making connections between key stakeholders. The scale of diversion potential is limited as only a small portion of total organic material is suitable for reuse.

4.4 Organic material collections

Key considerations for kerbside/on site collections include:

- Target materials - garden waste and/or food waste.
- Collection methodology - Container (bag, bin), collection frequency.
- Funding - rates, direct charge, universal vs optional service.
- Seasonal effects - changes in green waste quantity, storage of food waste in warmer months.

For larger scale generators of organic materials, ongoing availability of collection and management service is important. This reflects the ongoing generation of materials and limited ability to stockpile materials if collection services are not available.

Case Study – Kai Ika Project

The Kai Ika project provides a professional filleting service from a trailer located at Z Pier at Westhaven in Auckland and at the Outboard Boating Club in Orakei. Offcuts from filleting (such as fish heads) are distributed back into the community by the Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae in Mangere.

The inedible offal is used as fertiliser in the marae gardens. The organisation's mission is to decrease waste going to landfill, generate meaningful employment, education and increasing social, economic, cultural and environmental benefit.

4.5 Processing technologies

There are several aspects to consider when selecting a processing approach, including:

- Processing technology - suitability for feedstock, management of product quality, management of processing impacts.
- Seasonal changes – there is likely to be little green waste collected over the winter months i.e. any process will need to cope with variation in both quantity and composition.
- Contamination: likely type, source, percentage and effect on processing and product.
- Feedstock - garden, food or food and green waste, DAF solids, what additional materials are required for effective processing and to maximise the value of output.
- Processing location - collection/transport logistics, surrounding land use, proximity to market.
- Processing operations ownership - council, partnership (Iwi Hapū, sub-regional, Council/private or fully private sector).
- Existing processing capability of the region, potential to disrupt or complement the capabilities of existing services.

For all of the processing options considered in the remainder of this section, feedstock mix is important. For biological processes the feedstock needs to provide the right nutrient mix for successful processing. Physical characteristics are also important with particle size (to support effective aeration where relevant) and water content are often important considerations. In practice this means that a mix of multiple feedstocks is the best solution, for example food waste mixed with green waste or DAF solids mixed with bark for composting.

Similar to collections, for larger scale generators of organic materials, ongoing availability of collection and management services is important. In addition to ensuring that processing is available, the location is important with particular consideration required where transport links have the potential to be disrupted. Disruption may occur as a result of natural hazards (earthquake, floods, landslides) and/or other events such as pandemic (driver availability).

4.5.1 Composting

Open windrow composting

Open windrow composting and aerated windrow composting are typically used for the processing of green waste. There are examples in New Zealand of this approach being used for combined food and garden or organics¹⁷ or the processing of other putrescible materials¹⁸.

Composting can be adopted at various scales including at home composting, community composting and commercial scale composting.

Home composting and similar solutions like worm farms, have been promoted in other countries and are used by many householders across New Zealand. While not reducing large volumes of waste, managing organic material at a household level reduces the quantity of waste that enters the waste collection system. There are a number of different products on the market ranging from simple composting bins, multi-chamber composting bins and various worm farming products.

¹⁷ Capital Compost - open windrow composting of garden organics (private sector collections and drop off) and food organics (commercial food organics - Kai to Compost).

¹⁸ BioRich - aerated windrow composting of garden organics (private sector collections and public drop off), food organics (informally allowed in private sector garden organics collections) and other putrescible materials.

There are a number of successful community composting initiatives operating across the country. Where successfully adopted, the integration of community composting with community gardens/urban farming has proven to be a successful model for the reuse of organic material, especially for shared community spaces (schools, maraes). These initiatives require community groups, not for profits or small private enterprises to champion programs. Opportunities for urban areas need to consider compliance with local bylaws and potential amenity impacts.

Virtual networks are also being established to connect and increase the uptake of community composting initiatives. The Compost Collective uses a virtual network to connect people who wish to recycle their food scraps and other organics with their neighbours or community gardens who are already composting, worm-farming or keep farm animals. The app platform has over 6000 food waste generators and over 800 hosts (processors) across NZ.

Current composting operations in the region (such as Cowleys Landscaping Supplies) are for green waste only.

Where green organics composting is not managed efficiently, anaerobic conditions and thus odour can develop. This is a consideration where composting takes place in close proximity to residential properties. Effective aeration (for example regular turning) mitigates this risk but may require investment in additional equipment or infrastructure such as dedicated a compost turner, forced aeration system or odour management systems.

Examples of open windrow composting in New Zealand includes:

- Living Earth, Auckland (Puketutu Island) – open windrow composting.
- Tirohia, Waikato – open windrow composting.
- Hamilton Organics Centre, Hamilton – open windrow composting.
- Composting New Zealand, Otaihanga, Kāpiti Coast – open windrow composting.
- Capital Compost, Wellington – open windrow composting.
- Biorich, Napier – aerated windrow composting.
- Green Island, Dunedin – open windrow composting.

Examples of community composting include:

- Community Compost – Nelson – Social enterprise who collect and compost food waste from homes, businesses and events (approx. 70 TPA).
- Kai Cycle – Wellington - Urban farming and Community-scale composting (approx. 0.5 TPA).
- Cultivate – Christchurch – Social enterprise see case study above.

Considerations for open windrow composting include:

- Management of odour.
- Arrangements for turning of materials.
- Feedstock - best suited to green waste.
- Outputs are compost (soil conditioner) suitable for residential (garden centres), council (parks and gardens) and commercial (horticultural) applications

Case Study – Cultivate, Christchurch

Cultivate have been established in Christchurch since 2015 and collect 2.5-3 tonnes per week of food waste and coffee grinds from local hospitality businesses. Businesses are charged \$20 per bin. This is a higher cost than commercial waste collectors, however businesses are willing to pay with the knowledge that Cultivate has a combined social mission with their profitable business model (the education and employment of those disadvantaged in the community).

In-vessel composting

In-vessel composting is typically employed where putrescible materials, including food waste, are being processed. While the enclosure of the composting process reduces the risk of odour impacts, in-vessel composting is typically located away from sensitive receptors and careful thought is required to manage materials reception and load out facilities as well as the composting process.

With respect to materials, in-vessel composting can be flexible with either food, garden or a combined feedstock potentially appropriate. A food only feedstock would require mixing with a carbon rich bulking agent, for example green waste or sawdust/wood chips.

The in-vessel composting process is intended to actively manage mixing and aeration components of the composting during the initial phases of composting. Processes are typically designed for several days to weeks residence time with the product then 'matured' in conventional windrows outside. This means in addition to the infrastructure associated with the in-vessel processing space is also required for maturing on a pad with appropriate control of stormwater¹⁹.

Examples of in-vessel composting in New Zealand includes:

- Living Earth – Christchurch (18 indoor processing tunnels processing 50,000 TPA)
- Hampton Downs, Waikato.

Considerations for in-vessel composting include:

- Management of odour including venting, materials reception and load out.
- Compost maturation - space for storing compost post the initial intensive in-vessel processing.
- Feedstock - suited to combined food and green waste or food organics with additional carbon rich bulking agent.

Vermicomposting

Vermicomposting is also employed in some areas processing industry wastewater solids, municipal biosolids, drilling muds and food waste.

Examples of vermi-composting in New Zealand includes:

- Wormworx in Central Otago – dairy farm effluent, vineyard and orchard excess (1000 TPA)
- MyNoke in Tokoroa, Ohakune. Taupo, Matata and Putaruru – Largest plant being 25 Ha processing 70,000 TPA

Considerations for worm farming are similar to composting with high nitrogen feedstock (such as food waste and wastewater sludges) also requiring considerable carbon rich bulking agent. Outputs are worm castings which is considered a high quality soil conditioner appropriate for horticulture and gardens.

4.5.2 Anaerobic digestion

Anaerobic digestion is a series of biological processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. It is in essence the same process by which organic material degrades in a landfill however in this context, the digestion occurs in a sealed tank.

Anaerobic digestion is suited to putrescible materials including industry wastewater solids, municipal sewage sludge and food waste. A key consideration in any anaerobic digestion process is providing a consistent feedstock to allow the microbial community in the digester to establish. This is relatively

¹⁹ For example, the Living Earth composting process in Christchurch (processing FOGO from household collections alongside other feedstocks) comprises an in-vessel process (approx. 7,500 m²) and maturing area (approx. 40,000 m²).

straightforward for large scale commercial/industrial waste generators but more challenging with inherently variable feedstocks such as household food waste. 'Shocks' in the quantity or strength of feedstock can result in process failure or overproduction of gas.

Conventional methods process low-solids feedstock producing a digestate that is dewatered to produce solid (15-20% dry solids) digestate and liquid. Solids are further processed or disposed of to landfill, liquids are typically recycled through wastewater treatment processes.

There are emerging approaches that involve pre-treatment of feedstock to enhance degradability²⁰ and that process very high solids in a batch style process. These are unproven in a New Zealand context and at an early stage of commercialisation internationally. In New Zealand, anaerobic digestion is common in major wastewater treatment plants. There are examples of municipal wastewater treatment plants co-digesting industrial wastewater solids. Eco Gas is developing a food waste digester in Reporoa (Waikato).

Further processing may involve dewatering, drying or composting. Drying is energy intensive²¹ and typically produces a granular product suitable for soil incorporation and for some applications top dressing²². Composting is typically in-vessel (to manage odour) and requires a high carbon bulking agent similar to the processing of raw food organic wastes.

Dry digestion is an emerging technology that can reportedly handle a mixed garden and food organics feedstock. This technology is relatively unproven and has yet to be implemented in Australia or New Zealand for any feedstock.

Anaerobic digestion is more complex than in-vessel composting and variability in feedstocks can have significant impacts on process stability and outputs. Other potential feedstocks for digestion include waste from food processing, agricultural slurries, DAF solids, all of which are available in the Taranaki Region. However, a constant supply/ contracted volume over a relatively long time period would be required to ensure a consistent feedstock.

There is no established commercial scale anaerobic digestion of food waste in New Zealand. Eco Gas Reporoa will be New Zealand's first large scale food waste to bioenergy facility accepting 75,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) of businesses and kerbside food scrap collections from around the North Island. The project is costing approximately \$30 million dollars to build and is due to open in mid to late 2022.

Case Study – Re-waste – Yarra Valley Water, Wollert, Victoria, Australia

Yarra Valley Water has been operating a food waste anaerobic digestion plant north of metropolitan Melbourne since 2017. The plant accepts 33,000 TPA of commercial food waste including fats, oil and grease, fruit and vegetable wastes, waste from animal processing facilities, restaurant and catering food wastes and brewery and dairy wastes.

The plant generates 1 MW of electricity for 100 t of food waste and supplies electricity to the adjacent Aurora wastewater sewage treatment plant and exports excess to the grid. The company is on a journey to capture value from digestate but progress on the initiative has been hindered by changes to legislation in reportable priority waste residues in Victoria.

²⁰ Cambi, Ultrasonic or similar pre-treatment designed to breakdown organic waste at a cellular level to improve digestability. These systems have been developed for wastewater solids processing.

²¹ Selwyn District Council have recently installed a solar drying facility that is less energy intensive but requires a significant amount of space.

²² See <http://www.bioboost.co.nz/>, dried biosolids from New Plymouth wastewater treatment plant.

4.5.3 Other processing options

There are other processes which can be used for the treatment of organic material. These are discussed briefly below.

Wood waste as biofuel - There are multiple examples of the use of wood waste to generate energy on wood processing sites around New Zealand²³. There is potential for woody green waste or the oversize fraction from compost screening to be utilised in existing facilities or a facility established to make use of that material. Major wood waste 'biofuel' users in Taranaki are Taranaki Pine and Waverley Sawmills.

Stock feed - Commercial/industrial operators in the Taranaki region have indicated that they have successfully been diverting organic by products to stock feed. In general this is achievable due to the ability to manage consistency and quality through well-defined inputs. Large scale diversion of municipal food waste to stockfeed is not generally considered feasible due to contamination issues.

Soldier fly larvae – The capability of soldier fly larvae to turn a range of livestock feeds and fertiliser is well understood but application of the process at an industrial scale is yet to be established in Australasia. HATCH biosystems based in Australia have successfully gained funding to expand the company's BSF bioconversion capacity in 2022 in partnership with Cleanaway. This approach has not been implemented in New Zealand.

Hydrothermal liquefaction of wet wastes for the production of liquid fuels is an emerging technology with significant potential for application at commercial scale. This technology is not proven at a commercial scale internationally and not currently applied in New Zealand.

Gasification and **pyrolysis** are widely used in other countries for the treatment of a mixture of waste streams and generally for larger volumes of waste. **Torrefaction** is a refinement of gasification and is another emerging technology for improving the quality of material for fuel, combustion and gasification applications. There are some facilities which operate with lower volume feedstocks and focussed on specific material streams, typically urban wood waste or wood processing residues. Products include gas (for further refining or energy generation), liquid (pyrolysis oil, condensate) and solids (biochar, ash). These processes also typically generate air pollution control residues that require treatment prior to disposal as stabilised hazardous waste.

These technologies are typically applied to mixed municipal solid wastes or specific industrial waste streams internationally. There are no examples of these technologies operating at commercial scale in New Zealand, and several previous attempts to establish these plants have been unsuccessful at the consenting stage. However, there is currently a consent process underway in Fielding (Manawatū District Council) for such a plant. While gasification and pyrolysis could be applicable for the processing organic material in Taranaki, they are not considered feasible when cost and technology risk are taken into account.

Mechanical biological treatment or **mechanical heat treatment** (MBT or MHT) is also an option employed for managing mixed waste including organic material. This suite of technologies could be employed in Taranaki but are focussed on residual waste treatment, are costly and have yet to be implemented in New Zealand.

²³ See <https://www.usewoodfuel.org.nz/>, examples include Christchurch City Council's biosolids drying facility, Nelson Pine Industries, CHH Tasman, Red Stag timber in Bay of Plenty, Kinleith (pulp and Paper mill), Waikato and Golden Bay Cement (Northland). Azwoods in the Tasman / Nelson Region produce wood pellets for use in appropriately designed boilers.

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In the UK and Europe and increasingly in Australia, combined mechanical and biological treatment of residual waste is implemented to reduce the organic fraction of waste disposed of to landfill or sent to energy from waste facilities. The output of the biological process is typically a low grade compost type product usable for landfill or mine rehabilitation or similar purposes²⁴. In some cases the product is used as a 'Refuse Derived Fuel' for use in conventional waste to energy processes or advanced thermal treatment processes.

4.5.4 Landfill disposal

Continued disposal of organics to landfill currently remains an option, although MFE have indicated this may change in the near future. The landfill at Bonny Glen does have an established landfill gas capture system. The efficiency of landfill gas capture is dependent on the location of wells, age of waste and the management and operation of the site. Landfill gas collection efficiency varies significantly across landfills.

4.5.5 Processing options for each material

Not all technologies are applicable to all materials listed in the gap analysis. Applicability of technologies to each material is shown in Table 4.1.

²⁴ The NSW EPA re-evaluated the use of 'mixed waste organic outputs' from biological treatment processes resulting in the removal of some markets for the use of these materials in NSW. Refer <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/resource-recovery-framework/mixed-waste-organic-material>

Table 4.1: Applicability of processing options to each material

| PROCESS | Home compost | Compost, windrow | Compost, in vessel | Vermi-compost | Anaerobic digestion | Biofuel | Gasification, pyrolysis, torrefaction | Stock food |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Food | ✓ | x/✓ ²⁵ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ ²⁶ |
| Garden | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ~ | ✓ | x |
| Paunch waste | x | x/✓ ²⁵ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ²⁷ | x | ✓ ²⁸ | x |
| DAF solids | x | x/✓ ²⁵ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ²⁹ | x ³⁰ | ✓ ²⁹ | x |
| Poultry waste | x | x/✓ ²⁵ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ³¹ | ✓ ³² | ✓ ²⁹ | x |
| Bark, wood | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x |

²⁵ Okay when making up relatively small portion of total mix. Special consideration of odour management and buffer distances required.

²⁶ Pre consumer food waste only.

²⁷ Investigations of paunch waste as a feedstock for AD are limited and the minimal studies to date are inconclusive. The option may warrant further investigation but not an established processing option in Australasia to date (Bernadette K. McCabe, Peter Harris, Diogenes L. Antille, Thomas Schmidt, Seonmi Lee, Andrew Hill & Craig Baillie (2020) Toward profitable and sustainable bioresource management in the Australian red meat processing industry: A critical review and illustrative case study, Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology, 50:22, 2415-2439, DOI: 10.1080/10643389.2020.1712310)

²⁸ Limited existing commercial facilities. Reported that further study is required to improve project economics and pilot studies conducted

²⁹ DAF solids is an unconventional AD feedstock. Although it recognised that high organic content makes DAF solids an appealing option for digestion widespread uptake is limited due to issues with the feedstock relating to volatile fatty acids' accumulation and/or ammonia inhibitions.

³⁰ Still at research and development phase.

³¹ Limited existing commercial facilities.

4.6 Evaluating the long list of processing options

The processing options summarised in Section 4.4 have been evaluated against the evaluation criteria from Section 3.5. The assessment has also considered 'available' materials drawing on the information presented in Section 2.3.

Table 4.2 presents a summary of the option evaluation. The colour coding relates to the 'performance' of the collection system component with respect to the evaluation criteria.

- Green indicates that the component supports achieving the desired outcome
- Orange indicates that the component somewhat supports the desired outcome
- Red indicates the component does not support the desired outcome.

In summary while advanced treatment such as gasification, pyrolysis, mechanical biological treatment, hydrothermal liquefaction, torrefaction and biofuel could be applied they are considered high risk due to lack of existing commercial operations in New Zealand or Australia and high cost so are not considered further noting that there are more conventional processing options available.

Some options, such as home or community composting, may not form an entire solution in themselves but present an important complementary opportunity to encourage the community to recover value from material at their homes and can form part of a solution so are taken forward for further consideration below.

Consideration of Iwi and Hapū development criteria have included those options with a heavy reliance on sophisticated technology that could be an opportunity for project partners to be owners, investors or operators. Options that consider broader community outcomes such as small scale processing in partnership with community groups or Marae score well against He tāngata criteria.

Table 4.2: Option evaluation summary

| Options | Iwi and Hapū criteria | | | Kaunihera criteria | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|------------|
| | Te Taiāo | Opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development | He tāngata | Diversion of organic material | Carbon impacts | Capex | Technical Risk | Short list |
| Home composting | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Community composting | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Food donations | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Stockfeed | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Windrow composting | | | | | | | | Yes |
| In vessel composting | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Aerated static pile composting | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Vermiculture | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Soldier fly larvae | | | | | | | | No |
| Hydrothermal liquefaction | | | | | | | | No |
| Anaerobic digestion | | | | | | | | Yes |
| Biofuel | | | | | | | | No |
| MBT and MHT | | | | | | | | No |

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| Options | Iwi and Hapū criteria | | | Kaunihera criteria | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|------------|
| | Te Taiao | Opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development | He tāngata | Diversion of organic material | Carbon impacts | Capex | Technical Risk | Short list |
| Gasification | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red | No |
| Pyrolysis | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red | No |
| Torrefaction | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red | No |
| Application to land | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Green | Green | No |
| Landfill/consented fill | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Green | Yes |

4.7 Shortlist

Partners and stakeholders were clear that options that address material further up the hierarchy (i.e. waste reduction and reuse before recovery and disposal) should be prioritised. However, the level of diversion practicable for large volumes at the higher levels of the hierarchy can sometimes be limited.

Each of the options taken forward into the shortlist are presented in Table 4.2 and mapped against what materials they relate to and how each option is considered in the context of the waste hierarchy. The shortlist of options will look to combine options from Table 4.2.

The table also includes information on the characteristics of materials identified in the gap analysis. Taking a regional approach to organics material management needs to consider the mix of organic streams and their characteristics that may create opportunities or constraints in processing options. For instance, composting requires that materials high in nitrogen be balanced by materials high in carbon (referred to as the carbon to nitrogen, or C:N, ratio. Some technologies are more sensitive to contamination.

For the table we have grouped processing options (from Table 4.2) as follows.

- Home composting
- Community composting
- Food donations
- Stockfeed
- Centralised composting (windrow composting, in vessel composting, aerated static pile composting)
- Vermiculture
- Anaerobic Digestion

Table 4.3: Shortlist of options

| Material | Description | Key properties | Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Recovery | Dispose | Comment |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---------------------|----------|--|
| Green waste – residential and commercial/ industry | Vegetation such as leaves, small branches, grass clippings. | C:N ratio: High % solids: High Protein content: Low Lipids: Low Solid Contamination risk: Moderate Seasonality impact: Moderate | Adjust planting to reduce maintenance | Promote reuse/ replanting of removed plants | Home composting Community composting Centralised composting | | Landfill | Can be blended with putrescible material Significant contamination risk (collections, Clopyralid). |
| Food waste – residential and commercial/ industrial post consumption (i.e. cafeteria waste, food and beverage) | Food waste generated by households (inedible food scraps, meal leftovers) | C:N ratio: Low % solids: High Protein content: Low Lipids: Low Solid Contamination risk: High Seasonality impact: Low | Partially available – there will always be an inedible portion | Not applicable | Home composting Community composting Centralised composting Vermiculture | Anaerobic Digestion | Landfill | Will require blending with other materials for composting and vermiculture. Significant contamination risk for collections. |
| Food waste commercial/ industrial– pre consumption (edible) | Commercial/ industrial food waste generated by businesses during manufacture (i.e., out of spec products, damaged products) | C:N ratio: Low % solids: High Protein content: Low Lipids: Low Solid Contamination risk: High Seasonality impact: Low | System improvements | Food donations Stock food | Centralised composting Vermiculture | Anaerobic Digestion | Landfill | Sometimes packaged. Will require blending with other materials for composting and vermiculture. |

| Material | Description | Key properties | Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Recovery | Dispose | Comment |
|--|--|--|---------------------|---------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Food processing waste – pre consumption (inedible) | By products of food manufacturing generated by businesses during manufacture (i.e. processing waste, offcuts) | C:N ratio: Low % solids: High Protein content: Low Lipids: Low Solid Contamination risk: High Seasonality impact: Low | System improvements | Stock food | Centralised composting Vermiculture | Anaerobic Digestion | Landfill | Sometimes packaged. Will require blending with other materials for composting and vermiculture. |
| Paunch waste | Partially digested grass and separated from the stomach compartment of a carcass during processing. | C:N ratio: Low % solids: Low Protein content: Low Lipids: Low Liquid Contamination risk: Low Seasonality impact: High | Not available | Not available | Centralised composting Vermiculture | Anaerobic Digestion | Landfill Land application | Will require blending with other materials for composting and vermiculture. Anaerobic digestion unproven for paunch in New Zealand. |
| DAF solids | DAF solids is small bits of proteins, fats, and fibrous materials that could not be removed by mechanical means of the Dissolved Air Floatation Process. | C:N ratio: Low % solids: Low Protein content: Low Lipids: High Liquid Contamination risk: Low Seasonality impact: High | Not available | Not available | Centralised composting Vermiculture | AD – technology specific considerable limitations | Landfill | Will to require blending with other materials for composting. |

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| Material | Description | Key properties | Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Recovery | Dispose | Comment |
|-------------|---|---|---------------|----------------|--|---------------------|--|---|
| Woody waste | Forestry residue, wood chip/shavings (treated, untreated), saw dust (treated, untreated), bark, soil contaminated wood products | C:N ratio: High % solids: High Protein content: Low Lipids: Low Solid Contamination risk: Low Seasonality impact: Low | Not available | Animal bedding | Centralised composting Vermiculture | Energy i.e. boilers | Landfill (treated) Consented fill (not treated) | As a bulking agent for composting if shredded/chipped |

4.8 Products and markets

4.8.1 Parks, gardens and landscaping

Council operations typically use composts and soil conditioners for landscaping (parks and gardens) and land stabilisation. Providing products of appropriate quality for supply to Council can support an 'internal market' by utilising the compost produced in the region using food and/or garden waste managed by Council. A key consideration is understanding the requirements for each use and working with the end users within each Council to specify suitable products. For example:

- Requirements for parks and reserves - growing media, landscaping, top-dressing for turf.
- Requirements for urban and rural road berms or stabilisation of slopes.

Commercial landscapers also use composting and soil conditioners with similar requirements likely to apply.

4.8.2 Retail

There is an active retail market for compost with bagged and bulk product available from landscaping, garden supplies and hardware retailers across Taranaki. The market for bagged product tends to be dominated by national suppliers (Tui, Daltons, and Living Earth) with bagged product shipped around the country and often marketed at low prices to attract customers through national chains.

Local compost producers also market directly to users with bagged and bulk materials available. Where materials are sold direct to the public logistics and marketing costs can be avoided.

Further work is required to understand current demand and the potential for compost produced from materials identified in the Study to secure market share by displacing products imported into Taranaki or growing the overall retail market for compost products.

4.8.3 Horticulture and cropping

Taranaki only has a small horticulture sector. In 2019 just over 500 hectares of land was used for horticulture but this is likely to have increased since last reporting was last undertaken.

The sector is steadily growing however with the support of projects such as *Branching Out* looking at new commercial opportunities for the region's food and fibre sector. A study completed during the Branching Out project identified 207,000 hectares being potentially suitable for horticulture. Avocado and kiwifruit are some of the key diversification opportunities being recognised in the region.

Nationally horticulture is an important outlet for compost and soil conditioners. This reflects the document soil quality benefits of integrating compost and mulches into growing systems. Organic certification has become a de facto standard for this market with BioGrow and Assure Quality key certification providers.

The application rate utilised for arable land is around 28 tonne³²-30 tonne per hectare (UK compost supplier to farmers). This same source has highlighted a lower application rate of 24 tonnes per hectare³³ for compost from in-vessel composting, likely reflecting a different nutrient profile (higher nitrogen content).

³² <http://www.fgsorganics.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2016-FGS-Organics-brochure-to-Agriculture.pdf>

³³ <https://www.livingearth.co.nz/rural-testimonials/black-estate-vineyard-waipara>

4.8.4 Grassland

Horticulture and arable crops are not significant land uses in the Taranaki Region. There is a large area used for dairy and sheep and beef in Taranaki, approximately 200,000, 50,000 and 70,000 hectares, respectively. While soil is worked less regularly, due to the nature of its use, there is potential for compost and soil amendment use at re-sowing of pasture and also as a periodic top dressing to provide both soil structure and nutrient benefits. Depending on the original source of compost (if containing food waste) grazing breaks may be required dependant on the type of ruminant grazing.

Living Earth compost (Christchurch) has been used on grassland post grazing (note it was highlighted that forward planning was required), but the application of this compost accelerated the rate of soil reserve during pasture rotation.

Application rates to established grassland are difficult to determine and are dependent on soil requirements and limits on nutrient loading).

4.8.5 Other

Biofuel - as noted above there are several major biofuel users in the Taranaki area.

Stock feed - there are potential markets for stock feed in Taranaki (dairy, piggeries) for quality stock feed. Well processed materials can also be transported to other areas for sale and use.

4.8.6 Markets - Summary

Table 4.4 summarises potential viable markets for Taranaki.

Table 4.4: Summary of potential viable markets

| | Landscaping | Retail | Horticulture | Grassland/ Arable | Fuel | Animal Feed |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------------|----------------------|------|----------------|
| Compost | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Vermi-compost | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Digestate | Feedstock for further processing (compost, vermi-compost) | | | | | |
| Bark, wood chip | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Stock food | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |

5 Options assessment

5.1 Developing short listed options for Taranaki

The choice of organics processing option is usually driven by the composition of the inputs and the desired outputs. Composting is well suited to garden waste and in some locations garden waste combined with putrescible materials such as food waste. Anaerobic digestion is suited to relatively homogeneous putrescible materials including industrial wastewater solids, municipal sewage sludge and food waste. For this reason the technologies are not necessarily mutually exclusive and can work in a complimentary fashion to provide an effective organics waste management system. The process for developing options will consider hybrid solutions as well as a single technology.

Gaps in processing options have therefore been identified for the following materials:

- Household food waste (current – 1,500 TPA, future – 1000 TPA)
- Household garden waste (current – 2,600 TPA)
- Commercial/industrial food waste post-consumer
- Commercial/industrial pre-consumer food waste
- Paunch waste
- DAF solids
- Poultry waste not suitable for rendering
- Timber waste

Drawing on the analysis presented in Section 4, options that include one or more approaches to processing materials alongside reduction and on-site management have been developed. The options considered are:

- **Option 1:** Do nothing – continue to truck out of region for processing.
- **Option 2:** Centralised composting facility
- **Option 3:** Centralised Anaerobic Digestion Facility
- **Option 4:** A network of commercial facilities
- **Option 5:** A network of commercial and community facilities

Constraints and opportunities for each option are further discussed below. This study does not address potential site locations or specific technologies as these will need to be addressed in the next stages of this project, during development of the detailed business case.

5.1.1 Option 1 – Do nothing

Continuing the status quo would mean continuing to transport organic material outside of the region for processing or disposal. This is undesirable for a number of reasons namely that:

- A lack of processing options in close proximity to the region is meaning travel distances for material are large (>300 km in some instances) and have associated negative environmental, emissions and cost impacts.
- The lack of easily accessible local or regional alternatives to landfill means diversion is too difficult and organic material continue to be disposed of as waste (also transfer out of the region).
- In the near future, it is likely that large producers of organic waste streams (Commercial/industry, industrial and Council kerbside collections) will be required by law to separate and divert organic waste from landfill. There will then be an even greater need for a processing options.

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- Both regional and national strategies are aligned in having targets for the diversion of organics from landfill and there is a strong opinion from stakeholders and partners that the value from this material should be recovered in region, where possible.
- Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from organic material decomposition in landfill and transporting waste out of region for disposal are high, and need to be eliminated as much as possible for New Zealand to be able to meet our commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Currently a number of organisations transport organic material out of the region for processing. This study recognises that continuing to transport material for out-of-region processing may be a desirable option if there are facilities developed in close proximity to the region that present an environmentally beneficial means of material recovery.

5.1.2 Option 2 - Centralised facility – Composting

Composting is an established and proven technology for all of the materials considered as part of the gap analysis. Due to the presence of food and other organics an enclosed system would be required if a single facility was to address all, or a majority of, the materials identified.

The key for a successful composting operation is being able to secure the right mix of material. The gap analysis revealed that composting would require significant volumes of bulking agent to establish a successful operation. This is because the majority of materials requiring management are nitrogen rich i.e. require a source of carbon. In most cases the materials are also relatively dense meaning a bulking agent that improves aeration would also be beneficial. Within the Taranaki region there are a number of potential bulking agent sources including timber processing waste, household and Commercial/industrial green waste and animal bedding.

For any composting operation selection of an appropriate site needs to factor in suitability for a site to manage any potential amenity impacts of operations and to avoid negative impacts on land or water. For instance, composting operation sites need to have adequate buffer distances for odour and potential impact of an unplanned discharge (through proximity to waterways). For the Taranaki region, it is likely that this would mean locating a facility away from urban centres. Transport costs and impacts can be minimised by locating a site in close proximity to some of the large-scale organic material generators.

One potential role for Councils in a large-scale composting project could be to procure, own and operate a facility with partners. Alternatively, Councils could go to market either alone or in partnership with industry with the offer of a secure waste supply for a private company who build, own and operate a facility. Other large generators have similar options.

Key features of this option include:

- Materials will be transported to a single site for processing (aerated windrow composting, in-vessel composting or vermi-composting).
- Significant bulking (carbon rich, suitable particle size) will be required to enable effective processing.
- The processing site will require careful design to manage odour for materials reception and during aeration.
- The processing site will require design to manage nutrient impacted water (from composting materials, stormwater).
- The operation will require significant capital investment, skilled operators and marketing expertise for the end product.

An overview of this option is shown in Figure 5.1.

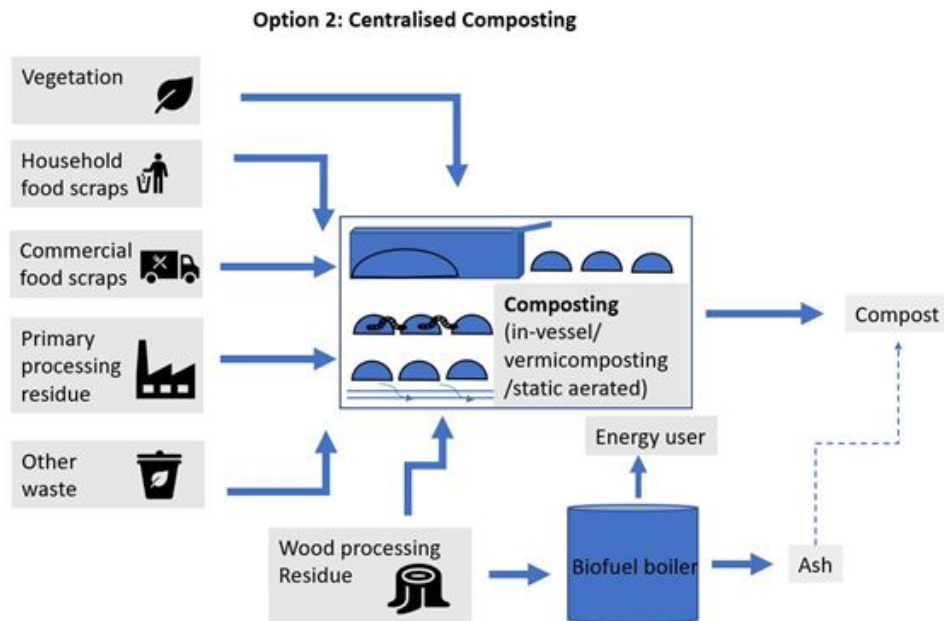


Figure 5.1: Overview of centralised composting options

Capital cost for a centralised composting for Taranaki is highly dependent on the approach adopted. Low technology approaches will require a significant amount of land (increasing capital cost) while heavily engineered solutions (enclosed composting, forced aeration) reduce land requirements but increase capital and operational costs.

Based on publicly available information on recent composting developments in New Zealand it is expected that a centralised composting site³⁴ would require in the order of \$30-50M for development, dependent on the size, scale and complexity of the operation. Processing costs (allowing for cost of capital, revenue for product sales and profit margin) are expected to be in the range \$50 - \$100 per tonne.

5.1.3 Option 3: Centralised facility – Anaerobic Digestion

For the Taranaki Region, the digestion of food organics can either take place in a dedicated facility or in a combined facility with additional feedstock.

There is currently 1,500 TPA available of New Plymouth District Council food waste that could be available for a dedicated anaerobic digestion facility. There is potential to add an estimated 1,000 TPA in the future should kerbside food waste collection be adopted by the two remaining Councils.

The low tonnages available would mean that for this solution to be viable Council sourced material would need to be combined with other material to be economically viable at scale. Other material suitable for anaerobic digestion includes:

- Commercial/industry sources of food waste
- Paunch waste (potential but not widely adopted)
- DAF solids (potential but need to carefully consider fat loading rate)

³⁴ Comprising an enclosed composting process and space for maturing compost after the initial high rate composting stage. This is based on recent pricing quoted for relocation of the Christchurch facility.

A key consideration in any anaerobic digestion process is to get a consistent feedstock to allow the microbial community in the digester to establish. The addition of DAF solids to achieve volumes suitable for processing presents a risk if the sludge is a large proportion of the overall feedstock (as is the case in Taranaki). DAF solids contains a high proportion of lipids and only so much of this material can be accepted before the fat loading rate inhibits digester efficiency.

Residential kerbside and post-consumer food waste also have the potential to introduce physical contaminants (e.g. packaging) and variability in the feedstock. There is a lack of existing facilities across Australasia that digest post-consumer food waste, because the high contamination rates associated with the waste stream are a key risk.

Anaerobic digestion technologies vary in their capacity to accept different materials and there are various pre-treatments that can be applied to overcome some of the processing challenges. These pre-treatments add cost but, in some cases, improve digestion effectiveness.

Choosing a location for a centralised facility should consider proximity to waste sources and proximity to a user for the outputs. Proximity to waste sources would suggest a location close to New Plymouth (the largest population centre) or Eltham and surrounds (where a concentration of food processing plants are located). The additional benefit of looking at Eltham and surrounds would be locating a digester where one of the businesses could use the biogas generated for heat or to generate electricity. The resulting digestate could be dewatered and used as a soil amendment without further processing but is likely to require further processing to be acceptable to agricultural or landscaping markets. Further processing may involve dewatering, drying and/or composting.

Drying is energy intensive³⁵ and typically produces a granular product suitable for soil incorporation, and for some applications, top dressing³⁶. Composting of digestate is typically in-vessel (to manage odour) and requires a high carbon bulking agent similar to the processing of raw food organics.

The role of Council in an anaerobic digestion project could be to procure and operate a facility with project partners. Alternatively, the Council could go to market with the offer of a secure waste supply for a private company who own and operate a facility. Other large generators have similar options with potential to use biogas generated by the process.

Key features of this option include:

- Materials will be transported to a single site for processing (anaerobic digestion).
- The materials are likely to require some pre-processing to provide a consistent feedstock for the digestion process.
- The processing site will require careful design to manage odour for materials reception and working with digestate.
- The processing site will require design to manage nutrient impacted water (from materials acceptance, stormwater).
- Digestate is likely to require further processing before use to manage nutrient availability when applied to land.
- The operation will generate power and/or provide heat e.g. for primary processing.
- The operation will require significant capital investment, skilled operators and marketing expertise.

An overview of this option is shown in Figure 5.2.

³⁵ Selwyn District Council have recently installed a solar drying facility for wastewater solids that is less energy intensive but requires a significant amount of space.

³⁶ See <http://www.bioboost.co.nz/>, dried biosolids from New Plymouth wastewater treatment plant.

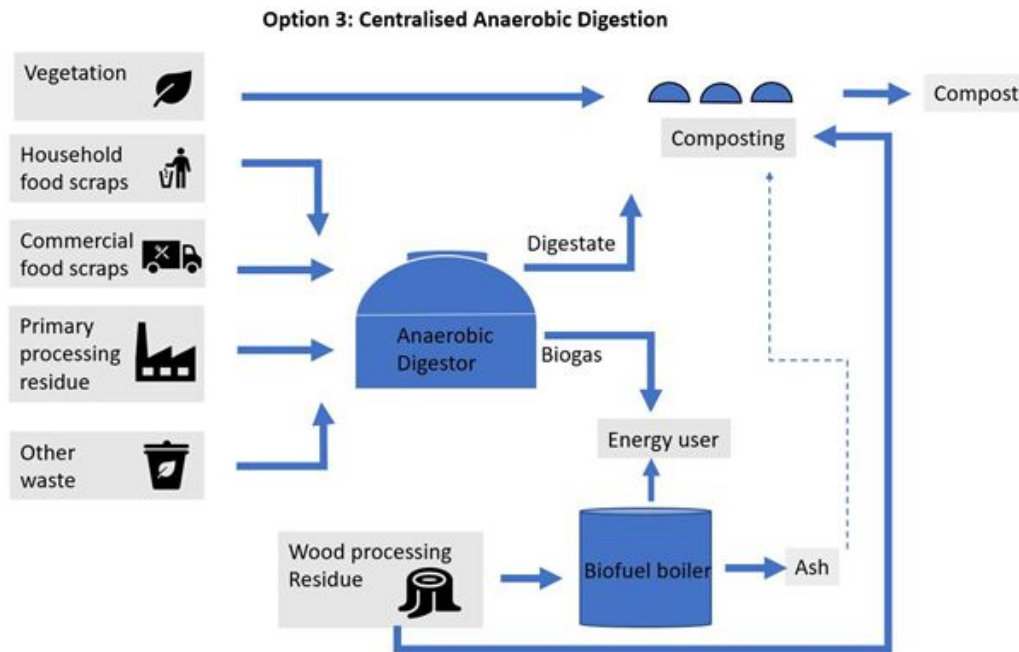


Figure 5.2: Overview of centralised anaerobic digestion option

Capital cost for a centralised digestion facility for Taranaki is highly dependent on the approach adopted including energy use and arrangements for management and use of digestate.

Based on publicly available information regarding the Eco Gas development in New Zealand it is expected that a centralised site would require in the order of \$20-30M for development. There is also likely to be capital and operating costs associated with feedstock pre-treatment and digestate management – composting, drying or other process. The figures noted in Section 5.1.2 provide an indicator of likely costs. Processing costs (allowing for cost of capital, digestate management, revenue for energy and profit margin) are expected to be in the range \$50 - \$150 per tonne.

5.1.4 Option 4 - Commercial network of multiple facilities

A key challenge for organics waste recovery in Taranaki is the relatively large distances between centres. This option considers that a network of smaller facilities may be more appropriate than any one centralised facility. These facilities could use any technology (variations of composting and AD) specific to what is best suited to locations and proximity to feedstocks.

The map below (Figure 5.3) shows the concentration of materials available for recovery in the Taranaki region. Key concentrations of material are located in New Plymouth, Eltham and Hāwera. Transfer stations consolidate only small volumes of green waste and with large travel distances between.

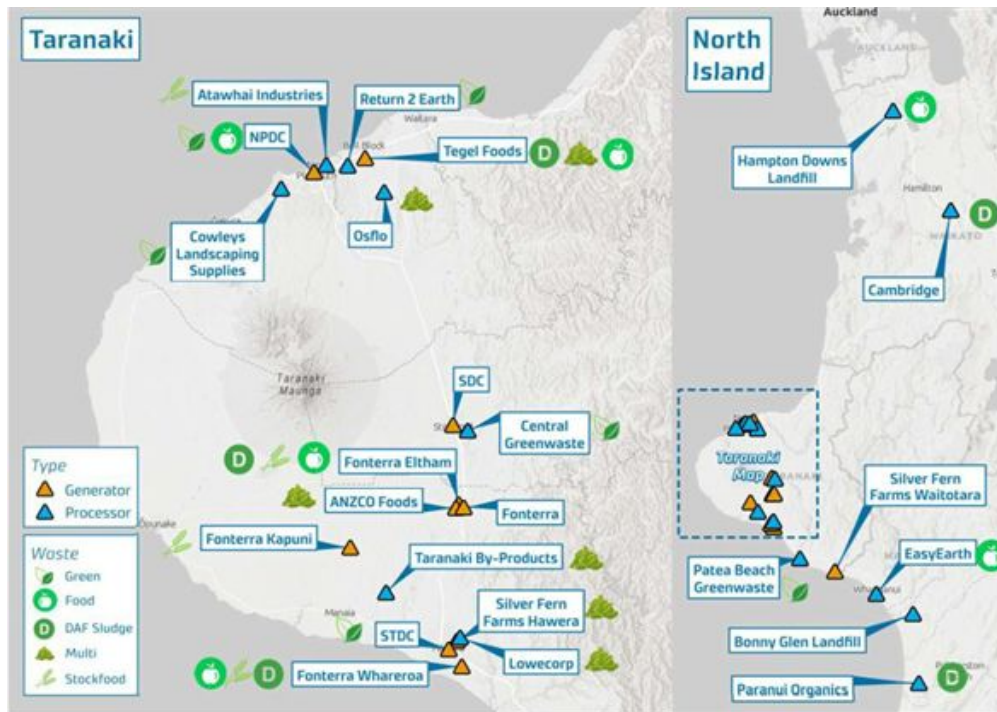


Figure 5.3: Concentration of materials available for recovery in the Taranaki region (identified by the gap analysis)

Key features of this option include:

- Materials will be transported to two or more sites for processing (aerated windrow composting, in-vessel composting, vermi-composting and/or anaerobic digestion).
- Significant bulking (carbon rich, suitable particle size) will be required to enable effective composting, vermi-composting.
- Each processing site will require careful design to manage odour for materials reception and during aeration.
- Each processing site will require design to manage nutrient impacted water (from composting materials, stormwater).
- Digestate (from anaerobic digestion) is likely to require further processing before use to manage nutrient availability when applied to land.
- A digestion operation will generate power and/or provide heat e.g. for primary processing.
- Each operation will require significant capital investment, skilled operators and marketing expertise.
- A network of facilities may provide greater future-proofing and resilience when compared with one centralised facility reducing the impact of process failure or disruptions to the transport network.

An overview of this option is shown in Figure 5.4.

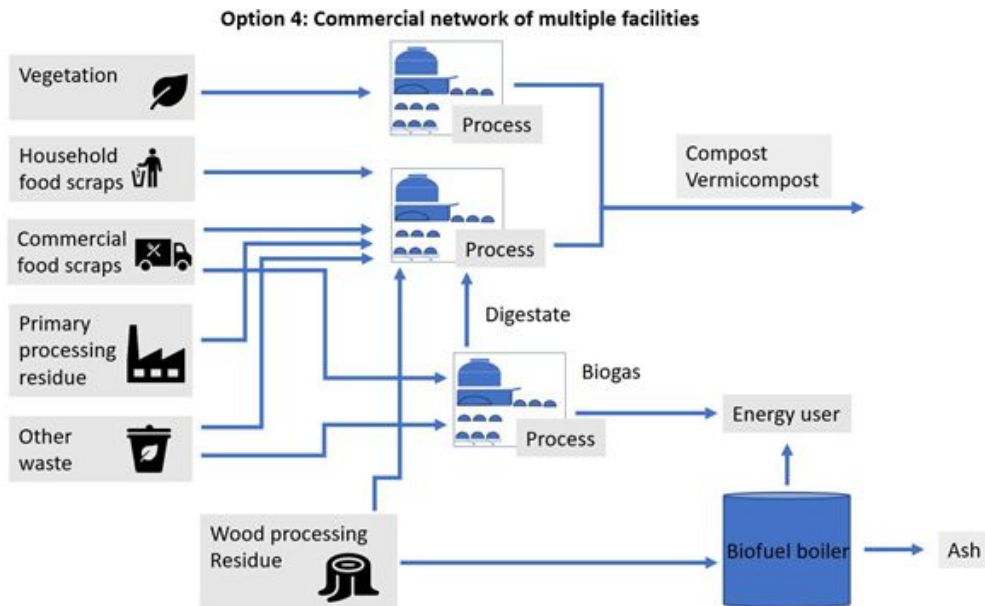


Figure 5.4: Overview of commercial network of multiple facilities

Capital cost for a network of processing facilities for Taranaki is highly dependent on the approach adopted including: number of sites or facilities, technologies selected, proximity of potential biogas energy-users and arrangements for the use of digestate and marketing of compost or vermi-cast.

In general, it is expected that, for the same amount of feedstock, capital costs will be higher due to the need to replicate supporting infrastructure and two or more sites. Operational costs at each site are likely to be broadly comparable but at the higher end of the expected range due to less benefits from scale. There may be potential to share some resources, for example environmental management and marketing. Transport costs to the facilities will be lower for waste generated nearby.

5.1.5 Option 5 - Commercial and community network of multiple facilities

There was clear messaging from study partners that community ownership of the recovery of value from organic materials and responsibility for one's own waste should be a focus of this study. Opportunities for Taranaki to integrate this thinking into an approach for material recovery could include:

- Investment in encouraging further uptake of home composting.
- Supporting organics material recovery and processing at community facilities (schools and marae).
- Supporting the establishment of organics recovery in partnership with community gardens (where material is recovered and used onsite).
- Supporting community owned centralised facilities (operating as social enterprises) where organic material is recovered.

Other benefits of community scale composting may include support for local food production/food resilience, local employment and volunteer opportunities and participants having increased knowledge of the waste they produce at a household level.

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Limitations of community facilities most often relate to scalability and identification of project partners/governance models that ensure a quality and consistency of service. There are examples of many successful enterprises across New Zealand that have adopted a community approach to organics recovery but each relates to a champion organisation or individual needing to drive the project, with Council support occurring retrospectively.

Because of these limitations, community scale processing is unlikely to be suitable for all of the materials identified. This does not preclude community scale initiatives having a role in addressing some materials, particularly those from households, community groups and smaller scale commercial activities where the combined quantities are relatively low.

Key features of this option include:

- Materials from large volume generators including Council collections will be transported to a two or more sites for processing (aerated windrow composting, in-vessel composting, vermi-composting and/or anaerobic digestion).
- In some communities, materials will be dropped off or 'locally collected' for composting at community gardens or community facilities. Compost will be used locally – in the community garden or shared with the community.
- For composting, significant bulking (carbon rich, suitable particle size) will be required to enable effective composting, vermi-composting.
- Each larger scale processing site will require careful design to manage odour for materials reception and during aeration.
- Each processing site will require design to manage nutrient impacted water (from composting materials, stormwater).
- Digestate (from anaerobic digestion) is likely to require further processing before use to manage nutrient availability when applied to land.
- A digestion operation will generate power and/or provide heat e.g. for primary processing.
- Each operation will require significant capital investment, skilled operators and marketing expertise.

An overview of this option is shown in Figure 5.5.

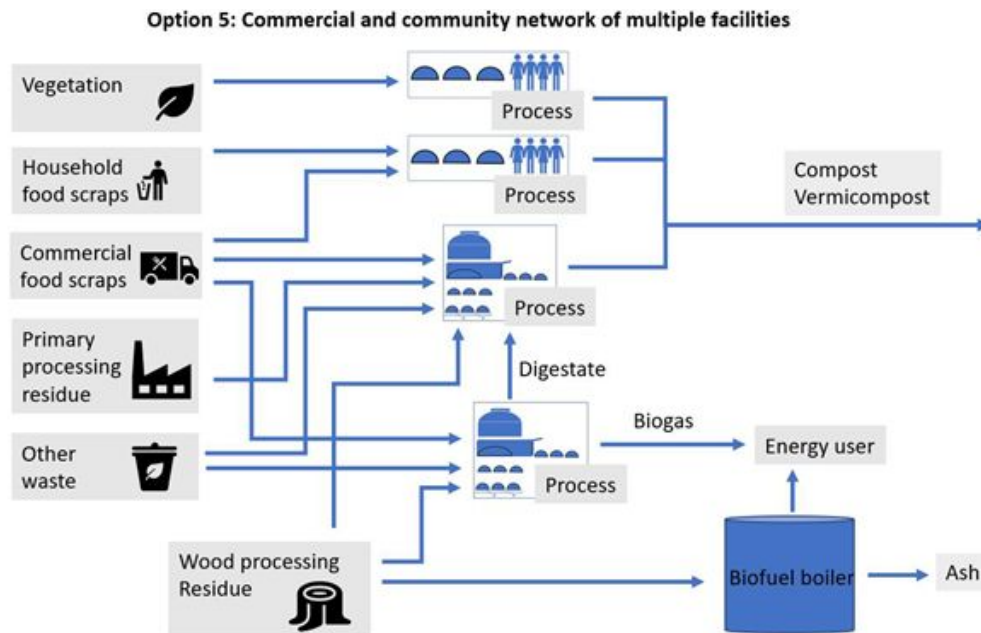


Figure 5.5: Overview of commercial and community network of multiple facilities

Capital cost for a network of processing facilities including community scale initiatives for Taranaki is highly dependent on the approach adopted, including number of sites or facilities, technologies selected, proximity of biogas energy users and arrangements for the use of digestate and marketing of compost or vermi-cast.

In general, it is expected that for the commercial facilities and the same amount of feedstock capital costs will be higher due to the need to replicate supporting infrastructure and two or more sites. Operational costs at each site are likely to be broadly comparable but at the higher end of the expected range due to less benefits from scale. There may be potential to share some resources, for example environmental management and marketing. Transport costs to the facilities will be lower for facilities located close to source materials.

Community scale facilities could be relatively low cost (for relatively small throughput). Localised processing of material is likely to reduce costs for collection although the focus may be on areas that are not serviced by commercial or Council collections.

Subject to further consideration in a Detailed Business Case, it is anticipated that there will be a facility servicing northern Taranaki including New Plymouth and surrounds. This facility would be expected to manage food waste, green waste and some commercial/industrial wastes. This mix of materials suggests an enclosed composting operation would be most appropriate.

With a range of commercial industrial organic materials generated in south Taranaki (from Eltham to Waitōtara) locating one or more facilities in this area would reduce transport costs. If an anaerobic digestion process is implemented there are multiple potential users of heat produced using any biogas generated.

The research completed for this report suggests that DAF sludge (meat processing and dairy) and paunch are the key materials available for processing. These could be supplemented by liquid waste streams that are more conventionally processed via anaerobic digestion. Further work is required to determine whether the mix of these streams and other available materials is appropriate for

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anaerobic digestion. The digestate from an anaerobic digestion process is likely to require further processing prior to use. Subject to further analysis in a Detailed Business Case, developing a composting process (and associated end markets) suitable for processing the main available feedstocks and also any future digestate from anaerobic digestion is a feasible approach for South Taranaki.

Community scale initiatives rely on a motivated core of people to coordinate and actively manage activity. This means it is difficult for Councils to establish community scale initiatives without active partners in the community. There is potential for Councils to provide technical support, suitable locations and/or seed funding for community led initiatives where considered appropriate.

5.2 Options assessment outcomes

A summary of the options assessed in Section 5 against the evaluation criteria in Section 3.5 is provided in Table 5.1. An expanded table with further detail on options assessed against criteria is shown in Appendix A.

Colour coding relates to the 'performance' of the collection system with respect to the evaluation criteria:

- **Green** indicates that the component supports achieving the desired outcome;
- **Orange** indicates that the component somewhat supports the desired outcome;
- **Red** indicates the component does not support the desired outcome.

The results of the assessment indicate that there is no perfect option. Each option has elements of desirable and less desirable outcomes. There are also trade-offs between the benefits of community involvement and maximising diversion opportunities.

Carbon impacts are difficult to quantify as the impact of any solution is made up of a number of elements including the embodied carbon of the technology, transport emissions, level of diversion from landfill and potential to generate a product that displaces a carbon intensive activity (i.e. production of renewable energy). For the purposes of this feasibility assessment only high-level commentary on emissions reduction potential is provided at this stage.

In summary:

The **status quo** avoids capital investment but incurs significant cost (for transport) and is contrary to a desire to manage materials within the region where possible. It is also in conflict with the government proposals to mandate the separation and diversion of organic waste from landfill, the three District Councils' waste minimisation targets in their WMMPs, and their emissions reduction targets. The significant transport component of this approach also presents a risk where transport links are disrupted, for example through natural hazards or an 'economic' disruptor like Covid reducing the availability of drivers. There is also a risk of reputational damage to Councils and commercial/industrial organic waste producers, given the increasing public focus on their environmental and sustainability organisational performance measures, and increasing concerns around waste and emissions reduction in our communities.

A **centralised composting digestion** scenario enables diversion of the key materials identified in this study. A significant increase in the quantity of compost or vermicast will require development of new local markets and/or export of materials to markets elsewhere in New Zealand. Centralising processing means there will still be significant transport costs with materials generated at both ends of the region. A centralised composting process is likely to be enclosed, employ aeration and have relatively complex control systems. This will require specialised operators and ongoing external specialist support for successful operation.

A **centralised anaerobic digestion** scenario enables diversion of the key materials identified in this study. The biogas generated could be used to provide heat energy and power to decarbonise heat processes for a primary processor or other major energy-user in the region. The additional revenue from energy is potentially offset by the need to further process digestate to make it suitable for use as a biogas. Centralising processing means there will still be significant transport costs with materials generated at both ends of the region. A centralised digestion process will require specialised operators and ongoing external specialist support for successful operation.

A **network of commercial processing sites** will enable diversion of the key materials identified in this study. The benefits for composting or anaerobic digestion are similar to those noted above. Having multiple facilities can reduce transport costs with materials processed and used closer to where they are generated, and may increase resilience and reduce the risk from having one facility only. Digestion and complex composting processes will require specialised operators and ongoing external specialist support for successful operation.

A **network of commercial processing sites alongside community level composting** will enable diversion of the key materials identified in this study. The biogas generated from any anaerobic digestion facility could be used to provide heat energy and power to decarbonise heat processes for a primary processor or other major energy-user in the region. The additional revenue from energy is potentially offset by the need to further process digestate to make it suitable for use as a soil amendment. Having multiple facilities can reduce transport costs with materials processed and used closer to where they are generated. Digestion and complex composting processes will require specialised operators and ongoing external specialist support for successful operation. Local, community scale composting operations provides low cost and low impact solutions for some materials and would be complementary to the larger industrial-scale facilities – predominantly dealing with household and community facility food scraps and garden waste.

Key limitations of the options assessment, given the stage of the project being feasibility stage only, are that:

- Scoring against criteria will depend on what technology is ultimately adopted (i.e. number of sites, type of composting, configuration of network of processing options) - this level of detail is not available at this stage in the project.
- Carbon impacts have been assessed at a high level for the following:
 - Embodied energy considers the energy required to create the materials and/or equipment required for the different technologies being applied. Embodied energy also includes the carbon associated with transportation in getting materials and/or equipment to New Zealand.
 - Transport emissions associated with the transport of waste materials from their location of creation to the location of processing or disposal.
 - Process emissions consider the impact of carbon emissions created through the processing and/or disposal of the waste.

Potential for carbon offsets considers the outputs following processing and the impact of these products and their ability to replace a fossil fuel derived product.

Table 5.1: Summary of shortlist options assessment

| Criteria ³⁷ | Option 1: Do nothing | Option 2: Centralised facility composting | Option 3: Centralised facility AD | Option 4: Commercial network of multiple facilities | Option 5: Commercial and community network of facilities |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Te Taiao <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score: Low alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) High score: High alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) | Overall score: Low reflecting management of organics out of region, unlikely to comply with future legislation | Overall score: Medium reflecting a local solution in-region producing market ready product. Careful consideration of potential effects to awa? and whenua. Less flexibility once developed and requires long term commitment of input materials. | Overall score: Medium reflecting a local solution (contained so potential impacts to awa and whenua more easily managed). A need for digestate management and less flexibility once developed and requires long term commitment of input materials. | Overall score: Medium reflecting local flexible solutions recovering value from organics, balanced with need to manage potential impacts of composting to awa and whenua. | Overall score: Medium reflecting local flexible solutions recovering value from organics, balanced with need to manage potential impacts of composting to awa and whenua. |
| Opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score: Low alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) Low score: High alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) | Overall score: Low reflecting overall lack of current opportunities for Iwi and Hapū development. | Overall score: Low reflecting opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development through potential co-ownership/operation/co-governance, but limited to a single facility. | Overall score: Low reflecting opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development through potential co-ownership/operation/ co-governance but limited to a single facility. | Overall score: Medium reflecting opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development through potential co-ownership/operation/co-governance through multiple facilities. | Overall score: High reflecting integration of complementary industry-level and community-driven initiatives. |
| He tāngata <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score: Low alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) High score: High alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) | Overall score: Low reflecting current reliance of out of region solutions. | Overall score: Medium reflecting opportunities are available but limited (single facility requiring strong external expertise). | Overall score: Medium reflecting opportunities are available but limited (single facility requiring strong external expertise). | Overall score: Medium reflecting focus on local solutions but absence of community-driven initiatives. | Overall score: High reflecting integration of complementary industry-level and community-driven initiatives. |
| Diversion of organic material from landfill and recovery of products of value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score: Limited diversion of waste from landfill and end products are difficult to find markets for High score: High diversion opportunity of waste from landfill and end products are easy to identify markets for | Overall score: Low reflecting the lack of convenient in region processing options to encourage diversion uptake. | Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities. | Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities. | Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities. | Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities as well as service smaller communities, marae, individual households. |
| Carbon impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score: High net carbon impact High score: Low net carbon impact | Overall score: Low reflecting the transport emissions, continued landfilling and smaller diversion achievements. | Overall score: Medium reflecting complexity between offsetting transport and process emissions with opportunities to divert waste from landfill. | Overall score: High reflecting containment of processing emissions and opportunity to generate renewable energy. | Overall score: Medium reflecting local solutions with lower transport emissions but offset by process emissions from composting (note AD in network has opportunity to produce renewable energy and offset fossil fuel improving carbon outcomes). | Overall score: High reflecting local solutions with lower transport emissions and lower embodied energy of infrastructure. |

³⁷ Green indicates that the component supports achieving the desired outcome;
 Orange indicates that the component somewhat supports the desired outcome;
 Red indicates the component does not support the desired outcome.

| Criteria ³⁷ | Option 1: Do nothing | Option 2: Centralised facility composting | Option 3: Centralised facility AD | Option 4: Commercial network of multiple facilities | Option 5: Commercial and community network of facilities |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score – Capital and ongoing costs are high and potentially less viable High score – Capital and ongoing costs are lower and therefore likely to be more viable | Overall score: Medium reflecting minimal capital investment but large and increasing ongoing transport costs | Overall score: Low reflecting large capital investment. | Overall score: Low reflecting large capital investment. | Overall score: Low reflecting capital investment required for multiple facilities. | Overall score: Medium reflecting moderate capital investment required but reduced operational costs (less waste to process through focus on upstream impacts (reduction, recovery)). |
| Technical Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score – Technical complexity, operational requirements are higher and technology has less local proven track record High score - – Technical complexity, operational requirements are lower and technology has local proven track record | Overall score: High reflecting currently ongoing and established processing options | Overall score: Medium/High reflecting the high adoption of technology across NZ and Australia and applicability to a wide range of material inputs. | Overall score: Low/medium reflecting the low level of adoption across NZ and Australia and technology sensitivity to material input compositions and volumes. | Overall score: Low/medium reflecting the likely incorporation of AD and associated technological risks but reduced risk by establishing multiple sites. | Overall score: Medium/High reflecting prominence of similar successful initiatives around New Zealand. |

5.3 Preferred option(s)

The assessment presented in Section 5.2 suggests that on balance, a network of commercial processing sites alongside community level composting delivers the best overall outcome. Key benefits include local community and employment opportunities and the spreading of risk across multiple facilities.

It is expected that the network would comprise:

- Several 'commercial' scale processors of organic materials focussed on maximising value. These are likely to be located close to major sources of feedstock. For digestion co-location with an energy user would be preferable. The data collected to date suggests potential for North Taranaki processing site(s) and a South Taranaki processing site(s).
- Multiple community scale composting operations developed in partnership with iwi/Hapū and/or community groups.
- Strong links with existing activities that aim to reduce the wastage of organic materials include reuse where appropriate. Examples include:
 - Love Food, Hate Waste and similar public education campaigns.
 - Primary processing optimisation initiatives.
 - Food Rescue initiatives (for example On the House)
 - Stock food, for example EcoStock supplies.

6 High level plan for implementing preferred option (s)

6.1 Project delivery

The next step in the project is to further define the preferred option. It is expected this will comprise a concept 'design' for the network and confirming the approach to developing each of the network components. This will involve confirming 'available' materials, setting out the approach to delivering each network component and developing enough detail to progress to procurement, design, construction and implementation for each component.

6.1.1 Project team and governance

Key project team members will include:

- To be defined - Project Oversight;
- To be defined - Project Manager; and
- To be defined - Technical Support.

6.1.2 Project activities

Confirm approach

While there is a lot of existing activity processing organic materials to deliver value to Taranaki there are still gaps in the network that have been identified. These gaps are a mix of materials processed out of the Taranaki Region and materials where the material generators are planning to change the current management approach.

The combined impact of these 'gaps' is the potential to develop a network of processing facilities to manage a range of materials. The analysis presented in this report suggests at least two 'commercial' scale facilities servicing northern and southern Taranaki.

Commercial scale processing typically requires significant investment in processing infrastructure. This means that at minimum investors need confidence in feedstock (accepted for a gate rate) and markets for their products. This report has noted commercial scale feedstock comprising Council materials (green waste, food waste) alongside commercial streams such as primary processing residues. There are several approaches to achieving the establishment of commercial scale processing in an area.

- 1 Directly invest in processing infrastructure.
- 2 Commit to providing feedstock, creating a secure revenue and material stream for a processor to build on.
- 3 Make use of existing facilities processing capacity at prevailing market rates.

Each generator of organic material (including Councils) will need to determine their approach, selecting from the three high level options noted above. Where several organisations decide to adopt a similar approach there is an opportunity to collaborate on project development activities. There are also likely to be opportunities to leverage larger quantities of material to achieve economies of scale.

The preferred option provides for community scale initiatives focussed on local household and small commercial organic materials. These initiatives are typically established by a core group who are both knowledgeable and enthusiastic. These initiatives also tend to have multiple objectives with community development/cohesion, local employment and food security often featuring alongside organic material recovery. There is potential for Councils to support community scale initiatives (part) funding establishment, capability development and/or ongoing support.

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Councils, Iwi/Hapū partners and industry stakeholders will need to confirm and agree their respective preferred approach to be adopted in taking the project forward before progressing with additional analysis.

There are 2 main pathways to achieve this:

- Pathway 1. Approach the market seeking solutions for dealing with the combined organic materials 'available' in Taranaki, via a partnership-based procurement process, using the feasibility study to help focus procurement outcomes. Essentially, this would involve offering the combined organic materials available in Taranaki to the market, so that the market can address the infrastructure gaps.
- Pathway 2: If Pathway 1 was unsuccessful, Councils could lead the development of a Detailed Business Case, undertaking further analysis comparing Council's direct financial investment in establishing infrastructure themselves against working with private sector organic materials processors who would build, own and operate the infrastructure (Pathway 1 above).

Confirm available materials

The work completed for this study has started to quantify organic materials available for processing across Taranaki. This information will need to be further developed and refined in the next stage of the project focussing on understanding current arrangements including:

- Current costs to each organisation (transport and processing).
- The quantity of organic materials each organisation would commit to providing to the market, and for what period of time.
- More detailed material characteristics including any contaminant issues for each material.
- Future projections e.g. new wastewater treatment developments producing additional solids, changes in primary processing/production.

As noted above, each of the larger organic material generators will need to determine their preferred approach to securing ongoing management of their materials. If/when these generators 'commit' their materials to a coordinated approach, this would then provide the base load to go to market for the desired processing facilities.

It is important to note that the decision to commit may not necessarily deliver the lowest cost option with other benefits identified in this report including resilience, emissions reductions, local economic development and managing materials in Taranaki.

Pathway 1 - Organics recovery network – seek market solutions for combined organic waste management

Councils will work with the industry stakeholders to negotiate a Partnership Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding or similar arrangement to collaborate on seeking market solutions for organic materials management. The objective is to provide significant scale and lock-in interested parties and their respective committed materials to enable the private sector to invest in providing solutions that address the objectives identified in this study. Councils will also continue to work with Iwi and hapū partners to clarify their desired role and their preferred level of involvement.

It is anticipated that the next steps in this process will involve

- Developing a preliminary Procurement Plan (to inform the partnership agreement negotiations)
- Undertaking negotiations on the details of the partnership arrangements.
 - Preferred procurement approach and processes
 - Delivery governance, including how to manage co-governance type decision making.

- Ongoing management of recovery activities for organic materials.
- Completing detail procurement planning
- Procurement
 - Focussed on broad outcomes as specified by partnership participants, likely to reflect the evaluation criteria set out in Section 3.5.
 - Seeking solutions that maximise the recovery potential and end-product value of organic materials generated in Taranaki.
 - To be determined, but potentially including a Registration of Interest Process with shortlisted parties proceeding to more detailed proposals and/or negotiations.
 - Provision for one or more suppliers/facilities.
 - Provision for committed and 'additional' future materials.

Pathway 2 - Organics recovery network – Detailed Business Case and implementation

Develop detailed project plan:

- A detailed **Project Plan** will be developed covering:
 - *Detailed Business Case including development of a concept for the network and for each facility;*
 - *Developing a procurement plan - for development, operations and/or materials acceptance;*
 - *Detailed design for the initial recovery facility addressing the yard, vehicle movements, materials storage and processing (depending on approach adopted);*
 - *Facility construction (depending on approach adopted);*
 - *Market development (depending on approach adopted):*
 - o *To attract suitable organic materials for processing;*
 - o *For facility products; and*
 - o *For potential future products.*
- **Detailed Business Case development**

A Detailed Business Case will be prepared to inform a decision whether to invest. This will:

 - *Develop a full concept plan for the network and each facility.*

A concept plan will be developed for the proposed facility covering key activities on site including materials acceptance, processing, product storage and load out. The concept will provide for future development including adjusting capacity or further processing for specific materials or products.

Consider capital and operations costs including collection/logistics for feedstock materials, processing costs and equipment and operational costs for getting products to market (potentially including application/soil incorporation technology.
 - *Preliminary site considerations*

Consider requirements for the identified commercial scale processing options and potential locations in Taranaki. It is expected that this will be informed by early and ongoing engagement with Iwi and hapū looking at Council-owned sites that might be suitable for each facility type. Each Council will review land ownership in the proposed geographical area for each facility and discuss directly with the relevant Iwi and hapū whether any of our Council-owned land could be suitable for further investigation/development.

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- *End product market development*
Early engagement with existing and potential end markets for biogas and soil amendments (compost, vermi-cast, digestate) focussed on key requirements. This should include consideration of product certification, application methods, macro and micro nutrients and timing of supply.
- *risk (threats and opportunities),*
- *funding,*
- *project management; and*
- *procurement.*

The Detailed Business Case will adopt the Better Business Case framework, making use of the material presented in in This document as a preliminary Strategic Case and developing an assessment of the best value for money option(s) focussing on cost and risk.

At this point the proposal will need to be formally considered by potential investors, for example Councils, industry stakeholders and Iwi/Hapū.

- **Procurement planning**

A procurement plan will be developed and implemented for appointing an operator for the network or individual facilities. The plan will need to consider the relationship with existing organic materials processors, the role of the contractor(s) in detailed design, the contractor's role in market development and sale of product including sharing of profits (if proposed).

- **Market development**

Establishing an ongoing market development process with an initial focus on securing long term, viable markets for key products. To be successful this needs to be focussed on end market requirements (for example product certification, application methods, macro and micro nutrients, timing of supply). This process should build on early end market engagement and development during the development of the Detailed Business Case as noted above.

- **Detailed design and construction of the facility(ies).**

Design of materials acceptance, processing, product storage, water management, odour management. Key consideration will include safety, ground conditions, weighbridge, charging, vehicle and materials movements on site, logistics associated with getting materials to site and product to market.

- **Establish operations (TBC)**

- *Facility Construction; and/or*
- *Procure an operations contractor or contractors.*
- *Establish receipt and processing of target materials.*

6.2 Funding

Funding will be required to develop proposals for Council, partner and Stakeholder consideration. This activity will be covered under existing funding using Council and specialist advisors where required.

Subject to a detailed business case funding may be required for:

- Developing one or more commercial scale processing facilities;
- Developing one or more community composting hubs;

- Market development – for the processing of materials and for products generated through the network.

In all cases it is expected that capital will be funded by user charges over the life of the assets. The Business Case will consider how the initial capital outlay is funded - for example by potential service providers, via new Council debt or drawing on Council cash reserves.

There may be potential to seek funding contribution for an organic materials recovery network through the Ministry for the Environment's Waste Minimisation Fund. This is subject to priorities for funding, the funds available and the funding allocation decisions made by the Minister for the Environment.

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7 Applicability

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our clients South Taranaki District Council, New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

In particular, we have not made any attempt to allow for the potential impact of COVID-19 in this estimate. Also, supply chain disruptions are currently having quickly-changing effects on construction costs and schedules. We recommend you seek up-to-date specialist economic advice on what budgetary allowances you should make for escalation, including for any potential changes in construction costs and timing in relation to both COVID-19 and supply-chain issues.

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

Report prepared by:

Authorised for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd by:



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8 Glossary

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Aatea | Aatea Solutions Limited |
| Assure Quality | Provider of organic certification for soil amendment products New Zealand |
| Biogro | Provider of organic certification for soil amendment products New Zealand |
| C:N ratio | The carbon to nitrogen ratio – a key consideration for effective composting. |
| DAF / DAF solids | Dissolved Air Flotation, a technique used to separate small bits of proteins, fats, and fibrous materials that cannot be removed by mechanical means from liquid wastewater by pumping dissolved air into the wastewater. DAF solids are removed from wastewater by skimming material from the top of the treatment wastewater. |
| Food waste | Unwanted food including food scraps, vegetable peel and spoiled or food otherwise unsuitable for consumption. |
| Green waste | Unwanted vegetation including leaves, grass clippings, plants and branches. |
| MBT | Mechanical Biological Treatment (refer Section 4.5.3)) |
| MfE | The New Zealand Ministry for the Environment |
| MHT | Mechanical Heat Treatment (refer Section 4.5.3) |
| NPDC | New Plymouth District Council |
| SDC | Stratford District Council |
| STDC | South Taranaki District Council |
| T+T | Tonkin & Taylor Limited |
| TPA | Tonnes per annum |
| WMMP | Waste Minimisation and Management Plan |

Appendix A: Detailed options assessment

Appendix A Table 1: Detailed options assessment

| Criteria ³⁸ | Option 1: Do nothing | Option 2: Centralised facility composting | Option 3: Centralised facility AD | Option 4: Commercial network of multiple facilities | Option 5: Commercial and community network of facilities |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Te Taiao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low score: Low alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) High score: High alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) | <p>Low scoring elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion of organic material is disposed of as waste to landfill (Bonny Glen) and value is not returned to soil. Organic material is transported out of region due to no in region landfill. Transportation of material (NPDC food waste) up to Hampton Downs is outside of the region. Hampton Downs is considered a site of importance to project partners. This option is unlikely to comply with future legislation that MFE are proposing <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None <p>Overall score: Low reflecting management of organics out of region.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires careful consideration of location and management of potential effects to awa and whenua. Centralised infers large capex (investment upfront for infrastructure required for processing, excludes operational costs) meaning less flexible than other options (once built feedstock must be maintained to provide return on investment). <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process is aimed at using organic waste as a resource and returning value to soils. Material managed within the region. <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting a local solution in region producing market ready product. Careful consideration of potential effects to mana and whenua. Less flexibility once developed and requires long term commitment of input materials.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digestate management has been an issue for previous facilities and needs to be carefully managed to prevent impacts to awa and whenua through land application. Digestate requires further processing before value is returned to soils. Less flexible than other options (once built feedstock must be maintained). <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material managed within the region. AD processing is contained reducing potential impacts to awa or whenua. Organic matter utilised as a resource. <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting a local solution (contained so potential impacts to awa and whenua more easily managed). A need for digestate management and less flexibility once developed and requires long term commitment of input materials.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires careful consideration of location and management of potential effects to awa and whenua for each facility. Multiple facilities mean multiple sites across the region need to be managed for potential environmental impacts (ie odour) although acknowledging individual impacts of each facility will be smaller <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material managed within the region. Smaller facilities may be more flexible in nature (i.e. can be responsive to improvements in approaches/technology/risk). <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting local flexible solutions recovering value from organics, balanced with need to manage potential impacts of composting to awa and whenua.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires careful consideration of location and management of potential effects to awa and whenua for each facility. Multiple facilities mean multiple sites across the region need to be managed for potential environmental impacts (ie odour) although acknowledging individual impacts of each facility will be smaller <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material managed within the region. Small scale community facilities are more likely to be focused on composting – generating a market ready material (returning value to soils). Smaller facilities may be more flexible in nature (i.e. can be responsive to improvements in approaches/technology/risk). <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting local flexible solutions recovering value from organics, balanced with need to manage potential impacts of composting to awa and whenua.</p> |

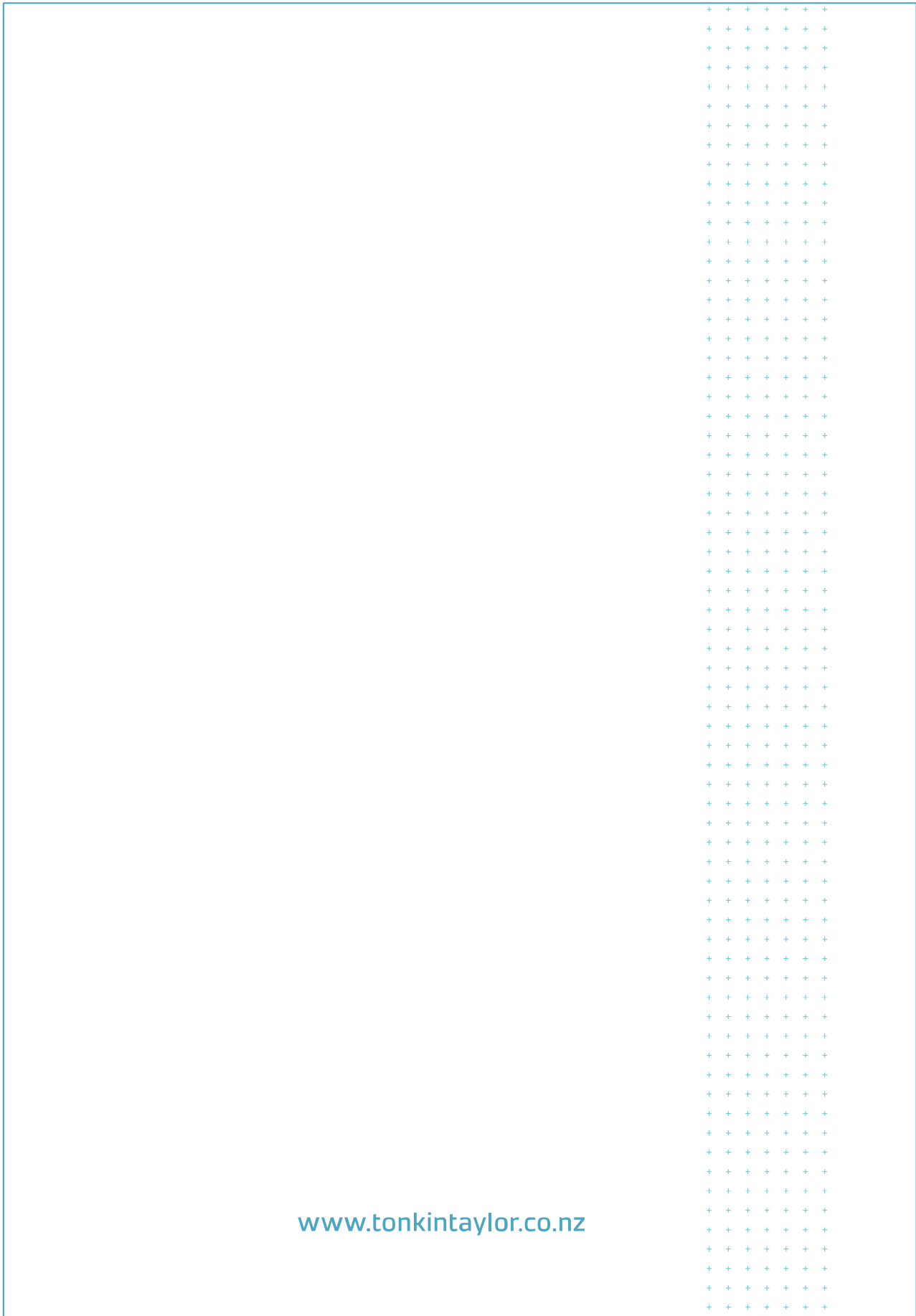
³⁸ Green indicates that the component supports achieving the desired outcome;
 Orange indicates that the component somewhat supports the desired outcome;
 Red indicates the component does not support the desired outcome.

| Criteria ³⁸ | Option 1: Do nothing | Option 2: Centralised facility composting | Option 3: Centralised facility AD | Option 4: Commercial network of multiple facilities | Option 5: Commercial and community network of facilities |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low score: Low alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) • Low score: High alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited local processing. • Iwi and Hapū development is not currently a component of the organic material management system in Taranaki. • Limited scale to existing community driven initiatives. • Limited opportunity for Iwi and Hapū and Council co-governance in current organic material management system in Taranaki. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>Overall score: Low reflecting overall lack of current opportunities for Iwi and Hapū development.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some approaches require complex technology with reliance on external expertise. • Opportunities for Iwi and Hapū development limited to a single facility. • Relatively high capital expenditure for a single facility. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iwi and Hapū opportunity to be investors/owners/operators. • Iwi and Hapū and Council co-governance model options available. <p>Overall score: Low reflecting opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development through ownership/operation/governance, but limited to a single facility.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some approaches require complex technology with heavy reliance on external expertise. • Opportunities for Iwi and Hapū development limited to single facility. High capital expenditure for a single facility. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iwi and Hapū opportunity to be investors/owners/operators. • Iwi and Hapū and Council co-governance model options available. <p>Overall score: Low reflecting opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development through ownership/operation/governance but limited to a single facility.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some approaches require complex technology with heavy reliance on external expertise. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure split across multiple facilities – lower investment per facility with the potential for Iwi investment. A higher combined investment across the facilities would be expected. • Iwi and Hapū and Council co-governance model options available. <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting opportunity for Iwi and Hapū development through ownership/operation/governance through multiple facilities.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to develop community lead projects and facilities. • Opportunity to connect tangata whenua with whenua. • Community driven alongside commercial activity. • Iwi and Hapū and Council co-governance model options available. <p>Overall score: High reflecting integration of community driven initiatives.</p> |
| <p>He tāngata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low score: Low alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) • High score: High alignment with criteria (see Report Section 3.5 for full list) | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently organic material management is the role of private industry and Councils and employment benefits are sometimes out of region. • Intergenerational outcomes not recognised. • Knowledge sharing and upskilling is absent from current system as occurs out of region. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry are responsible for identifying organic material recovery/disposal options and are not subsidised by Council (although Council will never subsidise this anyway)(currently transporting out of region or landfilling). <p>Overall score: Low reflecting current reliance of out of region solutions.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less focus on solutions at a home/community level. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could work to identify skills and qualifications needed in a facility and support Iwi and Hapū to develop uri. • In-region options returning value to soils • Industry are responsible for identifying organic material recovery/disposal options and are not subsidised by Council <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting opportunities are available but limited (single facility requiring strong external expertise).</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less focus on solutions at a home/community level. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could work to identify skills and qualifications needed in a facility and support Iwi and Hapū to develop uri. • In region options returning value to soils • Industry are responsible for identifying organic material recovery/disposal options and are not subsidised by Council <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting opportunities are available but limited (single facility requiring strong external expertise).</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less focus on solutions at a home/community level. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local solutions - returning value to soils in local areas. • Flow on benefit effects of facility (i.e. employment/partnership opportunities) spread across different/multiple parts of the region. • Industry are responsible for identifying organic material recovery/disposal options and are not subsidised by Council <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting focus on local solutions but absence of community driven initiatives.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education opportunities through community initiatives. • Community level facilities are easier to integrate with community food growing initiatives, helping to drive circular economy outcomes. • Whānau, Hapū and Iwi are part of creating the solutions. • Industry are responsible for identifying organic material recovery/disposal options and are not subsidised by Council <p>Overall score: High reflecting integration of community driven initiatives.</p> |

| Criteria ³⁸ | Option 1: Do nothing | Option 2: Centralised facility composting | Option 3: Centralised facility AD | Option 4: Commercial network of multiple facilities | Option 5: Commercial and community network of facilities |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Diversion of organic material from landfill and recovery of products of value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low score: Limited diversion of waste from landfill and end products are difficult to find markets for • High score: High diversion opportunity of waste from landfill and end products are easy to identify markets for | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of waste out of region (low current cost of landfill) is disincentivising organic diversion. • For some materials it is difficult to identify a processing option (even considering out of region options). <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>Overall score : Low reflecting the lack of convenient in region processing options to encourage diversion uptake.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High volumes of bulking material required for processing to enable the diversion of high volume, nitrogen rich Commercial/industrialwaste or household food waste. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to partner with industry and recover many different streams of material in large volumes. • Applicable to a wide range of materials. <p>Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of not achieving the required mix or volumes of materials to support AD in region (i.e. significant portion of DAF solids compared to other materials). <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to partner with industry and recover many different streams of material in large volumes. <p>Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing for bulking agents when diverting high volumes of nitrogen rich Commercial/industrialwaste or household food waste. • May be more difficult to address some of the more significant volumes of Commercial/industrialwaste in smaller facilities through the lack of ability to get the correct mix of inputted feedstock/material. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to partner with industry and recover many different streams of material in large volumes. <p>Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-led facilities are often limited in scalability and will not address industry organic material. • Commercial/industrialrecovery can manage larger volume material streams. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination of community (often remote) and commercial network that can address some of the more significant volumes of Commercial/industrialwaste. • Opportunity to partner with industry and recover many different streams of material in large volumes. <p>Overall score: High reflecting opportunity to process a wide range of materials in significant quantities as well as service smaller communities.</p> |

| Criteria ³⁸ | Option 1: Do nothing | Option 2: Centralised facility composting | Option 3: Centralised facility AD | Option 4: Commercial network of multiple facilities | Option 5: Commercial and community network of facilities |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Carbon impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low score: High net carbon impact • High score: Low net carbon impact | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embodied energy in infrastructure established to process materials. • Transport emissions increased as materials are transported out of region. • Process emissions: Medium/High as some materials are disposed of as waste in landfill generating methane. Other materials generate emissions from composting. • Diversion carbon impact: Medium/low reflecting that some materials continue to be landfilled. • Potential for offsets: Low <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>Overall score : Low reflecting the transport emissions, continued landfilling and some diversion achieved.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embodied energy: High as complex large-scale equipment is shipped from overseas (depending on type of composting adopted). • Transport: Medium as materials need to be transported across the region to a single facility rather than out of the region. • Process emissions: Medium/High due to release of uncontained emissions (i.e. nitrous oxides) but lower than landfill. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion carbon impact: High as large-scale composting has significant capacity to divert large volumes of waste from landfill or from being transported long distances out of region. • Potential for offsets: Medium through substituting fossil fuel based soil mineral additives through the use of compost and contribution to soil carbon. <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting balancing of factors between offsetting transport and process emissions with opportunities to divert waste from landfill.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embodied energy: High as complex largescale equipment is shipped from overseas. • Transport: Medium as materials need to be transported across the region to a single facility rather than out of region. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion carbon impact: High through significant capacity to divert large volumes of waste from landfill or transported long distances out of region. • Potential for offsets: High through generation of renewable energy sources (e.g., biogas) that can displace burning fossil fuels for process energy/heat. • Process emissions: Low through the ability to contain potential emissions during the digestion process. <p>Overall score: High reflecting containment of processing emissions and opportunity to generate renewable energy.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embodied energy: High reflecting establishment of infrastructure across multiple sites. • Transport: Low as facilities are built to service local areas. • Process emissions: Medium (technology dependent). <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion carbon impact: Medium through available capacity to divert large volumes of waste from landfill or from being transported long distances out of region. Although may be more difficult to address some of the more significant volumes of Commercial/industrialwaste in smaller facilities through the lack of ability to get the correct input of feedstock materials suitable for the process which is eventually proposed. • Potential for offsets: Medium/High (technology dependent, increasing if AD is part of the solutions). <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting local solutions with lower transport emissions but offset by process emissions from composting (note AD in network has opportunity to produce renewable energy and offset fossil fuel improving carbon outcomes)</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embodied energy: Medium reflecting the mixture of small-scale and large-scale infrastructure. • Transport: Low as facilities are built to service local areas • Process emissions: Medium (technology dependent) <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion carbon impact: Medium through significant capacity to divert large volumes of waste from landfill or from being transported long distances out of region. Although may be more difficult to address some of the more significant volumes of Commercial/industrialwaste in smaller facilities through the lack of ability to get the correct feedstock mix. • Potential for offsets: Medium/High (technology dependent, increasing if AD is part of the solutions) <p>Overall score: High reflecting local solutions with lower transport emissions and lower embodied energy of infrastructure.</p> |

| Criteria ³⁸ | Option 1: Do nothing | Option 2: Centralised facility composting | Option 3: Centralised facility AD | Option 4: Commercial network of multiple facilities | Option 5: Commercial and community network of facilities |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low score – Capital and ongoing costs are potentially less viable • High score – Capital and ongoing costs are lower and therefore likely to be more viable | <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal capital investment required. <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational costs high (transport). <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting minimal capital investment but large ongoing transport costs.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital cost is likely to be high. <p>High scoring elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational cost moderate – high with ongoing transport off set by recovery of material value. <p>Overall score: Low reflecting large capital investment.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital cost is likely to be very high. <p>High scoring items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational cost moderate – high with ongoing transport off set by recovery of material value including energy. <p>Overall score: Low reflecting large capital investment.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital cost is likely to be high. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational cost low -moderate with reduced transport and recovery of material value. <p>Overall score: Low reflecting capital investment required for multiple facilities.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital cost is likely to be high. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational cost low - moderate with reduced transport and increased recovery of material value. <p>Overall score: Medium reflecting moderate capital investment required but reduced operational costs (less waste to process through focus on upstream impacts (reduction, recovery)).</p> |
| <p>Technical Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low score – Technical complexity, operational requirements are higher and technology has less local proven track record • High score - – Technical complexity, operational requirements are lower and technology has local proven track record | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established system, however some stakeholders have highlighted they are struggling to identify processors for all materials. • Straightforward technology widely used across Australia and NZ. • Landfilling is not sensitive to changes in volume or contamination. <p>Overall score: High reflecting established processing options.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental compliance an issue when technology not operated correctly or poor choice of site for technology. • Large amounts of bulking agent required. <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straightforward technology widely used across Australia and NZ. • A single solution for Taranaki. • Applicable to a wide range of materials. • Material inputs flexible (not as sensitive to changes in volumes and composition as other technologies). • Sensitive to contamination. <p>Overall score: Medium/high reflecting the high adoption of technology across NZ and Australia and applicability to a wide range of material inputs although dependent on specific composting technology.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although facilities are very common overseas there are only a small number of facilities operating in Australasia (<3) that take food organics. • Technology sensitive to changes in volume and composition. • Risk of not accepting the current mix of materials in region (i.e. significant portion of DAF solids compared to other materials). <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>Overall score: Low/medium reflecting the low level of adoption across NZ and Australia and technology sensitivity to material input compositions and volumes.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although AD facilities are very common overseas there are only a small number of facilities operating in Australasia (<3) that take food organics. • AD - technology sensitive to changes in volume and composition. • AD - risk of not achieving the current mix of materials in region (i.e. significant portion of DAF solids compared to other materials). <p>High scoring elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composting is a straightforward technology widely used across Australia and NZ, two or more solutions for Taranaki. • Technical risk spread across multiple sites/solutions. <p>Overall score: Low/medium reflecting the likely incorporation of AD and associated technological risks but reduced risk by establishing multiple sites.</p> | <p>Low scoring elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational success requires organisational/community/business collaboration to ensure success of initiative <p>High scoring elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straightforward technology widely used across Australia and NZ, multiple solutions and scales for Taranaki. <p>Overall score: Medium/High reflecting prominence of successful initiatives around New Zealand.</p> |



HE ARA WHAI HUA

Taranaki Organic Material Recovery (OMR) Facility Feasibility Study

Iwi and Hapū Engagement Process Report

March 2022

Prepared by Aatea Solutions Ltd.

He Mihi

Tērā te mouna e aronui ana ki ngā horanga whenua, kua tāhorehore ... ki ngā putanga ki Te Tai-o-Rēhua e kokō rā, ngā mahinga rukeruke e whakangaromia noatia i te tirohanga kanohi.

E mihi ana ki ngā kanohi hōmiromiro, ngā kanohi kitea, ngā ringaringa waewae o ngā iwi me ngā hapū o Taranaki nui tonu. Māringanui ko koutou i horahia nei ō koutou whakaaro, ō koutou wawata, mātauranga, whakatūpato hoki. Tēnā rā koutou.

Rere tonu te au o mihi ki ngā māngai me ngā kaimahi o ngā kaunihera o te tonga, o te raki, o tuawhenua hoki, tatū atu ki ngā kairangahau taiao. Koutou e kaha nei te whakatakoto kaupapa, nei rā te mihi.

Mō ngā uri whakatupu, ngā kaiārahi me ngā toa taiao o te āpōpō; ko te manako ia, ka riro i a rātou ngā hua ka puta i ngā whakatau, whiringa kōrero, akoranga hoki o tēnei kaupapa.

Kia whakakaongia, kia whakamahia ngā rawa katoa kia whai hua ai, kia whai painga mō tātou katoa - whenua mai, manga mai, tangata mai.

We acknowledge all who participated in the hui and wānanga, and shared perspectives, experience, knowledge and expertise in the area of Organic Materials Recovery (OMR). From iwi and hapū representatives from most of Taranaki, stalwart advocates of wellbeing and ancestral places and practices, to council staff, experts and workers, to the technical specialists, we acknowledge your various contributions to this endeavour: to partner meaningfully in developing effective pathways - he ara whai hua - for managing and recovering organic materials in Taranaki.

Tēnā koutou katoa.

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Whakarāpopoto Matua – Executive Summary

This report reviews the iwi and hapū engagement process for Stage 1 of the Taranaki Organic Materials Recovery (OMR) Feasibility Study in early 2022.

The primary purposes of the engagement process was for the three district councils of Taranaki, led by South Taranaki District Council (STDC), to brief iwi and hapū on the context for initiating the feasibility study, to hear what is important to iwi and hapū in terms of organic ‘waste’ management, and to introduce the most likely facility types or models for organic material recovery options identified by Tonkin + Taylor¹ for iwi and hapū consideration.

The engagement process involved email and phone contact to introduce the kaupapa and identify iwi or hapū participants; followed by two online hui—a two-hour preparatory hui on 28 January 2022 and a two-hour wānanga on 16 February 2022.

Participants were identified via consultation with seven² of the eight iwi (Post-Settlement Governance, PSG) offices and included mainly their staff, one iwi Chair (Ngāti Maru), Parihaka Papakāinga representation at the second event, and Taranaki uri who were identified as environmental experts by their iwi and/or the facilitation team. The three councils were represented by STDC staff at the preparatory hui, with SDC and NPDC staff attending the wānanga.³ Some hapū were represented via the NPDC Ngā Kaitiaki group.⁴ Iwi opted for online engagements due to COVID-19 conditions in Taranaki. COVID-19 work did impact iwi and hapū representation and hui scheduling.

The preparatory hui was intended to be an information sharing event to ensure iwi and hapū had a baseline of information and context for the feasibility study taking place. The wānanga was the first step in feedback from the representatives to design the next stages of the project.

The February wānanga included a panel discussion on Tiriti-driven, parakore approaches to organic waste recovery and what worst case outcomes would be. Tonkin + Taylor⁵ presented the pros and cons of several organic waste recovery options they assessed would be most appropriate for Taranaki conditions and in breakout groups iwi and hapū

¹ Tonkin + Taylor are an environmental and engineering consultancy contracted by STDC and other councils to provide advice on viable organic material recovery facility options for Taranaki.

² Ngāti Tama were unable to be contacted until the day of the February wānanga, which they were unable to attend. NPDC will brief them on the procedures to date.

³ See Appendix 1 for list of engagement participants.

⁴ See <https://www.npdc.govt.nz/community/tangata-whenua/maori-committees/> for Ngā Kaitiaki group description.

⁵ Tonkin + Taylor Ltd (T+T) has been engaged by South Taranaki District Council to complete a feasibility study to investigate options for the region to manage various organic materials.

representatives reviewed and developed their assessment criteria for organic materials recovery facility options. Their assessment criteria are detailed on page 15 of this report.

In terms of councils' engagements with iwi and hapū, this engagement process has charted new waters to better reflect partnership and more authentic collaboration with their Tiriti partners. To this end, the councils, via STDC, contracted Aatea Solutions, a kaupapa Māori consultancy with expertise in Māori-Crown engagement and co-design, whose staff are also Taranaki uri, to facilitate the engagements and conduct the review.

Key themes

Nine key themes—essentially iwi and hapū bottom lines—emerged from the two engagements. Iwi and hapū desire:

1. Tiriti-driven partnership and collaboration;
2. Mātauranga Māori-driven approaches and solutions;
3. Tiaki taiao - care and stewardship of the environment;
4. OMR must be actioned in Taranaki;
5. Local community options also desired;
6. Industry must take responsibility for their waste;
7. Iwi and hapū, councils, and industry collaboration;
8. Stringent monitoring of OMR facilities; and
9. Greater kai resilience enabled by OMR options.

Iwi and hapū participants clearly articulated that while more overt demonstrations of partnership on the part of councils were commendable, it was joint decision-making as Tiriti partners that was most important, and that was not currently on offer.

When asked what was a 'worst case scenario' for this engagement, one iwi participant summarised:

Superficial or symbolic inclusion, tokenism—so all of the kōrero is there, all of the words—but no change in power... Participation in decision-making is a direct expression of partnership. Iwi and hapū are Treaty partners, not just one of many groups.

Iwi and hapū participants throughout the engagements advocated for this project to be a Tiriti-driven process that included joint decision-making and some participants also expressed interest in iwi potentially co-investing in further development of this kaupapa.

Engagement process review

In addition to noting the findings of the two iwi and hapū hui, this report also reviews the engagement process itself to identify lessons learned for consideration as next engagement steps are planned. The first phase of this kaupapa has assisted the councils to progress discussions towards co-designing with Tiriti partners. There is some way to go before such design could be claimed to be 'Tiriti-driven'. A tool, the Māori-Crown Co-design Continuum⁶ (see page 23) was used to review the engagement process to better understand what authentic Tiriti design could entail to achieve Tiriti-driven decision-making and co-design between Taranaki Tiriti partners in future.

It was observed that while many aspects of the engagement were inclusive of whakaaro Māori, being partially bilingual and mātauranga Māori imbued, and the councils' Māori advisory bodies have contributed to planning to date, there has been no formal commitment by councils thus far to co-design and co-govern this initiative. Therefore whilst there were elements of Ōritenga and Mana Māori co-design, the engagement process was primarily Participatory co-design.⁷ By comparison, the views expressed by iwi and hapū representatives at the engagements represented a mix of Ōritenga, Mana Māori and Māori Motuhake⁸ co-design aspirations.

This review makes recommendations that bridge the differing positions of iwi and hapū and councils with the intention of developing a more robust, Te Tiriti partnership, full co-design and co-governance approach between iwi, hapū and councils. Clarity around decision-making will be especially important when decisions are made on the organic material recovery approach/es to implement, and the facility location/s.

Recommendations

To move towards a more Tiriti-driven process, Aatea recommends that the three councils adopt a full co-governance approach to the next stages of this project with iwi and hapū representatives with the intention to initiate the more Tiriti partnership-driven Ōritenga or Mana Māori approaches in regard to facilitation, equal weighting of worldviews, and importantly, shared decision-making and resourcing. Iwi and hapū may also wish to develop their own organic material recovery initiatives and that could take the form of Māori motuhake or Mana Maori approaches involving partnering with some or no council or other party involvement to achieve their own priorities.

⁶ Te Kāhui Raraunga. (2021) Māori Data Governance co-design Review. Rotorua: Te Kāhui Raraunga. Aatea Solutions developed the Continuum for the Review.

⁷ See Appendix 4 Māori-Crown Co-design Continuum - Category Descriptions.

⁸ Ibid.

1. Share decision-making with iwi and hapū throughout the remaining OMR project stages, leading to co-governance of the resulting OMR facility/facilities.

Iwi and hapū may also wish to develop their own organic material recovery initiatives and that could take the form of Māori Motuhake or Mana Māori co-design approaches involving partnering with some or no council or other party involvement to achieve their own priorities.

2. Privilege iwi and hapū worldviews. For future stages of the project, privilege iwi and hapū worldviews to create a Tiriti-driven process.

This is at the core of Ōritenga co-design, that both worldviews are honoured equally. In practical terms this means acknowledging the pre-existing power imbalance between iwi/hapū and councils, and actively ensuring iwi worldviews are privileged and resourced. Further, iwi and hapū expressing their fervent desire to be active kaitiaki, and for awa (streams, rivers) and whenua (land) to be restored demonstrates how even beyond Tiriti considerations, mātauranga Māori approaches will contribute greatly to this project.

3. Actively resource iwi and hapū participation. Councils should actively invest in Māori-determined outcomes, ensuring that iwi and hapū are properly resourced to participate in the co-design process.

To enable iwi and hapū participation in the co-design process, the resourcing priorities and sources are co-determined by iwi and hapū, and councils. This could include ensuring sufficient time is set aside for wānanga where their participation and contribution is resourced. Hapū and iwi are called on year-round for input into consenting processes, and mostly without any consideration of cost to their organisation, and opportunity cost of other initiatives they could instead be focussing on. It would be beneficial to also resource a function to measure impact of Māori and council outcomes.

4. Formulate shared principles for engagement: That iwi and hapū and councils together develop guiding principles for engagement.⁹ Principles could include the following or draw upon the draft Ngā mātauranga/Guiding principles introduced at the February 2022 wānanga.

- a. Nothing about Māori without Māori.** Iwi and hapū will represent themselves/their communities, and play a central role in the design of OMR solutions. As Tiriti partners, councils will ensure that iwi and hapū are actively

⁹ The draft Ngā Mātāpono/Guiding Principles (see Appendix 3) could also be drawn upon if iwi and hapū indicate they are useful.

involved in decision-making so that this OMR project honours Tiriti relationships with mana whenua.

b. Mana-to-mana, mahi-to-mahi.¹⁰ In honouring Tiriti partnership, key conversations and decision-making will happen between iwi and council leaders at the appropriate mana-to-mana level and operational level planning and other activities will happen at an appropriate mahi-to-mahi level. Councils will strive to reflect this in future stages of this project.

c. Proactively build Tiriti and mātauranga Māori capacity and capability within council project teams. It is imperative that staff understand councils' Tiriti obligations and responsibilities and iwi and hapū standing as Tiriti partners. This will ensure iwi and hapū can participate in this project without barriers. Grounding in mātauranga Māori is also imperative in this regard.

d. Prioritise 'return on investment' for the iwi and hapū organisations involved. The iwi leaders represent decades of service, commitment and sacrifice - both personally and collectively. Councils will honour all involved by valuing their time.

¹⁰ This principle is becoming more common in Māori-Crown relationships, particularly at a national level. The Mana Ōrite Agreement (2019) between Statistics New Zealand and Data Iwi Leaders Group Forum is an early example of how mana-to-mana and mahi-to-mahi can be applied.

Whakatakoto kaupapa—Background

The three Taranaki district councils (STDC, NPDC, and SDC) have co-funded a feasibility study into how they might collectively co-ordinate the building, operating and/or managing of an organic materials recovery processing facility or facilities, which could potentially process domestic, commercial and industrial organic waste from across the region. STDC is the lead coordinating council on this project. One of the potentially preferred locations for a future facility is in the South Taranaki district due to the presence of two major organic material producers being situated in the district. There could also be facilities in the North or other parts of the region depending on what criteria are prioritised.

The councils' intention has been to 'meaningfully engage with iwi and hapū from the very start of the project and to explore all options/have everything on the table and nothing pre-determined,' and from that, the iwi and hapū engagement process reported here was developed. The councils have acknowledged iwi and hapū are highly interested in environmental sustainability, including 'waste' management and minimisation. These issues form part of Iwi Environmental Management Plans around the mounga. They noted that establishing any OMR facility should align with iwi and hapū aspirations and tikanga for OMR management.

Aatea Solutions, a Taranaki-based kaupapa Māori consultancy with Māori-Crown relationship expertise was contracted by STDC to develop and facilitate the engagement process.

The process involved two online hui, a two-hour preparatory hui on 28 January 2021 and a two-hour wānanga on 16 February 2022. It was the first stage of a longer-term engagement process with iwi and hapū (likely to be over a period of 18+ months), where organic material recovery facility options are assessed, selections made, locations confirmed and ongoing iwi and hapū involvement developed.

Table 1: Taranaki Organic Material Recovery Project Timeline¹¹

| Early 2022 | Early - mid 2022 | Mid - late 2022 | 2023/24 | 2023/24 -> |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Stage 1: Iwi and hapū organic materials recovery wānanga | Stage 2: Feasibility study completed, recommendations shared | Stage 3: Further engagement or co-design with relevant parties | Stage 4: Business case creation and finalisation, consenting | Stage 5: Business & partnership models finalised, facility construction and operation |

Objectives of the iwi and hapū engagement process

The objectives of the engagement process were threefold:

1. For iwi and hapū to be as fully briefed as possible by STDC with Tonkin +Taylor on the parameters of the feasibility study, the project stages and the current state of organic waste management practice in Taranaki;
2. For councils to understand iwi and hapū perspectives about organic ‘waste’ generally and the proposed organic materials recovery feasibility study specifically, and to gauge what some visions of excellence and bottom lines might be for iwi and hapū. Their feedback about the engagement process itself was also sought;
3. To foster stronger partnerships with iwi and hapū to develop organic materials recovery approaches for Taranaki via an engagement process that brought mana whenua into the project deliberations at a very early stage in an online engagement space that ‘felt Māori’.

The feasibility study scope includes commercial food waste and green waste; industrial food processing by-products and waste; wood waste; and animal processing waste. Wastewater treatment plant biosolids are out of scope (as they are already recovered).

What the engagement process involved

Participation

Participation in the engagement process developed over time, beginning with Aatea contacting iwi offices by phone or email to invite their involvement and asking for assistance to forward the invitation as they saw fit, to Board members, hapū and marae.

¹¹ South Taranaki District Council, 2021

Taiohi were also invited. Iwi and hapū representatives participated at a time when COVID-19 was spreading in the region and they were heavily involved in responding to iwi and wider community needs. Impacts of COVID-19 and other competing priorities meant that not all iwi were represented at the hui and wānanga.¹² Parihaka Papakīnga Trust was represented at the second wānanga.¹³ Iwi staff put forward several uri to participate who are stalwarts for mahi maara, Māori kai sovereignty and resilience, and sustainable living, across Taranaki whānui or nationally.

Bicultural facilitation

According to advisors in attendance, a strength of the stage one engagements was the bicultural/ao Māori facilitation provided by a kaupapa Māori company that has strong links to local iwi. The facilitation was imbued with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; te reo Māori flowed naturally in the engagements and whanaungatanga was to the fore. The input of a kaupapa Māori company does not replace the duty of councils to engage with Tiriti partners to co-determine agenda, process and outcomes. Maintaining bicultural facilitation will continue to enhance and strengthen relationships with iwi.

Both the preparatory hui and the wānanga were held via Zoom due to COVID-19 considerations. A variety of means was used to encourage discussion and interaction both verbally and in writing using an online whiteboard tool (Miro) and Zoom's chat function. There were opportunities for panel discussions, and breakout rooms for more intimate sharing of perspectives among participants without council presence.

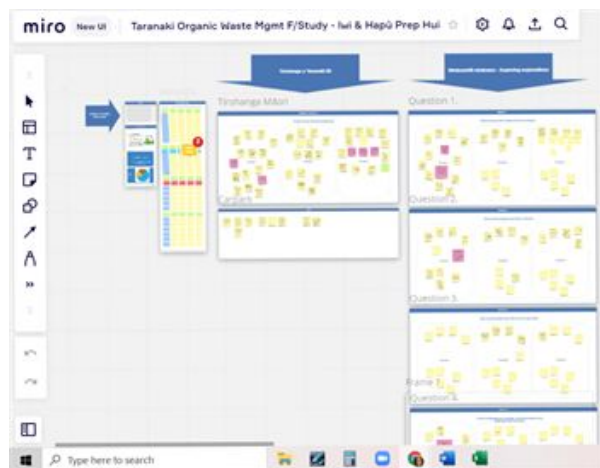


Figure 1: Miro - online whiteboard tool used for participant-driven communication during the preparatory hui and wānanga.

¹² Ngāti Tama were not represented at either engagement and Ngāti Mutunga was not officially represented at the wānanga.

¹³ Responding to damages caused by a weather event prevented their attendance at the preparatory hui.

Council and Tonkin + Taylor personnel attended as observers, focussed on hearing the thoughts of iwi and hapū participants, providing scene setting and next step briefings, technical information or responding to pātai from iwi and hapū.

The preparatory hui was primarily about scene setting. STDC and Tonkin + Taylor presented an overview of the current state of waste management in Taranaki including volume, locations, and industry data highlighting the current challenges and opportunities. Iwi and hapū participants shared perspectives on what organic waste management meant to them and in breakout groups discussed what excellent would look like for Taranaki and some iwi and hapū bottom lines for the project.

The February wānanga, included a panel discussion on Tiriti-driven, parakore approaches to organic waste recovery and what worst case outcomes would be. Tonkin + Taylor presented the pros and cons of several organic waste recovery options they assessed would be most appropriate for Taranaki conditions and in breakout groups iwi and hapū representatives reviewed and developed their assessment criteria for organic materials recovery facility options.

Three short surveys were also sent to participants to ask for additional feedback on each engagement and the draft guiding principles. Few responses were received to draw conclusions on iwi and hapū viewpoints.

Ngā tirohanga a ngā iwi me ngā hapū—Iwi and hapū perspectives - Findings

Key Themes

As iwi and hapū shared their perspectives and insights into organic materials recovery, nine key themes—essentially iwi and hapū bottom lines—emerged.

1. Tiriti-driven partnership and collaboration

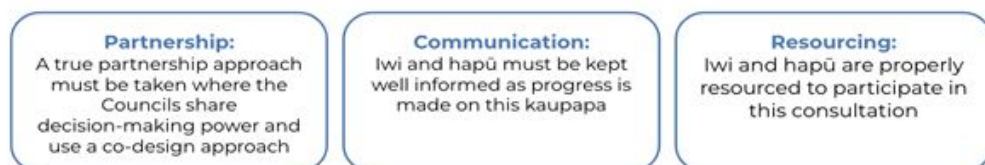


Figure 2: Key elements of Tiriti-driven partnership and collaboration as identified by iwi and hapū during the preparatory hui.

Iwi and hapū strongly advocated for co-designing the remaining phases of the OMR process and for co-governance or partnership between iwi and hapū of Taranaki and councils in all waste and wider environmental sustainability issues. Making decisions

together with councils as Tiriti partners recognises that iwi and hapū are not just one of many stakeholders in this process.

There were strong messages that a positive engagement alone was not sought from the council. Real change in processes and outcomes would show a shift towards partnership. Some participants also noted that they appreciated positive relationships with council officers but that political forces left a level of dissatisfaction. Despite this, there are good signs of improved Māori-council relationships in the South especially, with the recent sale (for one dollar) of a significant parcel of whenua back to Ngāruahine iwi by STDC. This was acknowledged at the beginning of the second hui.

'Iwi empowerment', 'co-design', and 'co-governance with iwi and hapū' were identified in a wānanga activity as essential for this kaupapa.

Tiriti-led' means shared values, shared principles, and also supporting the building of Māori power.

If Treaty principles are at the heart, then co-governance should be the minimum and foundation of the rest of the project.

...there's no problem that we can't co-design out of. We found [that at] the [New Plymouth] airport. All of the solutions are there. And we can draw on all of our mātauranga and all of our connections there. The council needs to understand that we have the ability to come up with any solution. We've just never really... get given the chance right from the beginning. So that's all I wanted to say. The key to the success of this is where we are placed in the decision-making process.

Participation in decision-making is a direct expression of partnership. Iwi and hapū are Treaty partners, not just one of many groups.

Tiriti-led solutions include principles such as kaitiakitanga, improving the health and the mauri of the soils, strengthening our connection to Papatūānuku, local food production, nutrient-dense kai, improving the health of the people, sequestering carbon. It could be about rangatiratanga, building long-term food resilience, and building an army of gardeners and shorter supply chains. So local food suppliers determining our own future with our own local food systems.

2. Matauranga Māori-driven approaches and solutions

At both engagements participants gave examples of iwi initiatives to restore te taiao and spoke of the desire to ensure tikanga is upheld regarding 'para' or the notion of 'waste'. Historically Māori had produced little or no waste and had very little environmental impact, akin to what is nowadays described as circular or closed economies. Today's linear industrial systems are dependent on fossil fuels extraction, exploitation, mass

distribution of industrial-produced foods, and deriving profit. Participants noted that this type of system creates significant waste and kai that lacks nutritional value.

Based on values of whakapapa, manaakitanga, tiaki taiao, mātauranga Māori.

We need to move to local, regenerative food systems with aroha, manaakitanga, mahi tahi as ways of operating. [‘Para’ is part of design, or poor design]

Kei te tirohia ngā kōrero o mua, o Tohu rāua ko Te Whiti; kei reira ētahi rongoā mō mātou. Ko te mea tuatahi ko ā tātou nei whakapapa. Kei reira ngā hekenga o ā mātou nei tirohanga mō tēnei kupu te ‘para’. Tiro atu ki te kupu ... ka kite i te huarahi hei hono atu ki te whenua, kia tātai anō ki ō tātou whanaunga hoki. Tēnā tētahi whakaaro o mātou o te papakāinga.

Translation: The narratives of Tohu and Te Whiti are being looked at, they hold solutions for us. Firstly our whakapapa, our lines of descent. Within it, we trace our perspectives on this term ‘para’ - ‘debris’, ‘leftovers’, ‘waste’. Look at the word, we see a pathway to join us to the land, to trace descent to our relatives also. That’s one of our perspectives at the papakāinga.

3. Tiaki taiao - Care and stewardship of the environment

Exercising their tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga responsibilities and rights were paramount to iwi and hapū representatives. Opportunities to connect with whenua and deep concern at the state of local awa and whenua was voiced.

Any site selected for OMR must be appropriate and not impact on our awa and whenua.

The mauri of our taiao is a direct reflection of our behaviour. We measure the mauri of our taiao by the capacity and ability of our mokopuna to harvest and to live well.

The project is an opportunity to improve soil quality in Taranaki.

4. OMR must be actioned in Taranaki

Participants were strongly of the view that waste generated in Taranaki must stay in our own rohe; it must **not** go outside our rohe.

It’s really sad that our waste is going to Hampton Downs because that’s where our King is from, the Kingitanga. I wouldn’t want our waste and para to be going to our King.

Keep waste management in our own rohe—transporting our paru elsewhere into someone else’s rohe is not our tikanga.

I would advocate for decentralised composting solutions. Māori solutions are almost always climate solutions. Tiriti-led, to me, is locally led.

One participant did express a different view, that if in the future technology advanced and was only available outside the region, and it was more effective cost- and energy-wise, sending ‘waste’ out of the region should be considered.

5. Local community options also desired

While aware that industrial organic waste by far outweighs community-produced organic waste, participants spoke strongly that local community solutions needed to be among the options selected and fundamental change at the individual household and local community levels was still very important for systemic change.

It's not okay to send our para up to Hampton Downs, like absolutely not... Just to actually stick your crap into a bin and then the council picks it up. I think that's just such a lack of responsibility as a human, I don't care what culture you come from. That's not taking responsibility... I want people to be able to access really simple ways and affordable ways to compost, get rid of their own waste.

So if whānau have access to reduced-cost worm farms because they're a bit of an investment, but by crikey do they recycle and regurgitate a whole lot of para, a whole lot of your organic waste. And so what happens is you get gifted all of this worm wee which then fertilises your plants, then you get the gold compost from the worms, which fertilises your plants. So you see where we're going here. This is rangatiratanga. This is closing your own loop and starting with your own homes.

In our local rohe all the food waste gets thrown away. Even [recovering] a small percentage is important as it's the feeling of participation that is really important.

Great examples of local composting solutions....creating, utilising the para in the community, turn it into beautiful compost, which then goes back into the local gardens. Amazing. ... Yes, some people might not want to do that. They'll just pay for a bag of compost. Yay, there are some income streams coming in. So I want to see our people leading these because if we are true to Oranga Whenua, we want to take care and be good kaitiaki of Earth... then we know that the outcomes for us as tangata is [sic] going to be tenfold.

6. Industry must take responsibility for their waste

Participants acknowledged that local industries like Fonterra have improved some of their waste management systems in recent years, but there was more to do. Many were adamant that industry must take greater responsibility for their organic materials to be properly recovered and iwi and councils should not be left to 'clean up'.

One of our bottom lines is that industry take responsibility for its own organic waste.

[We] will not spend our settlement pūtea on cleaning up industry para.

Not interested in using historical Treaty settlement money on cleaning up the mess created by colonisation and capitalism.

Industry's pretty much stick to what they're required to do under legislation... There's no benefit for them to do any more than that. They could enhance social licence, their relationships with communities and iwi and hapū could be in the centre, but there's no way

to enforce it. How do we provide the incentive for them outside of the legislation? That's the \$20 million question.

Education and advocate for regulation to ensure that all industries or companies have to look after the impacts of their pollution; the harm, the waste, product stewardship.

It's a massive opportunity for us. There's money being made, there are jobs to be had and I hadn't heard anything about that.

Taranaki in particular, we have a lot of run-off and [sic] our streams... did you see that list of beaches and rivers you cannot swim in in Taranaki, and it's just about every single one. So Māori haven't done that. We haven't crapped on ourselves. We haven't polluted our own rivers, our food source, mahinga kai, this is industry that's done that. So it really needs to stop. So the only way to stop people polluting is to punish them, I suppose, or to find an alternative, which potentially could be the circular economy.

7. Iwi and hapū, councils, and industry collaboration

Iwi and hapū participants advocated for collaboration at all levels from grassroots to industry. Some iwi have already developed kai-growing enterprises and are working with mass producers, with iwi and hapū in particular, wanting to improve their parakore approach. Many spoke of a desire to partner with councils and industry for social and economic benefits that the OMR facility/ies could generate, including composting at industrial and local levels; R & D, primary and secondary product development; growing nutrient-dense kai; procuring related Māori goods and services; and training and employment opportunities for uri—particularly of hapū and iwi in whose rohe facility/ies are located.

While there was interest in OMR collaboration at the industrial level, some participants recognised that it represents the status quo, a linear system that produces waste. Given that in Taranaki the vast majority of organic 'waste' material comes from large-scale industry, waste is harming the environment and ultimately people to a significant extent.

A participant stated there are economic opportunities to be had within the status quo for iwi and hapū benefit, e.g. transporting waste. It was emphasised however, that ultimately, the objective was to shift from industrial waste management to Tiriti partner led, industry and small-scale, community-based systems of organic materials recovery.

Ngāti Ruanui has many kai growing enterprises and are collaborating with mass producers and want to improve our parakore approach.

Whilst we are open to partnership and collaboration, we also need to prioritise where we spend. So in terms of investment in any opportunities like this, we have to be very, very certain before we make any moves.

I haven't heard anything about the industrial level... having been involved with this kaupapa and what's been currently been developed for probably eight years for the people who kind of brought it to the South Taranaki District Council, the pitch was industry level. So I'm just wondering where that's at, because there are massive industries, whether it be Fonterra or Silver Fern Farms... Tegel... we as a hapū at Tāwhirikura have been looking at this for eight, nine years, and we're still very interested in developing a local response for us here.

...I want to comment on the waste hierarchy which is the reduce, reuse, recycle. I know people want to reduce so that we reuse and [are] designing out waste. The status quo is to find the economic opportunity and the product and go with the same system. You know we have to deal with it so we invest in dealing with it and we are actually investing in the status quo. And we're actually investing in the bottom of the waste hierarchy because when you invest in reduce and reuse at the top, we're actually investing in systemic change, we're actually changing systems. You know the top of the cliff we won't fall off because we live away from the cliff and we're all living healthily and people are healthy, water is healthy, soil is healthy. It's a space we don't know, we don't know where to put the money and how to do it. I haven't seen the courageousness to actually go there. Even though we talk about reducing, reuse we never actually do it, and we always end up investing in the status quo.

So one of the key tikanga for us is our Ngāruahinetanga and what we want to do is grow our creative and cultural wealth. And it involves working in partnership and collaboration to promote and excel the aspirations of our iwi.

8. Stringent monitoring of OMR facilities

Some participants emphasised stringent monitoring processes were needed to ensure the OMR facilities were sustainable, effective and did no further harm to te taiao.

[They] must be able to measure effectiveness and impacts of the options selected. Intergenerational impacts must be considered.

9. Greater kai resilience enabled by OMR options

Iwi and hapū participants spoke of the need for the OMR options to not only result in a major reduction in organic materials processing but the options should enable growing food locally with higher nutritional value.

He oranga whenua, he oranga tangata - we have to make practical moves toward being good kaitiaki of Papatūānuku...Once we change the palate, and come back to natural living, closer to Papatūānuku and eating food that completely nourishes us. Well, then we no longer want to pollute her.

The food systems at community level are broken. We need to return to basic tūpuna principles of being food resilient, using local solutions without trucking our food into Taranaki. We just need to join a crop swap, or join the local market and focus on local food.

Get back into iwi-produced kai, iwi bartering systems, keep our kai circular within our region to enable our settlements to really revive the community but also bring people home.

Healthy whānau eating nutrient dense kai. We will have changed our diet to eat from our own whenua. Designing our organic waste that would not need processing. We will have become true tangata whenua o te whenua.

What is already working

Participants acknowledged many sustainability developments they have initiated and that councils and industry had made some progress in recent years in the region.

Iwi and hapū initiatives include kai resilience programmes, iwi kai enterprises, and numerous other mātauranga Māori-driven environmental projects were creating positive outcomes. Some of the initiatives, such as environmental workforce initiatives for rangatahi, involve partnerships with local or central government, or community organisations.

He Whiringa Paearu - Iwi and hapū assessment criteria for OMR options

The February wānanga included an exercise for participants to prioritise criteria for assessing the organic materials recovery options that Tonkin +Taylor presented. The starting criteria were largely derived from participant feedback at the January preparatory hui with some additions offered by wānanga participants. Participants were asked to identify which criteria were either must haves, of lower priority, or not a priority. Unsurprisingly, given the draft criteria came from their own words, no criteria were considered 'not a priority', and few were of 'lower priority'. Assessment criteria were grouped in one of three categories: Te Taiao (environmental), Iwi and Hapū Development, or He Tangata (economic).

Table 2: Must Have Assessment Criteria

| TE TAIAO | IWI & HAPŪ DEVELOPMENT | HE TANGATA |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chosen option/s does not have a negative impact on awa or whenua. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iwi/hapū and council co-governance model based on producing commercially viable product/s that support community outcomes and objectives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing/intergenerational benefits. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility site/s are appropriate¹⁴ for type of organic waste processed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connects tangata whenua with whenua. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and educational opportunities. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste produced in Taranaki should be processed in Taranaki. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces economic and social disparity between residents and removes socio-economic barriers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local food production: Facility products contribute to local māra and iwi/ hapū agri-businesses. Whānau have nutrient-rich kai. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular systems: Organic matter is not waste. It is a resource that should be used and returned back and builds our soils. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts from mātauranga Māori. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry responsibility/ Partnerships with industry: industry pays for their own organic materials streams to be properly recovered. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify significant sites for iwi and hapū. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-driven. Contributes to community resilience. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iwi, hapū, Māori community groups/Māori enterprise services & goods procured. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As technology improves and where it is more beneficial to te taiao, explore further options for where para goes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds long-term food sovereignty. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify skills and qualifications needed in a facility and support Iwi/Hapū to develop uri. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic waste location - be strategic with opportunities to collaborate together. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables economic outcomes via growing Māori-owned enterprises. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs to be intergenerational THINKING not just benefits. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will result in taiao, kai, awa regeneration. Segues into connecting tāngata whenua with whenua. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connects tāngata whenua with whenua, through decolonising our whakaaro, attitudes, behaviours and actions regarding organic 'waste', moving away from current government-provided systems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whānau, hapū, iwi participate in developing solutions. Research and development (R & D) at local and community levels, as well as industrial level. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates political and economic agency with councils. | |

¹⁴ Some participants noted that there should be agreement reached with iwi and hapū on how 'appropriate' is measured.

Table 3: Lower Priority Criteria¹⁵

| TE TAIAO | IWI & HAPŪ DEVELOPMENT | HE TANGATA |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess local processing versus using advanced technology that requires transporting para. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling economic outcomes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A monitoring programme to measure reductions and effectiveness of facilities. (Breakout Group 2 only) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grow Māori-owned enterprises. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option/s can be mobile - technology to go to locations - not one central place. Not needed daily so the technology could do rounds. Saves on transportation of para to one or two locations. (Group 2 only) |

Additional Council assessment criteria priorities¹⁶ were also shared with iwi and hapū participants.

He Mātāpono hukihuki - Draft guiding principles¹⁷

Aatea facilitators introduced the possibility of mātāpono/guiding principles for the engagement process at the February wānanga. They were shaped by Aatea from participant kōrero expressed at the preparatory hui with additional suggestions from Aatea based on some of their recent Māori-Crown relationship work. Due to time constraints there was not a discussion about the mātāpono at the wānanga.

A survey regarding he mātāpono hukihuki was emailed to participants however little feedback was received. Wellbeing of Papatūānuku was proposed as an additional mātāpono. It was also suggested that some of the principles could be combined such as Futureproofing and Intergenerational, and Mana Motuhake and Kaitiakitanga are expressions of Tino Rangatiratanga. One iwi respondent urged that the mātāpono include indicators of what success will look like.

Whether that's mauri or the ability of mokopuna to harvest kai, there needs to be something you can measure included in the mātāpono which guides decisions.

¹⁵ Note that the lower priorities were not agreed upon by all participants but rather in a breakout group they were identified as a lower priority.

¹⁶ See Appendix 2.

¹⁷ See Appendix 3.

Process Review - iwi and hapū engagement: Stage One

Using the Māori-Crown Co-design Continuum below as a framework to review this iwi and hapū engagement process, it was observed that while many aspects of the engagement were inclusive of whakaaro Māori, being partially bilingual and mātauranga Māori imbued, and the Councils' Māori advisory bodies have contributed to planning to date, the most important decisions will be made by Councils alone. Therefore whilst there were elements of Ōritenga and Mana Māori co-design, the engagement process was primarily Participatory co-design. By comparison, the views expressed by iwi and hapū representatives at the engagements represented a mix of Ōritenga, Mana Māori and Māori Motuhake co-design aspirations.

This review makes recommendations that would go some way to bridging the differing positions of Māori and council with the intention of developing a more robust, Te Tiriti partnership approach between iwi, hapū and councils. Clarity around decision-making will be especially important when decisions are made on the organic material recovery approach/es to implement and the facility location/s.

Participatory co-design. Elements in the iwi and hapū engagement stemmed from the decision-making resting with the councils. Although Aatea Solutions were engaged to design the engagements in conjunction with STDC and Tonkin +Taylor, and STDC staff were very honouring of the advice provided by Aatea, iwi and hapū Tiriti partners were involved as advisors without authorising mana.

Ōritenga and Mana Māori co-design. Elements in the kaupapa included iwi selecting their own representatives for the engagement and mātauranga Māori, and iwi and hapū realities being amplified in the process. Ōritenga is used to describe Māori and Crown perspectives and approaches having equal weighting, ōritenga in this sense, meaning the balance of power, and the respective views of Māori and councils being afforded equal explanatory power. For Ōritenga to be fully achieved this needed to be present in the Stage 1 engagement.

Māori-Crown Co-design Continuum (Te Kāhui Raraunga. (2021) Māori Data Governance co-design Review. Rotorua: Te Kāhui Raraunga.)

| | Māori | | Māori-Crown | Crown | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | Design | Co-design | | | Design |
| | Māori Motuhake Design | Mana Māori Co-design | Ōritenga Codesign | Participatory Co-design | Crown Exclusive Design |
| Mana Whakahaere/ Decision making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By iwi and Māori, for iwi and Māori, with iwi and Māori. Little or no involvement of Crown agencies. Māori may choose to involve others i.e. private sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions made by authorised Māori voice, consulting with Crown agencies. Participants chosen by Iwi/Māori in consultation with Crown agencies. Crown or other input if desired. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared decision making. Iwi and Māori determine who represents them. Acknowledges Māori & Crown authorising environments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Māori in an advisory role only. Māori input into Crown agenda and participants. Perpetuates power imbalance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Crown alone. Little/no Māori input. Tokenistic gestures only. Homogenous. |
| Tūāpapa/Process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mātauranga Māori and iwi and Māori realities premise the process. Facilitation is reo Māori only or bilingual. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mātauranga Māori and iwi and Māori realities premise the process and are amplified. Ongoing engagement required from both parties. Kaupapa Māori approach privileged. Bilingual facilitation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-lingual & bicultural process. Equal explanatory power. Acknowledges different voices of Māori/Crown. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Tiriti competence adhoc. Some reo Māori or tikanga (eg karakia) used. Kaupapa Māori minor feature. Facilitation largely Western. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tokenistic or no kaupapa Māori cultural competency. Intent not to engage or share power with Māori but more likely receive non-binding advice. |
| Resourcing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Māori determine best fit investment based on values, accessibility, and effective outcomes. Crown invests in Māori determined outcomes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Māori resourcing priorities are privileged. Fully resourced process for Māori determined outcomes. Crown invests in Māori determined outcomes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resourcing priorities and sources are co-determined. Crown invests in Māori determined outcomes. Measures impact on Māori and Crown priorities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few or no resources for Māori determined outcomes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc and not centred in Māori aspirations. No ethnicity data to measure Māori outcomes. |
| Risks to Mitigate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resourcing may be limited if Māori aspiration does not align with Crown agenda and priorities. May need to self-resource. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative environment restricts Māori aspirations. Politically appears too risky for the Crown. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicting priorities. Political cycles create instability of direction and long-term political will. Māori frustration from Crown inflexibility. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse Māori interests may compete. Unmandated individuals speak for iwi and Māori. Process becomes frustrating and time consuming. Māori representatives could risk loss of their base support. Māori disillusionment with Crown. Feeds transitional approach and not authentic relationship building. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo remains. Māori absence reduces diverse thinking. Systemic racism. Māori representatives could risk loss of base support. Māori disillusionment with Crown |

Recommendations

To move towards a more Tiriti-driven process, Aatea recommends that the three councils adopt a full co-governance approach in the next stages of this project with iwi and hapū representatives, with the intention to initiate the more Tiriti partnership-driven Ōritenga or Mana Māori approaches in regard to facilitation, equal weighting of worldviews, and importantly, shared decision-making and resourcing. Iwi and hapū may also wish to develop their own organic material recovery initiatives and that could take the form of Māori motuhake or Mana Maori approaches involving partnering with some or no council or other party involvement to achieve their own priorities.

1. Share decision-making with iwi and hapū throughout the remaining OMR project stages, leading to co-governance of the resulting OMR facility/facilities.

A strength of Stage 1 of the OMR project was that iwi and hapū determined their representation. This should continue. A Tiriti-driven approach would require iwi and hapū and councils to agree upon parameters for shared decision-making throughout the project. Under Ōritenga co-design, Māori and councils would play an equal role in determining key aspects of the project including overall desirable outcomes, the organic material recovery options selected, technology used, and location(s). Alternatively, under a Mana Māori co-design approach, the decision-making authority (rangatiratanga) would rest with Māori. Under this model councils would fulfil their Tiriti obligations by providing support, resourcing, and iterating the council partner perspective as required. This includes information about the readiness of councils to respond to the co-design outcomes, the impacts of and implications for the legislative and policy settings, and the wider political context.

2. Privilege iwi and hapū worldviews. For future stages of the project, privilege iwi and hapū worldviews to create a Tiriti-driven process.

This is at the core of Ōritenga co-design, that both worldviews are honoured equally. In practicality, this means acknowledging the pre-existing power imbalance between iwi/hapū and councils, and actively ensuring iwi-worldviews are privileged and resourced. Further, iwi and hapū expressing their fervent desire to be active kaitiaki and for awa and whenua to be restored demonstrates how even beyond Tiriti considerations, indigenous approaches for this project will greatly benefit this project.

3. Actively resource iwi and hapū participation. Councils should actively invest in Māori determined outcomes, ensuring that iwi and hapū are properly resourced to participate in the co-design process.

To enable iwi and hapū participation in the co-design process, the resourcing priorities and sources are co-determined by iwi and hapū, and councils. This could include ensuring sufficient time is set aside for wānanga where their participation and contribution is resourced. Hapū and iwi are called on year-round for input into consenting processes, and mostly without any consideration of cost to their organisation, and opportunity cost of other initiatives they could instead be focussing on. It would be beneficial to also resource a function to measure impact of Māori and council outcomes.

4. Formulate shared principles for engagement: That iwi and hapū and councils together develop guiding principles for engagement.¹⁸ Principles could include the following or draw upon the draft Ngā mātāpono/Guiding principles introduced at the February 2022 wānanga.

a. Nothing about Māori without Māori. Iwi and hapū will represent themselves/their communities, and play a central role in the design of OMR solutions. As Tiriti partners, councils will ensure that iwi and hapū are actively involved in decision-making so that this OMR project honours Tiriti relationships with mana whenua.

b. Mana-to-mana, mahi-to-mahi.¹⁹ In honouring Tiriti partnership, key conversations and decision-making will happen between iwi and council leaders at the appropriate mana-to-mana level and operational level planning and other activities will happen at an appropriate mahi-to-mahi level. Councils will strive to reflect this in future stages of this project.

c. Proactively build Tiriti and mātauranga Māori capacity and capability within council project teams. It is imperative that staff understand councils' Tiriti obligations and responsibilities and iwi and hapū standing as Tiriti partners. This will ensure iwi and hapū can participate in this project without barriers. Councils should commit to developing engagement processes with iwi and hapū, or with iwi and hapū-endorsed facilitators who are grounded in mātauranga Māori to ensure iwi and hapū participation without barriers.

d. Prioritise 'return on investment' for the iwi and hapū organisations involved. The iwi leaders represent decades of service, commitment and sacrifice - both personally and collectively. Councils will honour all involved by valuing their time.

¹⁸ The draft Ngā Mātāpono/Guiding Principles (see Appendix 3) could also be drawn upon if iwi and hapū indicate they are useful.

¹⁹ This principle is becoming more common in Māori-Crown relationships, particularly at a national level. The Mana Ōrite Agreement (2019) between Statistics New Zealand and Data Iwi Leaders Group Forum is an early example of how mana-to-mana and mahi-to-mahi can be applied.

Kuputaka - Glossary

| | |
|------------------|--|
| He Ara Whai Hua | 'Fruitful pathways', 'pathways that trace or seek to attain, value, outcome, benefit' |
| kaitiaki | custodian, guardian, caregiver, keeper, steward |
| kaupapa | ideology, philosophical doctrine, approach, principles which act as a base or foundation for action |
| kawa` | customs of the marae, particularly those related to formal activities |
| Kingitanga | Māori King Movement |
| kōrero | narrative, account, history, talk, speech |
| manaakitanga | kindness, generosity, hospitality, support |
| māra | garden, cultivation |
| māra kai | food cultivation |
| mātauranga Māori | Māori knowledge - the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity and cultural practices |
| motuhake | independent |
| mounga | Mount Taranaki; the mountain |
| ōritenga | equal, same |
| para | waste, refuse, rubbish, sediment |
| parakore | uncontaminated, without producing waste |
| paru | sewage, filth, dirt; to be soiled, dirty, muddy |
| pūtea | fund, finance, sum of money |
| reo | language |
| rohe | district, region, territory |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| taiao | environment, natural world, nature |
| taiohi | youth |
| tiaki taiao | to look after, guard, protect the environment |
| tikanga | correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol - the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context |
| tino rangatiratanga | self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, control, power |
| Tiriti | shortened version of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, referring specifically to the Māori version of the Treaty which most Māori signatories signed |
| uri | descendant, offspring, blood connection, relative |
| whakaaro | thought, concept, idea, opinion |
| whakapapa | genealogy, trace descent |
| whakawhanaungatanga | process of establishing relationships, relating well to others |
| whanaungatanga | relationship, kinship |

APPENDIX 1

Iwi and hapū engagement participants

28 January Preparatory Hui

Iwi and hapū representatives: Dion Luke, Donna Eriwata, Fiona Shaw, Gina Blackburn, Kasey Bellamy, Holden Hohaia, Jacqui Forbes, Mark Wipatene, Marlene Benson, Nicola Coogan, Rawinia Leatherby Toia, Rangihuna Hudson, Rawiri Walsh, V.R.Wrathall

Council representatives: Rebecca Martin, Brittany Rymer

Tonkin+Taylor: Anna Ainsworth, Chris Purchas, Caroline Turnbull;

Aatea Solutions: Hinerangi Edwards, Patina Edwards, Ceara McAuliffe Bickerton, Rāhiri Mākuini Edwards-Hammond and Maakere Edwards.

Apologies: Emily Tuhiao Bailey, Bonita Bigham, Danny Broughton, Marty Davis, Reg Korau, Taane Manu, Pounamu Skelton.

16 February Wānanga

Iwi and hapū representatives: Gina Blackburn, Kura Denness, Jacqui Forbes, Maria Hokopaura, Rangihuna Hudson, Rawinia Leatherby-Toia, Dion Luke, Marea Rudolph, Pounamu Skelton, Glen Skipper, Moana Te Rau, Vanessa Whiu, Te Kāhui o Rauru staff member

Council representatives: Rebecca Martin, Brittany Rymer (STDC); Louise Campbell, John Cooper (SDC); Kimberley Hope (NPDC);

Tonkin+Taylor: Anna Ainsworth, Chris Purchas, Caroline Turnbull;

Aatea Solutions: Hinerangi Edwards, Patina Edwards, Ceara McAuliffe Bickerton, Rāhiri Mākuini Edwards-Hammond, Maakere Edwards;

Apologies: Emily Tuhiao Bailey, Te Aorangi Dillon, Holden Hohaia, Robyn Martin-Kemp, Reg Korau, Fiona Shaw, Paul Silich.

APPENDIX 2: Taranaki councils' additional assessment criteria for organic materials recovery facility selection

- Maximise diversion of organic material from landfill: Organic material of a small scale (marae, household) and large scale (industry) is diverted.

- Greenhouse gas emissions: The establishment and operational emission of the selected facility/facilities are as low as is viable.
- Cost: Establishment and ongoing operation costs are viable over the long term.
- Employment opportunities: Gainful and meaningful employment opportunities are created for Taranaki residents.

APPENDIX 3: He Mātāpono hukihuki - Draft Guiding Principles

Kia mōhio ai/Please note: these mātāpono/guiding principles have not been signed off or endorsed by iwi and hapū.

- **Tino rangatiratanga:** Whānau, hapū and iwi define our own priorities based on our values and desired outcomes.
- **Ōritenga:** Iwi and hapū and the councils share decision making in the setting of priorities. Iwi and hapū have equal explanatory power with councils and the wider Crown system.
- **Mana motuhake o ngā hapū me ngā iwi:** Our iwi don't need to agree with each other or have homogenous opinions.
- **Māori and community focussed and driven, not council/industry-driven:** Māori have not benefited to the scale they ought to in the current system. Māori (whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori businesses) and the wider community must be the key beneficiaries.
- **Advance Taranaki wellbeing:** At a high level, this kaupapa can advance Taranaki wellbeing. If the organic material recovery system is invested in smartly and sustainably, our communities will thrive.
- **Future-proofing:** The current environment poses complex challenges for us now and into the future. Climate change, extreme weather, shifts in generational wealth, and the impact of COVID-19 are some elements of this. We need to be bold and reimagine opportunities.
- **Intergenerational:** Mōkōpuna decisions (sustainable/durable) based on tūpuna (ancestral) wisdom, and innovation.
- **Kaitiakitanga:** The OMR option/s will restore and protect, not harm our environment, including our awa and whenua. This will be actively monitored.

APPENDIX 4: Māori-Crown Co-design Continuum - Category Descriptions

1. Māori Motuhake Design is iwi and/or Māori-driven at all stages, where Māori are being Māori. It is based on the assertion of rangatiratanga and the confidence Māori have again in their own solutions embedded in mātauranga Māori creating the greatest outcomes for their people. Māori success on Māori terms is less likely to be seen as threatening than in previous generations but increasingly as beneficial for all Aotearoa New Zealand. Māori may invite a degree of Crown agency participation in Māori Motuhake design but on Māori terms. Māori assert their independence and preferences.

2. Mana Māori co-design this form of co-design is rooted in the expression of Mana Māori motuhake. It is iwi and Māori led from the outset. The co-design is underpinned by mātauranga Māori and facilitated with tikanga Māori and Western co-design approaches as considered appropriate. The voice of Māori is privileged and amplified, and the outcomes defined by Māori. The decision-making authority (rangatiratanga) rests with Māori. Kāwanatanga fulfill their Treaty obligations by providing support, resourcing, and iterating the Kāwanatanga partner perspective as required, to include valuable information and data. This includes information about the readiness of their agencies to respond to the co-design outcomes, the impacts of and implications for the legislative and policy settings, and wider political context. Kāwanatanga do not hold the mana whakahaere but as partners their perspective is heard and valued.

3. Ōritenga co-design: Ōritenga is used to describe Māori and Crown perspectives and approaches having equal weighting, ōritenga in this sense, meaning balance of power, and the respective views of Māori and Kāwanatanga being afforded equal explanatory power. The design is planned by both parties; the facilitation is bicultural. Like the Mana Māori co-design, this model privileges Māori/iwi worldviews and the voice of Māori. This privilege acknowledges the pre-existing power imbalance between Māori and Crown agencies. Kāwanatanga processes are equally considered in this model. Ōritenga co-design should not be mistaken for the optimal approach.

4. Participatory co-design this co-design is defined by Crown agencies and can involve Māori/iwi to some extent but Māori are not involved in setting the agenda and do not have decision-making mana. The approach invites Māori to collaborate but in an advisory capacity without authorising mana. Māori are invited to participate, they may or may not have some influence on the agenda, they may or may not be mandated by their iwi, hapū nor selected by Māori organisations to participate. The voice of Māori is not privileged but heard as one of many viewpoints to be considered. Involving Māori is

premised as a means to address social, economic and other forms of inequity rather than collaborating with a Tiriti partner. Their viewpoints are actively extracted rather than Māori being involved as a partner to Kāwanatanga. Decisions about what co-design outcomes are implemented and how Māori input is treated are made by Kāwanatanga.

5. Crown Exclusive Design is the other end of the spectrum where Crown agencies design with little or no participation of Māori as Tiriti partners. The Crown designs alone; iwi and Māori are unconsciously or consciously excluded. Some processes include Māori features and include Māori participants and/ or public servants but this can be by chance, or extractive in nature. Te Tiriti o Waitangi may be mentioned but there is little capability to make this meaningful. Māori outcomes are compared to the general population in an often deficit model.

Crown Exclusive facilitation and co-design favours the dominant worldview and power relationships to the exclusion of Māori/ iwi aspirations, realities, rights and interests. Māori viewpoints expressed can be marginalised or considered too extreme. The facilitation in these engagements can be well-intentioned but not inclusive of tikanga Māori or aufait with Māori worldviews.

MONTHLY REPORT

Assets Department



F19/13/04 – D22/22580

To: Policy and Services Committee
 From: Director – Assets
 Date: 26 July 2022
 Subject: Assets Monthly Report for June 2022

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/_____
 Moved/Seconded

1. Highlights

Roading

- Since the Queen's Birthday weekend, June has been a very wet month. This has resulted in numerous underslips forming on Whitianga Road and Putikituna Road. These will be assessed for remedial treatment and a claim to Waka Kotahi will be submitted for Emergency Works funding.
- The replacement of the footpath, kerb and channel in Essex Street continued throughout June.
- The safety improvements to the intersection of Palmer Road and Opunake Road continued in June with the intersection finally being sealed
- A road realignment and pavement strengthening project continued in June, at Baldock's Corner, however, due to the wet weather, progress has been rather slow.
- Work continued to reinstate the road on Upper Mangaehu Road after the road was washed away in the middle of May; and
- Whilst the crew were on Upper Mangaehu Road, they repaired the soft spots and the pavement damage caused by the forestry work being undertaken on a property in this area.

Water Supply

- Second Trunk Main Project: Stage 1 – 99% complete; Stage 3 - 85% complete and Stage 2 - 50% complete.
- Maintenance activities ongoing at the 3 Water Treatment Plants.
- PRV stations have been commissioned. Commissioning has been completed; tags installed. SCADA data incorporation to occur.

Wastewater

- Covid-19 24-hour composite sampling is ongoing.
- Wastewater oxidation pond monitoring and sampling are ongoing. Influent and effluent sampling are ongoing and remains compliant with resource consent conditions.
- Dissolved oxygen probes have been maintained and have shown compliance is being maintained.
- Diatomix programme sampling regime has begun.

Trade Waste

- Trade Waste Consents – Nil new consents to report.
- Diatomix project update – Another round of wastewater pond sampling occurred during June. Updated result provided to consultant for review and setting of the required dosing to begin in July. Installation of dosing equipment underway.

Stormwater

- There were no stormwater reticulation issues during this reporting period.
- There were no health and safety incidents during this reporting period.

Solid Waste

- Recycling Bin Audit results for June shows 95% green tags, 3% amber and 2% red tags.
- Fly tipping clean-up costs for 2021-22 totalled \$1,981.40.

Special Projects

- Construction of the Aquatic Centre is 90% complete and work onsite is continuing to progress well. Carpentry teams are progressing through the dryside fixtures installation, as are plumbers. The power is on which helps with the construction process.
- Better off Funding – Officers are preparing to make an application for funding to central government for the projects (to be) approved by Council.

2. Roothing

2.1 Level of Service and Performance Measures

The Levels of Service for the Roothing Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below.

Roothing Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|-----------------------|--|--------|--|
| Safe Roothing Network | Road safety - The change from the previous financial year in the number of deaths and serious injury crashes (DSI) on the local road network, expressed as a number. (2020/2021 DSI was 1, new target is 0) | -1 | Not Achieved. DSI to date = 4. There was 1 Serious crash in June. This was a drunk driver who failed to stop at the Give Way of Fenton Street and Swansea Road, hitting trees on the school grounds. |
| Road Condition | Urban Road condition – The average quality of ride on sealed urban road network, measured by smooth travel exposure. | ≥ 83% | Not Achieved - 63% |
| | Rural Road condition- The average quality of ride on sealed rural road network, measured by smooth travel exposure. | ≥ 91% | Achieved - 94% |
| Road Maintenance | Sealed Road maintenance – The percentage of the sealed road network that is resurfaced: | ≥5% | Achieved – 6.1% ¹ |
| | Unsealed Road maintenance - The percentage of the unsealed road network that has been metal dressed. | ≥7% | Achieved – 11.5% ² |
| Footpaths | Footpaths that fall within LoS Standard - The percentage of footpaths within a territorial authority district that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the territorial authority's relevant document. | >72% | Achieved - 89% As per the 2021 Condition Survey by Roothing Logistics, see note below ³ . |
| Customer Request | Response to service requests - The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority | >88% | Achieved to date - 100%. |

¹ The sealing programme for the 2021/22 year has been completed.

² Our target is to use 10,000m³ of metal or the equivalent of 25km (12%) of unsealed roads, assuming a 100mm overlay on a 4m wide road. Another 3km of unsealed roads were re-metalled in June, bringing the total to 23.70km. We have used a total of 7530m³

³ There were 85 sections of footpath that did not meet the required target of 1 defect per 10m length of footpath. Further analysis of the survey results will be carried out to identify where these footpaths are located and the nature of the defect. These sites could potentially form the basis of a forward work programme.

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|-----------------------|---|--------|-------------------------------|
| Management Response | responds within the time frame specified in the long-term plan. | | |
| Customer Satisfaction | • Roading Network | >80% | Not yet measured ⁴ |
| | • Footpaths | >80% | Not yet measured ⁵ |

2.2 Customer Requests

There are no outstanding CRMs for the month of June.

2.3 Routine Maintenance

Day-to-day maintenance activities continued throughout June typically comprising:

- CBD cleaning;
- Bridge cleaning;
- Painting site rails;
- Pothole filling and fixing edge breaks;
- Sweeping up leaves in the urban area;
- Clearing sump tops;
- Litter collection;
- Repairing rubbish tins;
- Clearing slips;
- Inspecting and clearing culverts;
- Placing timber boards on Matau North Road Bridge No.5.



Figure 1: New timber running boards on the Matau North Road Bridge No.5

⁴ The 2021 customer satisfaction survey, with a total of 125 responses, showed 65.3% of responses rated at Good, Very Good and Excellent, 24.4% rated at Fair, and 10.3% rated Poor.

⁵ The 2021 customer satisfaction survey, with a total of 132 responses, showed 70.1% of responses rated at Good, Very Good and Excellent, 21.8% rated at Fair and 8.1% rated at Poor.

Ready Response Works

There were two call outs in June. One was to attend to the damaged Give Way signs at the intersection of Fenton St and Juliet St. The other was to pick up rubbish left behind following the Monday refuse collection day. It is intended to recover this cost from EnviroWaste.

The 80km/h speed limit signs were also re-erected at the intersection of Ronald Road and Opunake Road that had been pulled out of the ground over a weekend.



Figure 2: Rubbish bins strewn across the street following the refuse collection

2.4 Capital Works

A modest amount of work was undertaken on Mangaotuku Road, but due to the wet weather progress has been reduced.

Installation of Electronic Warning Signs.

During June there were four electronic warning signs installed, two on Beaconsfield Road and two on Manaia Road as part of the Road to Zero programme.

Essex Street Footpath Replacement

The replacement of the footpath, kerb and channel in Essex Street was completed in June. Further footpath works in the adjoining Street, Surrey Street, will begin once the new watermain has been installed. It is anticipated that the footpath works will begin in September.

2.5 Building Consents, Resource Consents and LIMS

Roading assessments were made for a total of:

- 19 building consent applications;
- 3 resource consent applications; and
- 1 LIM report.



Figure 3: Electronic warning sign on Beaconsfield Road

2.6 Matters Outstanding

2.6.1 Speed Management Plan – Schools

Further discussion has been undertaken with Waka Kotahi regarding the speed limits outside our school. The following schools have now been included:

- St Mary's Diocesan – Pembroke Road frontage;
- Marco School – Marco Road frontage; and
- Ngaere School – Cheal Road frontage.

The remaining schools that have a frontage with a state highway (Huiakama School, and Toko School) have been contacted, advising them of the current consultation and that Council officers are working with Waka Kotahi NZTA to change the speed limit outside their school.

The Roding Asset Manager has confirmed with Waka Kotahi that a speed limit review on State Highway 43 will not be undertaken until the 2024-27 National Land Transport Programme period.

2.6.2 Liaison with Forestry Operators.

This item is a follow up to the Public Forum on Tuesday 14 June where Cam Eyre, NZ Forestry Ltd spoke to Council expressing his concerns about the new roading targeted rate for forestry block owners. See response to the comments raised regarding possible collaboration with the Council below:

- *“Contracting forestry companies to maintain the road”* - Whilst on the face of it sounds plausible, the reality is that constructing forestry roads within the forest block is entirely different to maintaining a council owned asset. Generally, forestry roads are built to withstand a short duration of harvesting for the block that is being accessed from it, so for example, if the access to skid site/forest block last 6 months whilst that block is being harvested, then that is sufficient.
- *“There is no requirement to notify SDC of forestry operations”*- The forestry operators and management companies should take the lead on this and notify SDC irrespective of whether or not they are obliged to. Far too often officers are made aware of forestry activities from residents complaining about the trucks and the

damage to the road. The forestry industry should take the lead on this and not be "told to notify" road controlling authorities.

- "Meeting held in 2015 with the Director – Environmental Service"- The Roding manager was present at this meeting, and whilst we did discuss the forestry "wall of wood" that was about to start, at that time there was very little provided in terms of when, where, what roads were to be used and how long this would continue for. Furthermore, the TRC arranged a meeting with the three Road controlling Authorities and the Forestry managers/contractors to discuss this very issue in April 2019. Sadly, only one management company attended although Mr Eyre did give his apologies. No forestry contractors attended the meeting.
- Council has in the past strengthened and upgraded roads based on information from forestry companies. While these roads hold up for a while, they eventually still fail as a result of the increased use and this solution fails to address the aspect of "who should pay" if intended as an alternative to targeted rates it was presented.

2.6.3 Yellow Bristle Grass.

A submission was present by Federated Farmers to the Annual Plan Hearing committee regarding the spread of Yellow Bristle Grass within road reserve and a request for council to change the management of the roadside berms to reduce this spread.

The current methodology for the management of roadside berms is as follows:

- 2 rounds of berm mowing per year (minimum);
- Spraying the water tables – 2 rounds per year.
- Spraying around roadside furniture.

The cost of this is \$65,900. Over and above this, we can undertake a further round of mowing, depending on the growing conditions at the time, which is a further \$16,000.

Federated Farmers suggested treatment: Recommended mowing from mid-September to mid-April. This is over an eight-month period, so if we assumed a mowing round every two months, this would cost \$64,000. On top of this Federated Farmers suggested a spray round using Dockstar. This is currently \$30/litre and we use 200 litres per round so a further \$6000 for chemical. We believe that Dockstar requires five times the application rate to be effective. If this is the case, then the cost per litre is \$150, thus making the cost of the chemical alone per round \$30,000.

The current contract rate is \$1100/month for two rounds per year, or \$13,200 p.a.

2.7 Roding Activities

A snapshot of the programmed and reactive works completed in June, see *Figure 4*. A summary of key capital projects is provided in the table below.

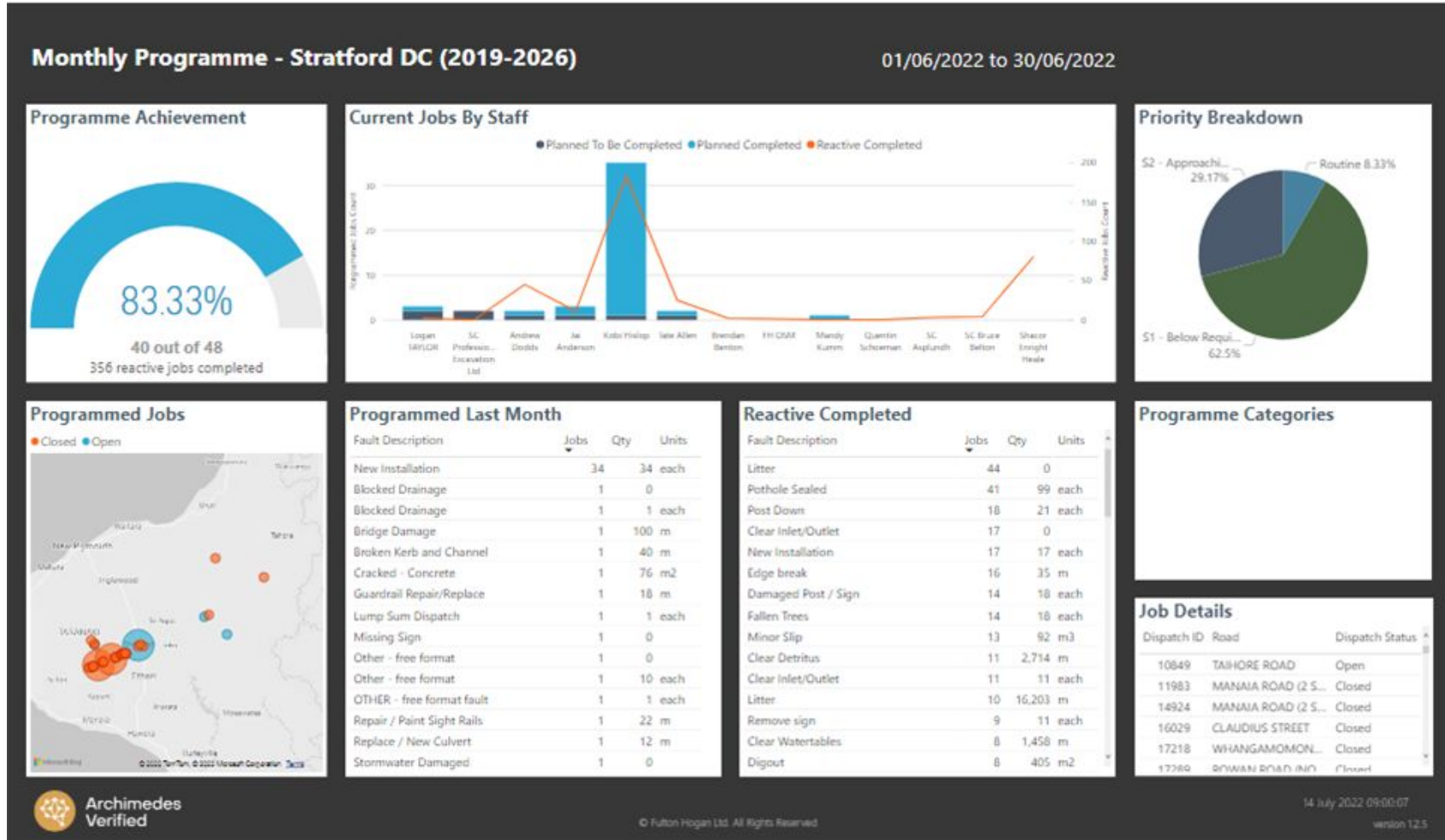


Figure 4: Monthly Programme Achievement Chart – June 2022

3. Services

3.1 Water Supply

The Levels of Service for the Water Supply Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below.

Water Supply Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Safe Drinking Water: • Drinking Water Standards; • Maintenance of Reticulation | DWSNZ Bacterial compliance – Compliance with Part 4 of the Drinking-water standards (bacteria compliance) | 100% | Achieved |
| | DWSNZ Protozoal compliance – Compliance with Part 5 of the Drinking-water standards (protozoal compliance) | 100% | Achieved |
| | Water Loss – The percentage of real water loss from the local authority’s networked reticulation system (including a description of the methodology used to calculate this) | <25% | Not yet measured, 21.5% for 20/21 |
| A Reliable Water Supply: • Response Time; • Unplanned Disruptions | Urgent Response Times – The performance measure targets for the median response time for urgent attendance and resolution • Attendance for urgent call-out | 1 hr | Not Achieved 1 hr 04 mins |
| | • Resolution for urgent call-out | 8 hrs | Achieved 3 hr 12 mins |
| | Non-urgent Response Times – The performance measure targets for the median response time for non-urgent attendance and resolution • Attendance non urgent call-out | 2 working days | Achieved 27 hrs 33 mins |
| | • Resolution non urgent call-out | 5 working days | Achieved 46 hrs 40 mins |
| | Unplanned Disruptions - The performance measure target for disruptions. • Minor disruptions (between 5 and 50 connections affected) | < 5 | Achieved 3 |
| | • Major disruptions (more than 50 connections affected) | <2 | Achieved 0 |
| | Water Consumption – The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district | <275L / resident / day | Achieved 231.6 |
| | Number of complaints – The performance measure target for customer satisfaction is <32 complaints per 1,000 connections received for: • Drinking Water Clarity; | <32 | Achieved 1.3* |
| | • Drinking Water Taste; | | 0 |
| • Drinking Water Odour; | | 0 | |
| • Drinking Water Pressure or Flow; | | 5.3 | |
| • Continuity of Supply | | 0 | |

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Water Pressure | Water Pressure – The average water pressure at 50 properties within the water supply zone, including any that have complained about pressure and or flow meets Council specifications (flow>10l/min & pressure>350kpa) | 100% | Achieved 50 Properties tested for pressure and flow |
| NZFS Conditions | Fire Hydrants – The performance measure targets the percentage of hydrants meeting the NZFS Code of Practice conditions regarding supply | 100% | Achieved 38 hydrants tested |

**Complaint during June regarding clarity – Previous property owner had been using well water, after the new owners connected to Council's supply they found the pipework to be contaminated with sediment, no issues were found with the water provided by Council.*

3.1.1 Operations

Water Treatment

Fluoride testing of water treatment operators has occurred, the results are yet to be provided. No other water treatment plant issues occurred during this reporting period at Council operated water treatment facilities. Security fencing has been installed around the Toko water storage tanks and ground water bore.

Water Reticulation

Minor leaks were experienced around tobies/water connections in the Stratford reticulation network. Water meter reading has identified several properties with excessive water usage thought to be caused by leaks, Council staff are working with the property owners to address the issues.

3.1.2 Capital Works

PRV Stations

Tags installed; SCADA data incorporation is yet to occur. One PRV is hammering at the corner of Celia and Juliet Street; Council is engaging an independent company to assess the design and installation. PRVs are currently bypassed until this situation is resolved to prevent damage.

New Water Trunk Main

All stages are underway with Fulton Hogan as the lead contractor:

- Stage 1 – 99% complete.
- Stage 3 – 85% complete – completion date subject to change due to Covid -19 and inclement weather causing poor ground conditions.
- Stage 2 – 50% complete – completion date subject to change due to Covid-19 and inclement weather causing poor ground conditions.

Water Treatment Plant Upgrade

Final design for the replacement of the Pātea raw water delivery line and the associated grit removal tank are to be independently reviewed before proceeding any further; the preferred consultant is currently engaged with the trunk-main project so it is expected the review will occur early in the next financial year.

3.1.3 Building Consents, Resource Consents and LIMs

Assessments were made for a total of:

- 8 Building Consent applications;
- 1 Resource Consent application; and
- 5 LIM reports.



Figure 5: Trunk-main valve installation at Brecon/Pembroke Road intersection

3.2

Wastewater

The Levels of Service (LoS) for Wastewater Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below. The overarching LoS is the management of wastewater without risk to public health.

Wastewater Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| System Adequacy | Dry weather sewerage overflows - The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the territorial authority's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system. | <5 per 1,000 | Achieved 0.37 |
| Discharge Compliance | Resource Consent Compliance – Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number, received by the territorial authority in relation to those resource consents, of: | 0 | Achieved |
| | • Abatement notices; | | 0 |
| | • Infringement notices; | | 0 |
| | • Enforcement orders; and | | 0 |
| | • Convictions. | | 0 |

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Response and Resolution Times | Sewerage overflows - Where the territorial authority attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system, the following median response times are measured: | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance time from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. | 1 hour | Not Achieved 2 hrs 21 mins |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution time from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault. | 8 hours | Achieved 5 hrs 31 mins |
| Customer satisfaction | Complaints - The total number of complaints, expressed per 1000 connections to the territorial authority's sewerage system, received by the territorial authority about any of the following: | <5 | Not Achieved |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage odour | | 0.7 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage system faults | | 1.4 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage system blockages | | 7.4 |
| Trade Waste Complaints Response times | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance time: from the time the Council receives notification to the time that a Trade Waste Officer arrives on site. | 2 working days | Achieved |
| Trade Waste Consent Processing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of trade waste consent applications processed within 15 working days. | 50% | Not Achieved |

3.2.1 Operations

Wastewater Treatment

There were no major issues relating to wastewater treatment operations during this reporting period.

Wastewater Reticulation

There were no major issues relating to wastewater reticulation during this reporting period,

Health and Safety

There were no health and safety incidents during this reporting period.

Oxidation Pond Influent and Effluent Sampling

Monthly influent and effluent sampling of the wastewater treatment ponds is ongoing in accordance with resource consent conditions. Compliance was maintained during this reporting period. The June wastewater inflow results returned lower phosphate levels; catchment sampling occurred in conjunction and all results were also low; further catchment monitoring is to occur.

3.2.2 Capital Works

Wastewater Treatment Upgrade

Algal sampling of the wastewater is ongoing for the Diatomix project, the dosing equipment has been installed in ponds 2, 3 and 4. Bird scaring operations are to resume during July.

3.2.3 Matters Outstanding

There are no matters outstanding for this reporting period.

3.3 **Trade Waste**

The following provides a summary of Trade Waste Activities for the month of June:

Trade Waste Consents - No new consents were received or issued.

Trade Waste Consent Holders

- Attempts to inspect and sample operators continues. Due to the fact that a number of operators rarely use the Esk Road facility some sampling has not always been able to be completed for the 21/22 year. One wash pad site has been inspected and sampling undertaken which showed it was compliant for consent conditions but it was noted at inspection that a clean out of solids in their sump was required. One sucker truck operator sampled and the result was not compliant with consent conditions for Phosphorus and Nitrogen. This will be monitored going forward but at this stage no action will be required from the operator.

Permitted Activities

- One fat blockage noted in vicinity of a butchery on Cordelia Street. This triggered an inspection of the site to determine their compliance with the permitted activity requirements of the bylaw. No evidence found at the visit as the operator had just had their grease containment device emptied prior to the visit. This is to be monitored going forward. If regular maintenance is carried out at this site then they should remain a permitted activity.

3.4 **Stormwater**

The Levels of Service for the Stormwater Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below.

Stormwater Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|--|---|--------|---------------|
| Stormwater system protects property from impacts of flooding. | System adequacy | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of flooding events that occur in a territorial authority district. "Flooding" in this context means Stormwater entering a habitable floor | 0 | 0 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected. (Expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's Stormwater system.) | 0 | 0 |
| Discharge Compliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each flooding event, the number of buildings in the central business zone affected by flooding. | 0 | 0 |
| | Resource Consent Compliance – Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its Stormwater system measured by the number of: | N/A | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abatement notices; | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infringement notices; | | |
| Response and Resolution Times | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement orders; and | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convictions. | | |
| | The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. | 1hr | 0hrs |

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|-----------------------|--|--------|---------------|
| Customer satisfaction | Complaints - The number of complaints received by a territorial authority about the performance of its Stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's Stormwater system. | < 8 | 0 |

3.4.1 **Operations**

- There were no major issues relating to storm water infrastructure during this reporting period.
- There were no health and safety incidents during this reporting period.

3.4.2 **Matters Outstanding**

There are no matters outstanding for this reporting period.

3.5 **Geographical Information System (GIS)**

A summary of key GIS ongoing projects is provided in the **Appendix 3**.

3.6 **Solid Waste**

The Levels of Service for the Solid Waste Collection Activity are measured using the performance indicators shown in the table below.

Solid Waste Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|---|---|--------|---|
| The levels of waste generated are reducing | Quantity of Waste to landfill per household (phh) (municipal kerbside collection only) (kgs per annum) | <600kg | Achieved to date – 493kgs (June - 368kgs phh) |
| | Percentage (by weight) of Council controlled waste stream that is recycled (municipal kerbside collection only). | >20% | Achieved to date - 21.5% (June - 24%) |
| Customer Satisfaction | Percentage of customers satisfied with the service provided. | >80% | Achieved as per the 2020/21 Survey 86.4% |

3.6.1 **Planning – Strategies, Policies, Plans and Bylaws**

- The regional waste services contract (15/SW01), which includes the kerbside collection service and transfer station operations, expires on 30 September 2024. Given the complexity and large scope of the contract, the three Councils have engaged the services of MorrisonLow who are consultants with waste services expertise for this project. The project is a regional collaboration with each individual Council responsible for the technical specifications relating to their service.
- The Education Officer – Water and Waste has created a draft Education Strategy. This strategy proposes action plans for the identified education actions in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and will go to Elected Member in a workshop in August.

3.6.2 **Contamination Levels at the MRF**

Figure 6 provides the contamination levels at the MRF for the previous 12 months, which is reported at 23.14% for June 2022.

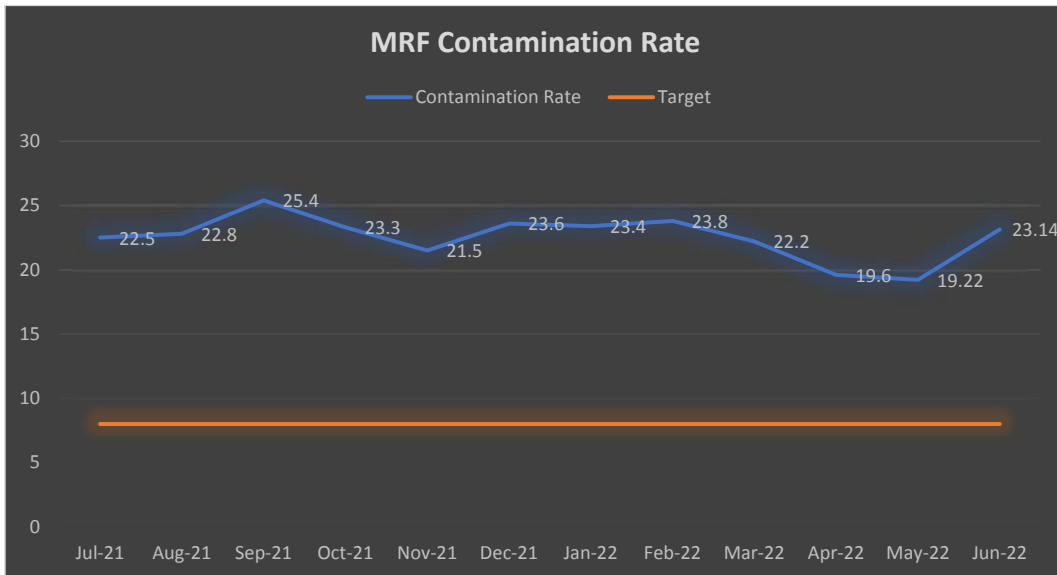


Figure 6: Regional Contamination at the MRF

3.6.3 Waste Minimisation Initiatives completed in June

- June has seen the end of the consultation hui around key stakeholders to update the WMMP, with initial results showing consistency around the needs for better communication and education around waste minimisation strategies. The consultation information has been given to an external consultant and final results are expected in August.
- The Seat Safe Community event is underway with council staff helping to educate residents on the expiry of child restraints and providing an opportunity for recycling. A 60% subsidy is available for the first 50 seats.
- June has also seen a new focus on the “did you know” campaign, featuring code crackers and puzzles. An inhouse series will be run in July for Plastic Free July and the planning for this is underway.

Week 2: 4 14 ' 7 5 11 1 23 5 11 2 7 14 18 6 19

7 6 4 20 2 4 10 26 14 9 4 1 1 4 5 11 17 2 5 17 1 2

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| 11 | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | |

Hint: small actions create big results

Figure 7: A 'Did You Know' feature.

3.6.4 Upcoming Waste Minimisation Initiatives - From the Education Officer – Water and Waste

- Currently there are four feasibility studies being carried out for possible implementation within the Stratford district. These are:
 - The Seat Safe Event is confirmed for the 28th August at the War Memorial Hall and work is currently underway to develop the communication plan around this event.
 - A repair café style event is planned for November and the community garden project will see communications going out to residents in September/October.
 - The library will be displaying information about plastic free July and will encourage residents and visitors take up the challenge of living plastic free.

- The fourth event to be held in September is the Keep New Zealand Beautiful clean up event to be held between 17 and 23 of September and planning is now underway for this.
- Planning was undertaken to prepare the quarterly residents' competitions. The re-purposing waste street numbers' competition is nearly ready for release once a communication plan has been approved.
- The resident and business waste satisfaction survey was conducted with approximately 1400 responses received regionally, Stratford's results were poor with only around 6% of residents responding. This data is now being collated. A report will be out soon.

3.6.5 Organic Waste Facility Feasibility Study

Five potential options and two potential pathways have been presented to Elected Members in a workshop. Since this workshop, Fonterra has indicated that they would like to push ahead with this project.

3.6.6 Weekly Recycling Bin Audits

The weekly recycling audit summary from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 is provided in *Figure 12*. In summary, for June, the amber and red tags were at 3% and 2% respectively and Green was at 95%. These results are slightly lower than the previous six-month average. The Education and Waste Minimisation Officers are working on local campaigns to educate the community more regularly on correct recycling.

3.6.7 Recycling Bin Service Suspensions

Currently no properties have had their recycling service suspended for three months due to three strikes of contamination in accordance with Section 12.6 of the Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw. Bin services are restored at the expiry of the 3-month suspension period.

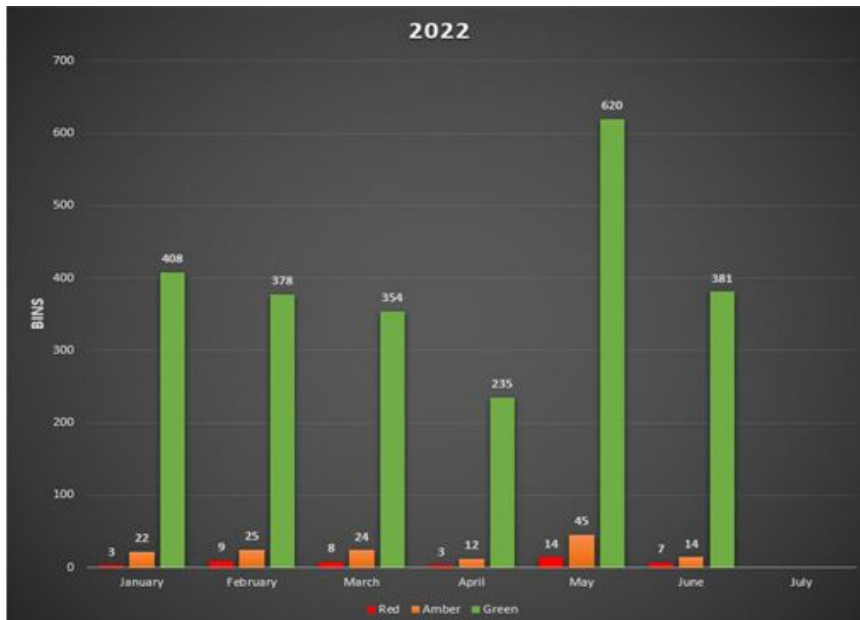


Figure 8 - Monthly results for recycling bin audits from January 2022

3.6.8 The **Appendix 4** provides a summary of the Solid Waste Assessments and document reviews underway.

3.6.9 Waste Minimisation Activities Completed, Underway or Planned

Table 1 - Waste Minimisation Activities for 2021/2022

| Waste Minimisation Activities Completed, Underway or Planned | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Month 2022 | Activity | Description | WMMP Reference | Status |
| June | Walk in Wardrobe | Postponed due to poor NP results | CP3 | On hold |
| | Initial consultation with key stakeholders to develop WMMP | All groups now consulted and report underway from consultant. Stage two will commence in August | CP3, L3 | Underway |
| | SWAP Survey | Report written and available end of July | L15 | Reporting stage |
| | Competition repurposing | Diversion from land fill and community engagement | CP2, BC | Planned |
| | Did you know facts and competitions | New focus every 6 weeks currently plastics fact now has competition added to promote engagement | CP2, CP3, BC2 | Ongoing |
| | In house competitions and messaging | Wellbeing and education of waste minimisation individuals can do | L6 | Ongoing |
| July | Meeting with Sustainable Taranaki and Para Kore re events in the region | Cost/benefit of hosting composting workshop in the rohe Report request as to what has happened and what is planned for our region with regards to cost benefit SDC and region. | L3 | Planned |
| | Plastic Free July at the library | Display of swaps and strategies for eliminating single use plastics and an interactive game | L6 | Ongoing |
| | MRF visit | Waste officer and education officer will be attending a SDC visit to MRF to better understand processes and what affects our waste streams and recycling goals | | Planned |
| | Soft Plastics and recycling education presentation | Week 25 th – 29 th July presentation at library with how to avoid and where to recycle soft plastics | CP2 | Planned |
| | Community garden Feasibility and support Community consultation and presentation from ST | A second screening of Together we grow linked to proposal for membership drive and management /operation of proposed garden. Working in with Sustainable Taranaki and Para Kore as well as local businesses | L3, C2-C3 | Draft Planning |
| AUG | Seat Safe Event 28.8.22 | Diversion from landfill to recycling through use of a subsidy to recycle child car seats | CP2, L3 | Planned |
| | SEP | Education Presentation Commercial and Business operators | Identifying waste streams and options available for recycle/repurpose and AVOID | CP3,L3 |

3.6.10 Matters Outstanding

Fly Tipping Costs 2021-2022

The total cost for fly tipping in Stratford District is \$1,981,.40. This involved Fulton Hogan recovering litter and rubbish from the roadside and taking it to the transfer station for disposal. Table 1 shows the sites of dumped rubbish and litter clean-up for the 2021-2022 year.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Standish Road | York Road | Masters Service Lane |
| Portia Street | Pembroke Road | Brewer Road |
| Skinner Road | Derby Road | Croydon Road |
| Ronald Road | Claudius Street | Climie Road |
| Stanley Road | Cordelia Street | Fenton Street |
| Finnerty Road | Mangaoapa Road | Miranda Street |

Table 2 - Fly tipping sites for 2021-2022

Countdown Soft Plastic Recycling Bin

Just to clarify that the soft plastics recycling bin at Countdown is supplied by Countdown for community use. The management and disposal of this bin sits with Countdown Management.

4 Property

The Council manages a number of community facilities including:

- The Aerodrome;
- Civic Amenities; and
- Rental and Investment properties.

The Customer service request history for the property activity is shown below (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Customer service request history – Property - June 2022

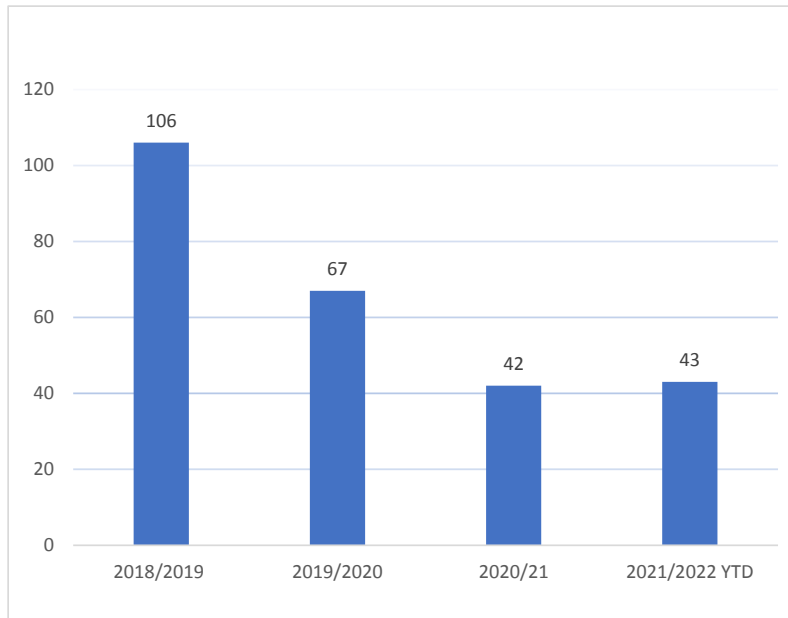


Figure 10: Storage Shed progress photos.



4.1 Capital Works Programme

Some of the current Capital Projects include:

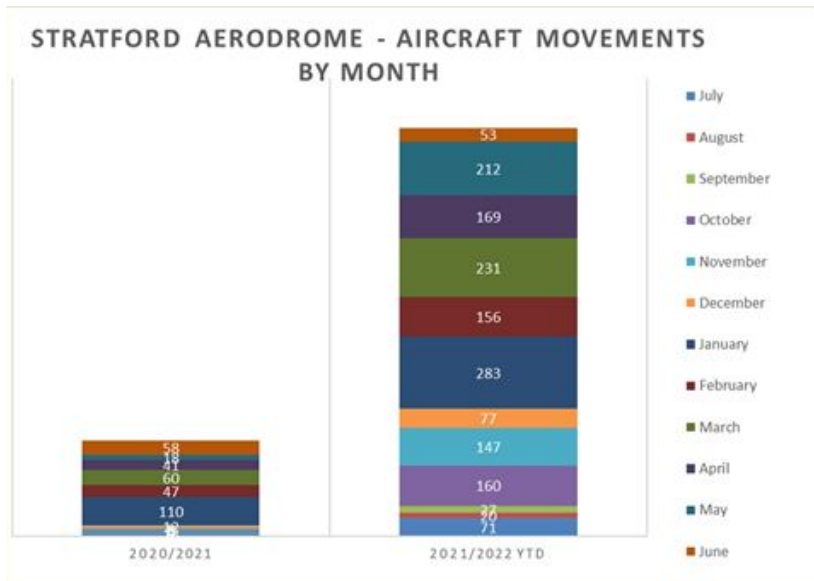
- Replacement of the Council storage shed. Construction of the new shed has commenced. Completion is due in July. (Figure 10).
- Chemical Shed for the Farm – Quotes have been received and are currently being evaluated for the concrete pad which the container from the Pound will sit on.
- The Wall Memorial Hall Kitchen upgrade. Stage one – Bench Tops will commence early July. Stage 2 – Cabinetry will commence late July

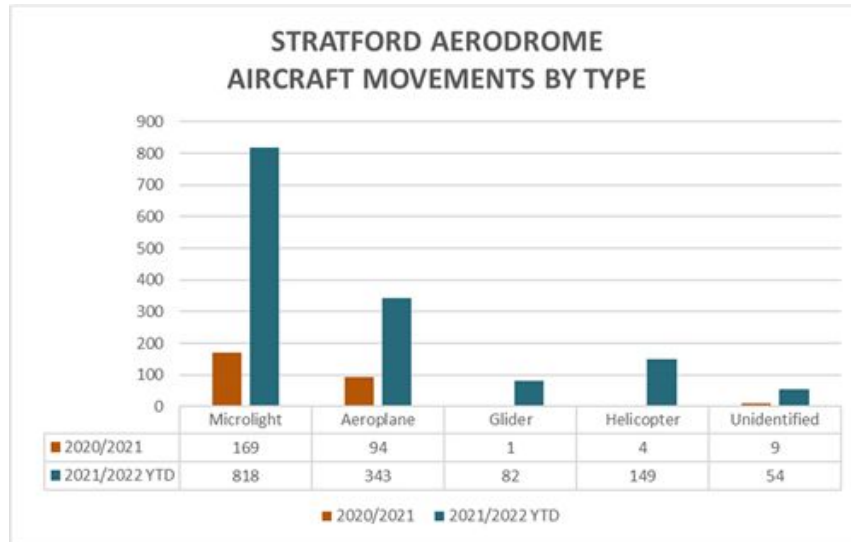
4.2 Aerodrome

- 4.2.1 The performance measure for the aerodrome is >70% customer satisfaction with the condition and maintenance of the facility. This is measured annually and reported at the end of the financial year.
- 4.2.2 In June the Farm and Aerodrome Committee approved for RD Petroleum Aviation to establish a Jet A1 fuel dispensing facility at the proposed location at the Aerodrome (location reflected in figure 11). The red box below indicates where the above ground holding tank will be, the fuel outlet will be at the end of the existing one. A further report will be presented to Council seeking approval to the financial and other terms of conditions of the ground lease.



Figure 11: Location of Jet A1 Fuel





4.3 Civic Amenities

The Council’s Amenities portfolio include, but are not limited to:

- Housing for the elderly;
- War Memorial Centre;
- Centennial Restrooms; and
- Public toilets.

The Levels of Service Provision including their Performance Measures are based on the condition of the assets and associated customer satisfaction. The performance of these services is annually measured and are reported on at the end of the financial year.

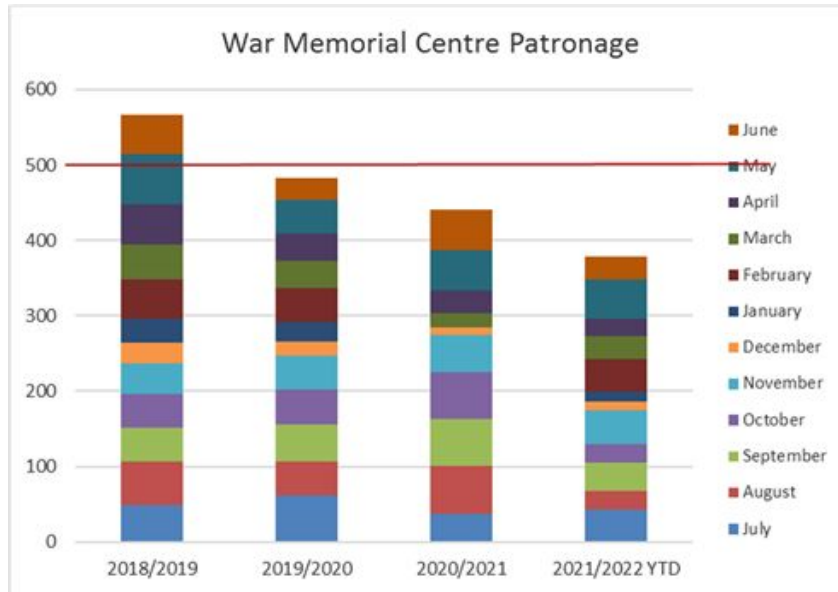
| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|--|---|--------|---------------|
| To provide facilities that are well maintained and utilised. | Buildings legally requiring a Building Warrant of Fitness (WoF) have a current Building WoF at all times. | 100% | 100% |
| | Annual booking of War Memorial Centre. | >500 | 379 |
| | Annual booking of Centennial Restrooms. | >200 | 246 |
| To provide suitable housing for the elderly. | Percentage of Customer satisfaction. | >89% | 93% |
| | Annual Occupancy rate. | >95% | 100% |
| To provide clean, well maintained toilet facilities. | Percentage of Stratford District residents satisfied with overall level of service of toilets. | >80% | 89% |

The Civic amenities occupancy rates / patronage are shown in the table and charts below.

4.3.1 Housing for the Elderly

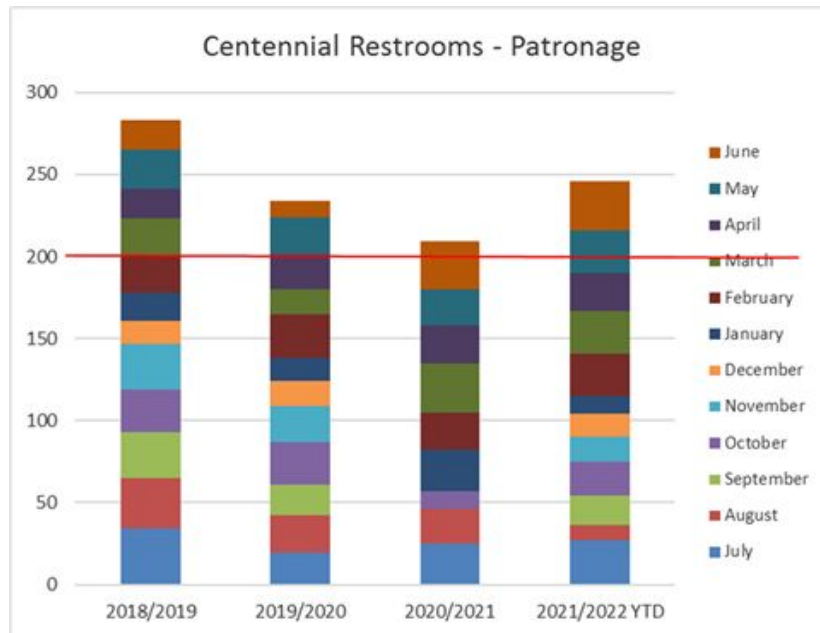
The current occupancy rate for the month June is 100% and therefore achieves the performance measure of >95 %.

4.3.2 War Memorial Centre



Due to Covid-19 lockdown, 27 bookings were cancelled during June and no additional bookings were taken.

4.3.3 Centennial Restrooms



Due to Covid-19 lockdown, 1 booking was cancelled during June and no additional bookings were taken.

4.4 Rental and Investment Properties

The Council's Rental and Investment Properties are:

- the Farm;
- the Holiday Park (operated by a third party, with a formal lease on the land); and
- rental properties (urban and rural land, and commercial properties).

The Levels of Service are measured using the performance indicators shown in the table below. These are measured and reported at the end of the financial year - in the July 2022 report.

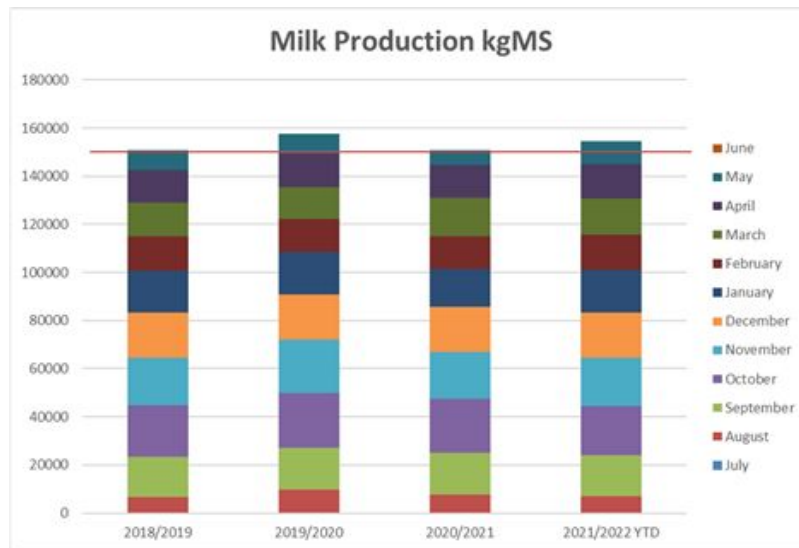
| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2021/2022 YTD |
|--|--|-------------|---------------------|
| Maximum profits from the farm are returned to Council. | Milk production is maximised | >150,000 kg | 154,394.10Kg |
| The Council is meeting national Environmental standards. | The Council farm's Environmental Plan is reviewed annually | Compliance | Expected to achieve |
| Leased property is safe and fit for purpose. | Number of complaints from tenants. | <5 | 0 |

4.4.1 The Farm

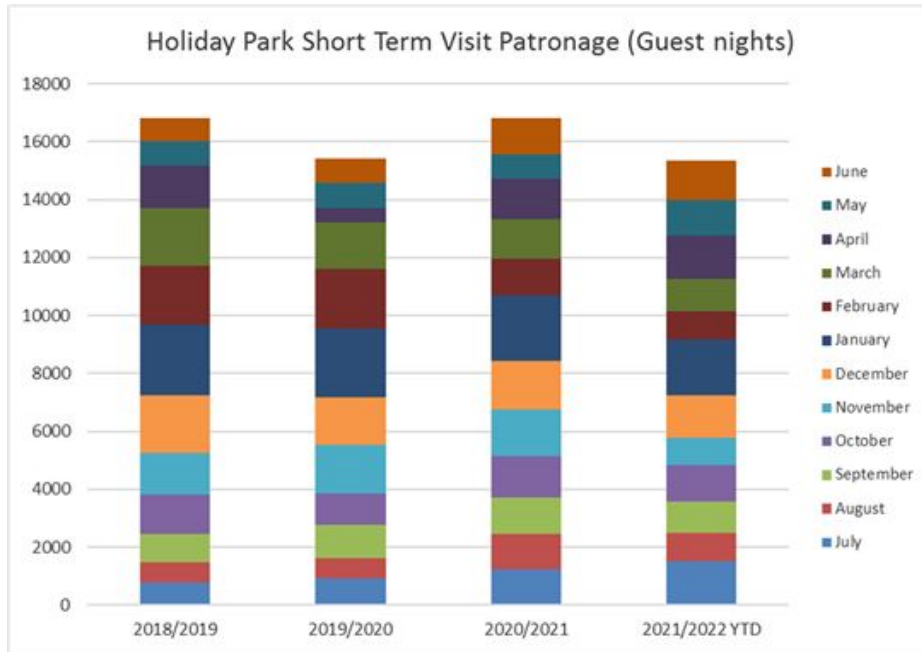
The history of the Farm milk production is shown in the two charts below.

The Council will make available to the sharemilkers its financial budget for the 2022/23 year. The sharemilkers can spend against the following budget items, but will be required to keep Council informed of how they are tracking against the budget. If anticipated that the annual budget will be exceeded, they will need to seek notify and seek authority from the Farm and Aerodrome Committee or full Council prior:

- Off-farm Grazing;
- Pasture Management;
- Fertiliser;
- Sustenance; and
- Weed Control.



4.4.2 The Holiday Park



A summary of capital projects and expected completion dates is provided in **Appendix 5**.

5. Parks and Reserves

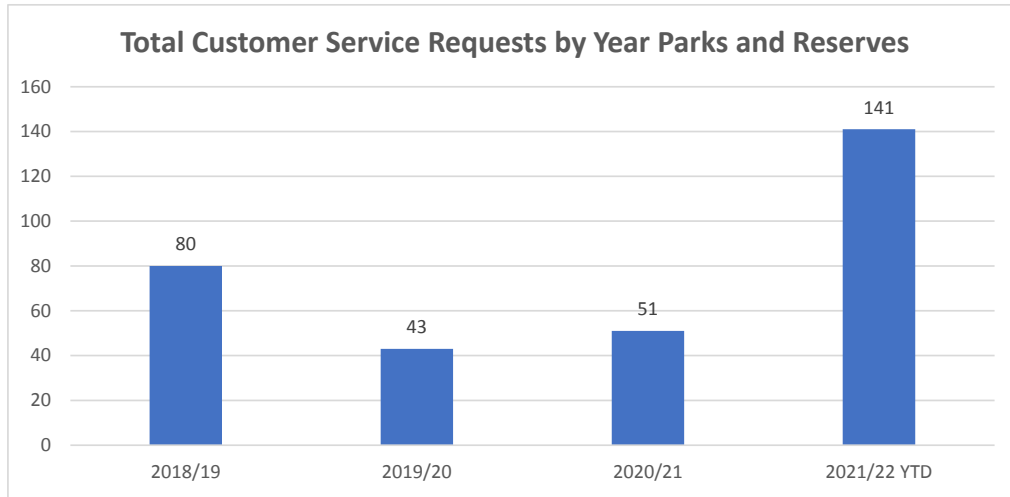
The performance of Council's parks and reserves activities are measured using the targets shown in the table below. These are measured annually and will be reported on at the end of the financial year.

The Arboretum project (in conjunction with the Percy Thomson Trust) is programmed in for next financial year to align with the Windsor Park Reserve Management Plan, which has just now been approved.

A summary of capital projects and expected completion dates is provided in **Appendix 6**.

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 YTD |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| To provide parks, Sports fields and other open spaces that meet community demand | Number of complaints and requests for service. | <40 | 51 | 141 |
| | Percentage of Stratford residents satisfied with: | | | |
| | Parks; | >80% | 95.15% | Not yet measured |
| | Sports fields; | >80% | 93.66% | Not yet measured |
| | Cemeteries. | >80% | 90.38% | |
| Safe playgrounds are provided | All playgrounds meet NZ Safety Standards. | Full Compliance | Not yet measured - Biennial Review | Not yet measured |
| Foot Bridges are safe. | All foot bridges meet NZ Safety standards. | Full Compliance | Not yet measured - Biennial Review | Not yet measured |

The customer service request history for the Parks and Reserves Activity is shown below.



| | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 YTD |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Parks | 7 | 3 | 10 | 24 |
| Structures | 8 | 9 | 2 | 32 |
| Sports grounds | 0 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Playgrounds | 4 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Cemeteries | 5 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Street Trees | 41 | 11 | 15 | 24 |
| Walkways | 15 | 11 | 13 | 31 |
| Total | 80 | 43 | 51 | 141 |

6. Special Projects

Below is an update on the progress of some of the key projects that the Council is currently undertaking as at **30 June 2022**. A full summary is provided in the **Appendix 7**.

6.1 The Replacement Aquatic Facility

- Construction is 90% complete and work onsite is continuing to progress well. Carpentry teams are progressing through the dryside fixtures installation, as are plumbers. The power is on which helps with the construction process.
- Pool install team are currently completing their prep for the liner installation.
- Final snags are identified to dryside, with the team making progress closing these out.

- Civils crew have completed the formwork for the remaining external paths/mowing strips, awaiting a weather window to finish. Kerb remedials is complete with the southern crossing placed earlier in the week.
- Entry paving is formed with the team currently bringing up the subgrade paving and mowing strips to the frontage.
- Pool water and hydraulic trades are now complete with remedials closed out. Electrical are in the throes of commissioning plant over the next few weeks. HVAC are nearing completion in readiness for commissioning with non-essential work to complete and remedials
- Total project expenditure to date amounts to \$19,000,000.

Appendix 8 provides the latest Project Control Group Report.

6.3 Second Water Trunk Main

This is the 3-Waters Stimulus funding project currently partly funded by central government. The project is being implemented in 3 stages:

- **Stage One** – This is the pipe network alignment on Hunt Road and Pembroke Road between the Patea River and Brecon Road. Stage one is 99% complete.
- **Stage Three** – Construction is underway for the installation of the Trunkmain from the Water Treatment Plant to the Patea River. All landowners' agreements have been secured, subject to agreed terms and conditions. Stage 3 is 85% complete.
- **Stage Two** – Construction is underway for the installation of the Trunkmain over the Patea River and Mangarangi Stream. Stage 2 is 50% complete.

6.4 The Whangamomona walkways

Easements have now been registered against the relevant titles and the Walking Access Commission has formally appointed Council as controlling authority. Signage has been erected and some track tidy up work is to be completed ahead of a formal opening.

6.5 Better off Funding

The Better off funding is a \$2.5b support package, as part of the Water Reforms, for local authorities. The purpose of the package is to ensure no councils are worse off as part of the reform.

SDC has been assigned \$10.27 million:

- \$2.57 million available from now until 30 September 2022
- \$7.70 million available from July 2024.

The following criteria is required for all projects to meet:

- Building resilience to climate change and natural hazards
- Enable housing development and growth
- Support local place-making and improvements in community well-being.

Five projects have been identified for consideration by Council:

- **Brecon Road Bridge** – Linking Brecon Road north and south to provide access across the Patea River, west of SH.3.
- **Taranaki Trails** – Aligning with the Taranaki Trails Trust to provide walking and cycling connection to the Maunga (Pembroke Road) and extension of the Forgotten World Rail Trail from Whangamomona to Stratford (including the Toko Rail Loop)
- **Prospero Place Development and CBD Beautification** – Purchase land that is currently leased by Council, implement the Town Centre Plan for Prospero Place, and working with Waka Kotahi to create a safer pedestrian corridor on Broadway

- **Heritage Buildings** – Fund or co-fund aesthetic and structural upgrades, or purchase of heritage buildings in CBD
- **Stratford Park** – Extension / upgrade of the Taranaki Racing Club, A & P Showgrounds and Stratford Speedway into a regional Sports Hub

7. Resource Consents

There are several resource consent applications that are currently under preparation for submission, or being processed by Regional Council. Stakeholder engagement is underway; a summary is provided below:

| RC Number | Location | Description | Stakeholders | Update |
|-----------|--|---|--|---|
| 1276-3 | Midhirst Te Popo Water Take | To take water from the Te Popo Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River for community public water supply purposes | Fish and Game NZ, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Maru, Okahu Inuawai Manataiao Hapū, Pukerangioraha Hapū | Application with TRC, awaiting Cultural Impact Assessment to be commissioned by Iwi |
| 0409-3 | Stratford Public Swimming Pool, Page St, Stratford | To discharge from the Stratford Public Swimming Pool into the Patea River on one occasion per year up to a total of 550 cubic metres of swimming pool water to empty the pool for maintenance | Fish and Game NZ, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine | Iwi feedback received – no issues. Application submitted to TRC. |
| 1337-3 | East Road, Toko | To take and use groundwater from a bore in the vicinity of the Toko Stream in the Patea catchment for Toko rural water supply purposes | Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Maru | Iwi feedback received – no issues. Application submitted to TRC. |
| 6605-1 | East Road, Toko | To discharge treated filter backwash water from the Toko Water Treatment Plant into a soak hole adjacent to the Manawawiri Stream | Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Maru | Iwi feedback received – no issues. Application submitted to TRC. |
| 6468-1 | Cordelia Street, Stratford | To erect, place and maintain a culvert in an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream in the Patea catchment for flood control purposes | Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine | Iwi feedback received – no issues. Awaiting outcome of application processing from the TRC. |

Attachments:

- Appendix 1** Summary of Roading Projects – June 2022
- Appendix 2** Summary 3-Waters Projects – June 2022
- Appendix 3** Summary of GIS Projects – June 2022
- Appendix 4** Summary of Solid Waste Projects – June 2022
- Appendix 5** Summary of Property Projects – June 2022
- Appendix 6** Summary of Parks and Reserves Projects – June 2022
- Appendix 7** Summary of Special Projects – June 2022
- Appendix 8** Latest Update Report on the Replacement Aquatic Facility project (D22/25021).



Victoria Araba
Director Assets



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 19 July 2022

Appendix 1

Summary of Roading Projects – June 2022

| Summary of Roading Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 1 | Monmouth Road Culvert Replacement | January 2022 | Completed | April 2022 |
| 2 | Mangaotuku Road Realignment - <i>Baldocks Corner</i> | May 2022 | Works in progress | August 2022 |
| 3 | Swansea Road School Safety Project | July 2022 | Works to commence in July | September 2022 |
| 4 | Stratford Primary School Safety Improvements | Subject to funds availability | Detailed design can be undertaken if funding becomes available. | TBC |
| 5 | Avon School Safety Project | 2022 | Design in progress | TBC |
| 6 | Mangaehu Road Bridge Replacement | 2022 | Design from July 2022 | TBC |
| 7 | Kirai Road and Mangaoapa Road Emergency Works | November 2022 | Design in progress. Contract documents by the end of August 2022 | January 2023 |
| 8 | Junction Road and Douglas North Road Emergency Works | July 2022 | Site investigation being undertaken in July. Design to follow based on findings from soil tests. | End of March 2023 |
| 9 | Essex St Footpath Replacement | April 2022 | Completed. | June 2022 |
| 10 | Surrey St Footpath Replacement | September 2022 | To follow on from watermain replacement | November 2022 |
| 11 | Palmer Road/Opunake Road Intersection Upgrade | April 2022 | Substantially complete. Hotmix surfacing to be undertaken in September/October | October 2022 |
| 12 | Dunns Bridge repairs and geometric improvements to Opunake Road. | July – August 2022 | Design and contract documents to be and tendered through winter. | January 2023 |
| 13 | Opunake Road - Armco Barrier Installation | TBC | Design needs to be undertaken by an accredited barrier designer. Currently investigating local options for this requirement | June 2023 |
| 14 | Connecting Our Communities 2021-2051 Strategy | October 2021 | Out for consultation | TBC |

| Summary of Roading Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 15 | Footpaths Strategy | October 2020 | In draft | TBC |
| 16 | Structural Assets Replacement Strategy (including Bridge and Retaining Walls); | November 2020 | In draft | TBC |
| 17 | Unsealed Roads Strategy | November 2020 | In draft | TBC |
| 18 | Roading Procurement Strategy | November 2019 | Work in Progress | August 2022 |
| 19 | District Road Hierarchy (ONF and associated level of service) | October 2020 | In draft | TBC |
| 20 | Traffic Count Policy | January 2022 | To be started | TBC |
| 21 | Asset Data Reliability Improvements Policy | 2021 | In draft | TBC |
| 22 | Licence to Occupy/Occupation of Unused Road Reserve/Fences on Road Reserve/Stock Underpasses/Stock Crossing and Races Policies | October 2021 | In draft | TBC |
| 23 | Road Maintenance Intervention Plan | January 2021 | In draft | TBC |
| 24 | Asset Management Plan 2024-2027 | May 2022 | In draft | TBC |
| 25 | Restricted Access of Roads Bylaw | March 2022 | In draft | TBC |
| 26 | Restriction on Use of Road Bylaw | March 2022 | In draft | TBC |

Appendix 2

Summary of key 3-Waters Projects and Activities – June 2022

| Summary of key 3-Waters Projects and Activities – June 2022 | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 1 | Automated Meter Project | 20/01/2022 | Stage one Supply of Goods contract agreed with Deeco which includes software and hardware purchase and training. Software and hardware has arrived and will be trailed soon. 200 meters to be installed to replace existing meters. | TBA |
| 2 | Diatomix - WWTP | 25/11/2021 | Monthly algal and chemical sampling has commenced, Diatomix dosing equipment to be installed by 30 June 2022. | Ongoing |
| 3 | Surrey Street and Broadway drinking water pipe renewals | 1/02/2022 | Surrey Street renewal underway – Completion expected August 2022. Broadway renewal scheduled for Feb / March 2022 | 31/03/2023 |
| 4 | Stratford Trunk Main | 10/01/2022 | Stages 1, 2 and 3 have commenced. The recent inclement weather has resulted in poor ground conditions at stages 2 and 3, which will likely result in delayed completion. Contractor has also reported Covid-19 cases. | 31/09/2022 |
| 5 | Patea delivery line/grit tanks | TBC | Final design to be independently reviewed prior to proceeding with procurement strategy, the review will unlikely occur before completion of the trunk-main project. | TBC |
| 6 | Water supply Zoning | 1/06/2022 | PRV stations commissioned - Tags are installed, SCADA data provision being finalised by consultants. | 1/09/2022 |
| 7 | Reticulation Capacity Increase | 1/12/2022 | Achilles and Miranda Street stormwater upgrade designs completed. Works programmed for the 22/23 financial year. | 31/12/2022 |
| 8 | Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) Network Identification Project | April 2022 | Scoping of project and procurement underway | Ongoing |
| 9 | Water Safety Plan | 2020 | Waiting for change in legislation | TBC |
| 10 | Water Supply Asset Management Plan 2024-2027 | May 2022 | In draft | TBC |
| 11 | Backflow Prevention Programme | 1/09/2021 | Ongoing as staff are available. | Ongoing |
| 12 | Water and Sanitary Services Assessment | Jan 2021 | In draft | TBC |

Appendix 3

Summary of key GIS Projects – June 2022

| Summary of key GIS Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 1 | Automated Meter Project - also in 3 Waters Trade Waste Tab | January 2022 | Deeco (automated meter reading project) – they have supplied us with all the software and set us up on their end. The hardware should be arriving soon, so I am hoping to get this up and running before leaving. | TBA |
| 2 | Addresses | | Finalised letter to send out informing people of their new address number. | TBA |
| 3 | AssetFinda | November 2021 | Some work request emails are not reaching their destination. IT is looking to help fix this. | TBA |
| 4 | Representation Review | May 2021 | The representation review has been used as an opportunity to fix inconsistencies in their dataset, and they are being incredibly thorough in their scrutiny on the data. Ongoing | TBA |
| 5 | GPS | Ongoing | GPS points of new assets and uploading the data. | ongoing |
| 6 | Property Match | Ongoing | Every Wednesday - uploads are done Tuesday night. | ongoing |
| 7 | TRAPP | December 2022 | Rural: To date 3199 frames captured from a total of 3117 frames. This covers a total area of 8251 km2 being 100% captured, subject to final image QA checks. Stratford urban areas are yet to be captured. | TBA |

Appendix 4

Summary of key Solid Waste Activities underway - June 2022

| Summary of key Solid Waste Activities underway - June 2022 | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 1 | Water and Sanitary Services Assessment | January 2021 | In draft | 31 July 2022 |
| 2 | Regional Waste Assessment | May 2022 | Regional collaboration with the other 2 District Councils underway and 2 proposals received for consultants to do a regional waste assessment SWAP Survey completed | Feb 2023 |
| 2 | Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Review | March 2022 | Once the plan template has been refreshed, this will be given to the 3 Councils to complete their own plans | June 2023 |
| 3 | Waste Levy Contestable Fund Policy | November 2021 | In draft | TBC |

Appendix 5

Summary of Property Capital and Improvement Projects – June 2022

| Summary of Property Capital and Improvement Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 1 | Storage Shed | December 2021 | Construction has commenced, progressing slowly due to weather conditions. Completion of the shed has been pushed out to the end of July. | 30/07/2022 |
| 2 | Demolition of the Bell Tower | December 2021 | Completed. Currently obtaining quotes/options to reinstate the garden of the bell tower. | 31/08/2022 |
| 4 | Stratford South Digital Sign | Not yet determined | NZTA have declined proposed location. Awaiting on direction from Community Development | ? |
| 6 | WMC - kitchen and cabinetry upgrade | January 2022 | Contract awarded, Stage 1 renewal of bench tops due to start early July Stage 2 – Installation of cabinetry will be undertaken late July due to delays in materials. | 30/07/2022 |

| Summary of Property Capital and Improvement Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 9 | TET Gap Analysis – 112 & 118 | April 2022 | Contract is now completed. Currently reviewing the strategy and reports. To package outcomes into projects. | 30/06/2022 |
| 10 | TET Gap Analysis – G - Hygiene | May 2022 | This project has been put on hold, pending the outcomes from the Gap Analysis 112 % 118. | 30/07/2022 |
| 11 | Building WOF Maintenance Contract | March 2022 | Contract underway. | March 2025 |
| 12 | TET DSA Peer Review | March 2022 | Contract has commenced, due to be completed late August | August 2022 |
| 13 | Bell Tower CCTV Camera Reinstatement | May 2022 | Completed – Cameras and wifi link have been installed on the exterior of the PTT Building. | May 2022 |

Appendix 6

Summary of Parks Capital and Improvement Projects – June 2022

| Summary of Parks Capital and Improvement Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 1 | Upgrade of Kopuatama Cemetery | TBA | | TBA |
| 2 | Broadway Roundabout / Garden upgrade | | On hold as liaising with Community Services regarding the town centre plan | TBA |
| 3 | Trees of Significance - Walkway | | Clearance of trees complete. New pathways complete. Iwi liaison still ongoing regarding signage. | TBA |

| | | | | |
|---|---|------|--|-----|
| 4 | Stratford Parks – continued development | 2022 | | TBA |
| 5 | Stratford Walkways – continued development | 2022 | | TBA |
| 6 | Clean Memorial Gates – Victoria Park & King Edward Park | 2022 | | TBA |

Appendix 7

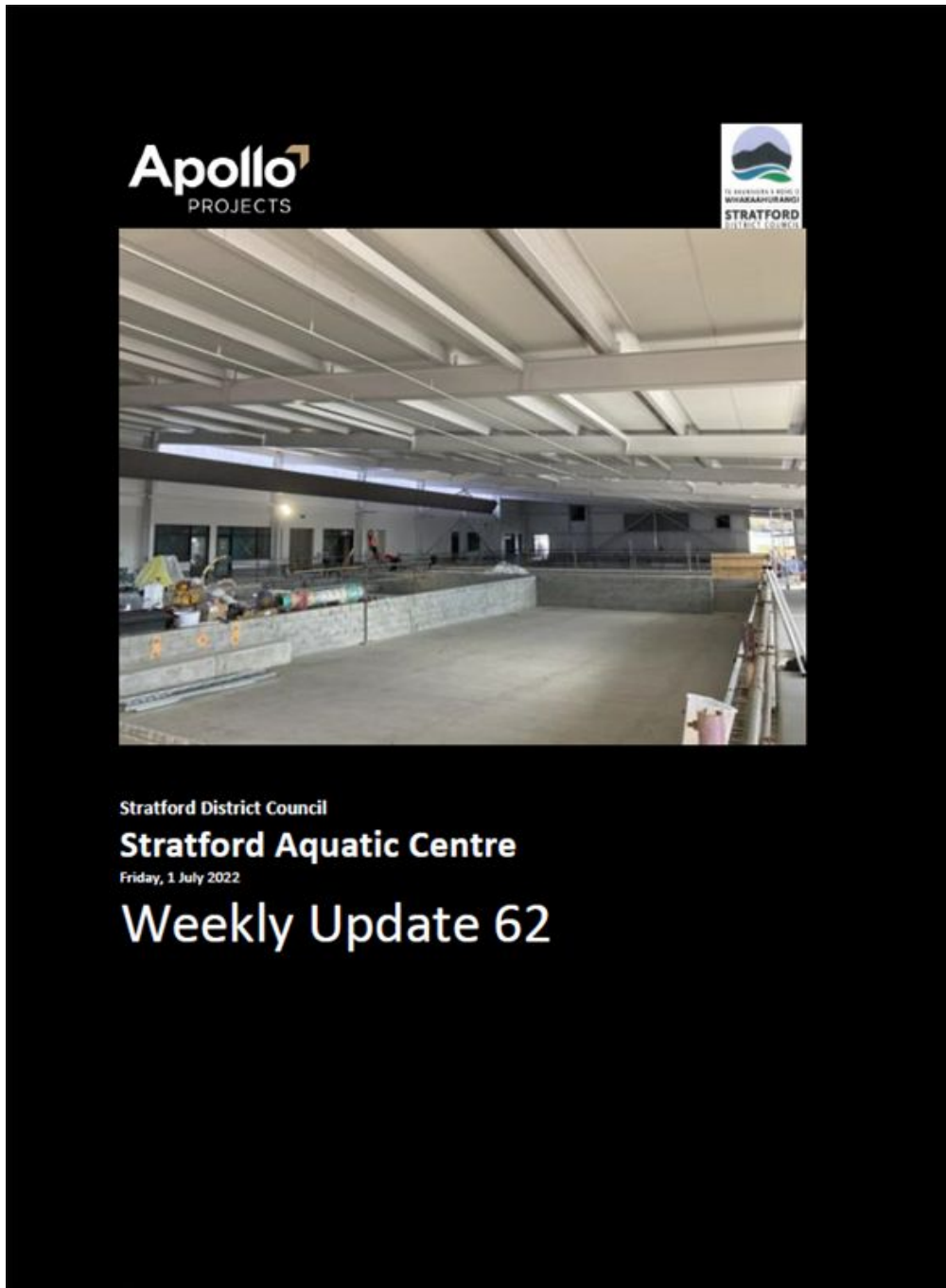
Summary of key Special Projects – June 2022

| Summary of key Special Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 1 | Better off Funding | 1/7/2022 | <p>Five projects identified for potential funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brecon Road Bridge – complete link of Brecon Road south and north • Taranaki Trails – Cycle paths in conjunction with Taranaki Trails Trust • Prospero Place and CBD Beautification – see Appendix 7, item 4 • Heritage Buildings – fund or co-fund upgrade or purchase of heritage buildings in CBD • Stratford Park – Extension / upgrade of Taranaki Racing Club, A & P Showgrounds, and Stratford Speedway | 30/09/22 for funding application |
| 2 | School speed zones | 1/08/2021 | <p>Consultation underway with the following schools and neighbouring properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avon School • Makahu School • Midhirst School • Pembroke School • St Joseph’s Catholic School • Stratford High School • Stratford Primary • Taranaki Diocesan School for Girls <p>Wider community consultation will be in August 2022.</p> <p>In conjunction with Appendix 1 – items 3, 4 and 5.</p> | 30/01/2023 |
| 3 | Connecting Our Communities Strategy | 1/07/2021 | See Appendix 1 – item 14 | 2/09/2022 |
| 4 | Stratford 2035 | 1/12/2021 | Proposal with BERL for upgrades to Stratford CBD. Draft proposal received. | 29/07/2022 |
| 5 | Surrey Street and Broadway drinking water pipe renewals | 1/02/2022 | See Appendix 2 – item 3 | 31/03/2023 |
| 6 | Stratford Trunk Main | 10/01/2022 | See Appendix 2 – item 4 | 1/09/2022 |


| Summary of key Special Projects – June 2022 | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Project Description | Commencement Date | Status | Expected Completion Date |
| 7 | Achilles Street / Brecon Road stormwater pipe replacement | 1/02/2022 | Design finalised, out to tender early in 2022 / 23 financial year. | 9/12/2022 |
| 8 | Miranda Street Stormwater | 1/01/2022 | Design completed, finishing drawings and preparation of contract documentation. | |
| 9 | Rollover of Building Facilities Maintenance Contract | 1/01/2022 | Building Facilities Maintenance Contract renewed for two-year period (Fulton Hogan). New Cleaner appointed sub-contractor | 30/06/2022 |
| 10 | Renewal of Open Spaces Contract | 1/01/2022 | Open Space Maintenance Contract renewed over for two-year period (Downer). | 30/06/2022 |
| | 3 Waters maintenance Contract | 1/01/22 | 3 Water Maintenance Contract renewed for two-year period (CityCare) | 30/06/2022 |
| 11 | Stormwater / Wastewater Modelling | 1/02/2022 | Initial discussions with DHL, Watershed, Beca, and BTW to determine capability and scope of project. Approached Mike Matangi to provide advice for project going forward. Writing of scope underway to formally approach selected suppliers. | 30/07/2022 |
| 12 | IAF Hospital subdivision | 1/11/2021 | Application declined though IAF. With Ngaruahine as to next steps they wish to take. Project now being considered by the Māori Infrastructure Fund (MIF). Officers are reviewing the original proposal to maximise opportunities under the MIF criteria. | Ongoing. |
| 13 | Whangamomona Septic Tank | 1/03/2021 | Options are being investigated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of a holding tank and likely times it will need emptying • Design of a treatment system | 9/12/2022 |
| 14 | Procurement Process | 1/07/2021 | Updating Procurement process. Investigating software system where all forms can be produced automatically instead of manually at this stage. | Ongoing. |

Appendix 8

Current Report on the Aquatic Facility Replacement Project



Apollo
PROJECTS



IS KACHINDA K KONG U
WIKAKAKURUKURUKU
STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Stratford District Council
Stratford Aquatic Centre
Friday, 1 July 2022
Weekly Update 62

Weekly Project Update

Weekly site update information

Site Overview

Progress this week

This week, site has taken a hit with a few trade numbers down with Covid.

Civils crew have placed footpaths to the south and are currently installing formwork for the entry paving and mowing strips.

Carpentry teams have completed pool hall linings, ready for surface finishes. Front of wall fixtures installation is well underway by all trades. Floor coverings to the dryside are complete with the lights coming on over the weekend. Tilers were back in this week to complete the toddler pool and poolside showers.

Traxite flooring is now close to completing the pool hall, the team have done us proud.

Poolwater and hydraulic trades are now complete within the plant room, bar a bit of polishing, with electrical and services looking to finish late next week. HVAC ducting install is progressing with the final lift underway today. Pipe lagging is also underway to the mechanical services, they have a couple of Kms to do.

Next week

- › Painters' exterior foundation and downpipes.
- › Liner installation programme pool commencement
- › Traxite flooring to pool hall ongoing.
- › Second fix services to plant room ongoing
- › Civils kerb and channel to entry carpark to complete.
- › Civils base prep accessways entry
- › 2nd fix carpentry-dryside ongoing
- › External mowing strips complete
- › 2nd fix services trades-dryside complete
- › Mech lagging services yard
- › Toilet partitioning installation
- › Snagging

Programme-Construction 90%

Weekly Project Update

- › Pool water installation-Watching
- › Civil- On Track-watching
- › Concrete trade- On Track
- › Electrical/Data/Security -watching
- › Hydraulic-On track
- › Painting-On Track-watching
- › Mechanical- watching
- › Pool installation-watching
- › Carpentry-watching
- › Tiling- on track

Health & Safety

| Indicators | Meetings | | Inductions | Audits | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Daily Co-ordination | Health & Safety | Total | Contractor | Apollo | Client |
| This Week | 5 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Project Total | 246 | 90 | 220 | 291 | 60 | 3 |
| | | | | | | |

| Indicators | Incident Data | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Contractor Hours | WorkSafe Visits | Near Miss | FAI | MTI | LTI |
| This Week | 1100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Project Total | 43,362 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Incidents this week

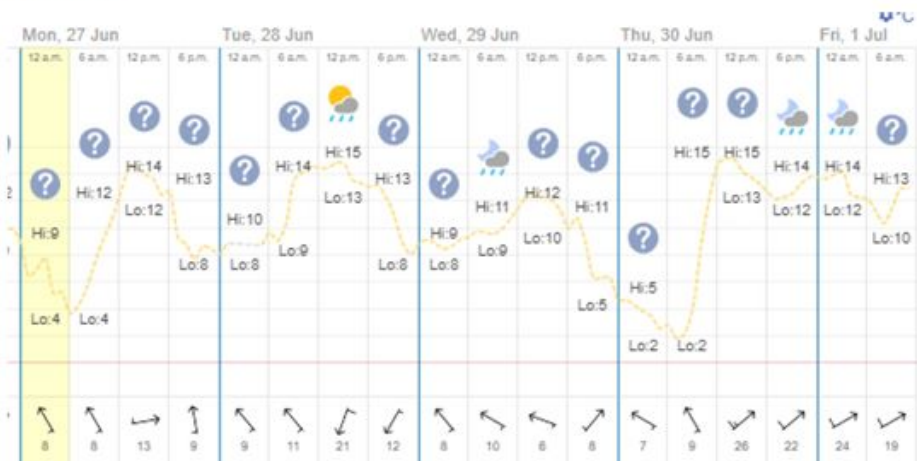
Nil

Sub-Contractors on Site

Weekly Project Update

| Weekly Subcontractor Onsite | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| Date: From 25-JUN-2022 To 01-Jul-2022 | | | | | | | |
| Subcontractor | Sat (25/06/2022) | Mon (27/06/2022) | Tue (28/06/2022) | Wed (29/06/2022) | Thu (30/06/2022) | Fri (01/07/2022) | Total |
| Active Refrigeration Ltd | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 17 |
| Aotea Bay of Plenty Ltd | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Aotea Security | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Apollo Projects Limited | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Bremca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Brent Stewart Construction | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Central Roofing Company | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| DR (Jack) Gray Ltd | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Double R Construction Limited | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Duraplan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Duraplan Systems Limited | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fire Security Services 2016 Ltd | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Graham Harris Ltd | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Groaves Electrical | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| HEL Rimu | 0 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 55 |
| Ideal Insulation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Laser Plumbing Group Ltd | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| MBP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Maltby Fitouts Limited | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Metro Glass | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Onestaff | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| PS Interiors LTD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Prsl | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| SDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Topcoat Specialist Coatings | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Topcoat Specialist Coatings South Island | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Subcontractor | Sat (25/06/2022) | Mon (27/06/2022) | Tue (28/06/2022) | Wed (29/06/2022) | Thu (30/06/2022) | Fri (01/07/2022) | Total |
| Vector | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Wave Length | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Wavelength Water Services Ltd | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| Wight | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Total Persons onsite each Day | 3 | 37 | 36 | 47 | 38 | 39 | 200 |

Weather



Actions

Nil

Weekly Project Update



Photos



MONTHLY REPORT

Community Services Department



F19/13/04 – D22/24119

To: Policy and Services Committee
 From: Director – Community Services
 Date: 26 July 2022
 Subject: Community Services Monthly Report – June 2022

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
 Moved/Seconded

This report presents a summary of the monthly progress and any highlights for the main areas of activity within Community Services i.e., Community and Economic Development, Communications, Library and Visitor Information Centre, Pool and Service Centre. The Long-Term Plan 2021 - 2031 sets the performance measures for these activities and this report presents, in tabular form, the progress measured to date against the target for each performance measure.

1. Highlights

- Puanga Celebrations: 21-29 June

2. Community and Economic Development

Performance Measures (*Performance Measures in bold*)

| | Target | 2021/22 YTD |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Deliver or facilitate community events | 2 | Achieved |
| Percentage of residents feeling a sense of community | 80% | |
| Number of client interactions with Venture Taranaki's Business Advisory Services | 100% | |
| Mentor matches made as requested | 100% | |
| Review the Economic Development Strategy | Achieved | In Progress |

2.1 Council Organisations and Council Representatives on Other Organisations

Councillors may take the opportunity to report back from Strategic and Community organisations on which they are a representative for Council.

2.2 Youth Council

The SDYC had a successful couple of months with its members going on to do great things.

- Keisya Gunawan was chosen to attend Model UN in Wellington.
- Achim Hanne went to Youth Parliament as Press Secretary, also in Wellington.
- Brooke Hereora was nominated and accepted to attend a leadership course in Sydney in September.
- Ciara Staines-Hurley, Zoe Pitcher, Lara Abraham and Keisya Gunawan were all accepted to attend the 'Girl Boss' edge conference during the July School Holidays.
- Georgia Payne won the Stratford Matariki flag making competition.

Upcoming meetings and events:

- Youth Council Ordinary meeting: 2 August
- Youth Council Projects meeting: 16 August

2.3 **Civic and Community Events**

While there have been a number of postponements or cancellations, where events are able to be delivered, they are, either as per normal or through alternative solutions.

Completed:

- SBA BA5 - Percy Thomson Gallery: 15 June
- Puanga Celebrations: 21-29 June

Coming Up:

- School Holiday Programme: 11-22 July
- Stratford Positive Ageing Forum: 14 July
- Local Elections: Candidate Information Day 16 July
- SDYC – First Aid Training: 18 July
- SBA BA5 – Stratford Community House: 20 July
- SDC Regional Facilities Visit: 21 July
- Prospero Markets: 30 July

2.4 **Community Projects and Activity**

2.4.1 Mayors' Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ)

Registrations

| | May | YTD |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| Young People Registered | 18 | 58 |
| Businesses Registered | 4 | 13 |

Employment

| | May | YTD |
|--|-----|------------|
| Young people placed into employment | 5 | 20 |
| Young people who are employed but require assistance with upskilling | | 9 |
| Young people registered onto programme and straight in study | 2 | 6 |
| Young people received support and found work themselves | 1 | 10 |
| Total | | 47* |

****this includes 7 outcomes that fit within the 'other category' who do not meet the primary objectives.***

Funding to continue the programme has been confirmed for another 12 months, however, officers are waiting on the final contract to confirm deliverables.

June has been another successful month with several local businesses receiving financial assistance to either take on a new employee or to retain existing staff during more challenging months. Two young people have disengaged with school have also been enrolled in alternative education to assist in getting required credits and experience needed prior to entering the workforce.

2.4.2 Community Relationships Framework

In partnership with The Wheelhouse, a new series of workshops will be delivered to support our groups and the wider community.

Coming up

- How to be successful in attracting sponsorship for your organisation: 21 September

Stratford Business Association

The committee presented their strategic document and proposed work programme to councillors on 10 May 2022. Council officers will now work alongside the committee to discuss feedback and confirm the partnership agreement.

Taranaki Pioneer Village

A follow up meeting is scheduled for 18 July to discuss progress of the planned activity, resources currently being committed to support the committee and the funding for the new financial year.

2.4.3 Stratford Strategies and Town Centre Plans

The second draft has been received and is currently being reviewed. Since the development of the first draft additional activity has been included such as the better off funding model and potential projects.

2.5 **Funding**

2.5.1 Creative Communities Scheme

The next Creative Communities Scheme funding round will open on 1 August 2022.

2.5.2 Sport New Zealand Rural Travel Fund

The next Sport New Zealand Rural Travel Fund will open on 3 October 2022.

2.6 **Positive Ageing**

The Positive Ageing Forum will be held on 14 July. The forum theme is 'Re-engaging our elderly with the Community'. Mayor Neil Volzke, Leon Crowley from GMC Chiropractors and Mary Robertson (TDHB – Advance Care Planning) are confirmed as the guest speakers. Entertainment will be provided by the Taranaki Swiss Club.

Upcoming meetings and events:

- Positive Aging Committee Ordinary meeting: 10 August 10.30am (AGM)
- Positive Ageing Forum: 14 July 10am
- Art for Seniors (three workshops) from Daphne Bland, a successful applicant of the Creative Communities Scheme – 21 June, 28 June and 12 July, 9.30-1pm at the Centennial Rooms.

2.7 **Stratford Business Association**

| Memberships | |
|-------------|-----|
| May total | 140 |
| New | 0 |
| June total | 140 |

Completed events/activity:

Business After Five: Percy Thomson Gallery, Wednesday 15 June.

Bites, brews, and business advice

Wednesday 22 June, 43 Brewing Alehouse & Eatery.

This even was 'sold out' with 50 registrations. This was a great turn out which reached non-members as well. Venture Taranaki covered off some really key points including what support is available to businesses, our people and our place, and our regional vision and pathways.

Upcoming events/workshops:

Wednesday 20 July – BA5 - Stratford Community House

Thursday 28 July – Digitisation and Performance: An interactive workshop.

Tuesday 23 August - Panic, Pivot or Plan – Strategy workshop

3. Communications

3.1 Communication and Engagement Strategy updates

Antenno App

Antenno App was made live on 4 May and since then there has been 50 reports received from the community via the app. There are 330 devices across the district using the App, with 441 places registered through those devices. This means people are using the app to receive notifications for more than one place of importance to them within our district i.e., their home and their workplace.

3.2 News Media

Five Central Link updates were produced in June. These are printed in the Stratford Press and shared online at stratford.govt.nz and on Council's Facebook page weekly.

Central Link focus for June:







- Puanga Celebrations
- Elections (enrol/become a candidate)
- Train to be a lifeguard
- Plastic Free July
- Did you Know? Education Officer series on waste minimisation
- Dog Registrations
- Prospero Markets
- Mayors Taskforce for Jobs update
- Antenno
- Public notices (Meeting schedule – June/July 2022, Eastern Loop Walkway temporary closure, Dog Registrations 2022/23 year, Kopuatama Cemetery Maintenance, Flush your taps)

News/Media Releases posted to stratford.govt.nz for the month of June:

- MTFJ - Stratford programme supports locals into work
- Puanga celebrations in Whakaahurangi, Stratford
- What does an accessible, connected community mean to you?
- Annual Plan 2022/23 adopted

3.3 Digital channels

June snapshot:

| Website | Social Media |
|---|---|
|  4,500 ↓1455 Users |  51 New Facebook followers /stratforddistrictcouncil 3,717 people follow our page. |
|  16,613 ↓3016 Page views |  6,927 ↓34% People reached The number of people who saw any of our posts at least once this month. |
|  6,696 ↓1439 Total sessions (visits) A session is the period of time a user is actively engaged with our website. |  34 New Instagram followers /stratford_nz 992 people follow our account. |

3.4 **Official Information Requests**

For the 2022 calendar year, Council has received 28 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) requests.

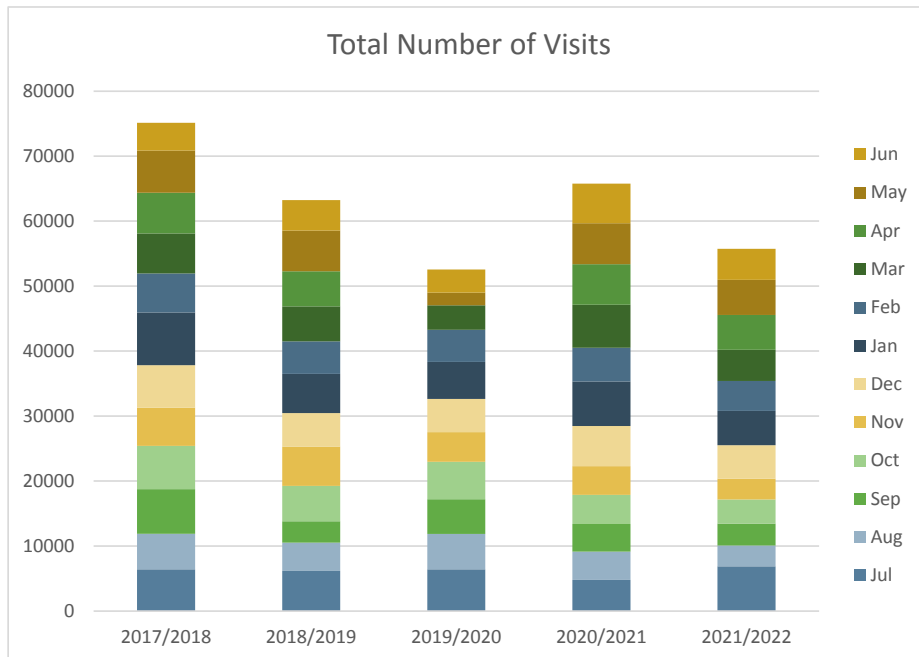
The below table includes the LGOIMA's received for the month of June 2022.

| Date Received | Query | Due Date | Date Responded | Days to Respond |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 7/06/2022 | Communication/Media | 6/07/2022 | 29/06/2022 | 16 |
| 20/06/2022 | Building Consents | 19/07/2022 | 6/07/2022 | 12 |
| 30/06/2022 | Budgeting Information for research | 28/07/2022 | | |




4. **Visitor Information and Library Services**

Performance Measures (*Performance Measures in bold*)



| | Target | 2021/22 YTD |
|--|---------|-------------|
| Number of users of AA Agency Service is measured | >10,000 | 7,900 |
| Percentage customers are satisfied with the Information Centre | >80% | |
| Number of items (including digital) issued annually | >40,000 | 58,500 |
| % of library users satisfied with library services | >80% | |
| Number of people participating in library events and programmes | >1,200 | 2,436 |



Visitors/Users per service

| Service | June | Year to date (2021/22) |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
|  Information Services (brochures/maps/ event tickets etc) | 187 ↑32 | 1,805 |
|  Vehicle/Driver licensing | 680 ↓18 | 7,220 |
|  Programme and Events | 549 ↑451 | 2,436 |

Library services - Items Issued

| Service | June | Year to date (2021/22) |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
|  In person | 4,420 ↓76 | 52,279 |
|  Online | 544 ↓54 | 6,765 |

Programme/Event Users

| Age group | June | Year to date (2021/22) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 65+ Seniors | 31 ↓5 | 302 |
| 18+ Adults | 20 ↑13 | 349 |
| 13-17 Secondary School | 0 ↓20 | 92 |
| 5-12 Primary School | 456 ↑456 | 1,505 |
| <5 Pre-School | 42 ↑13 | 145 |

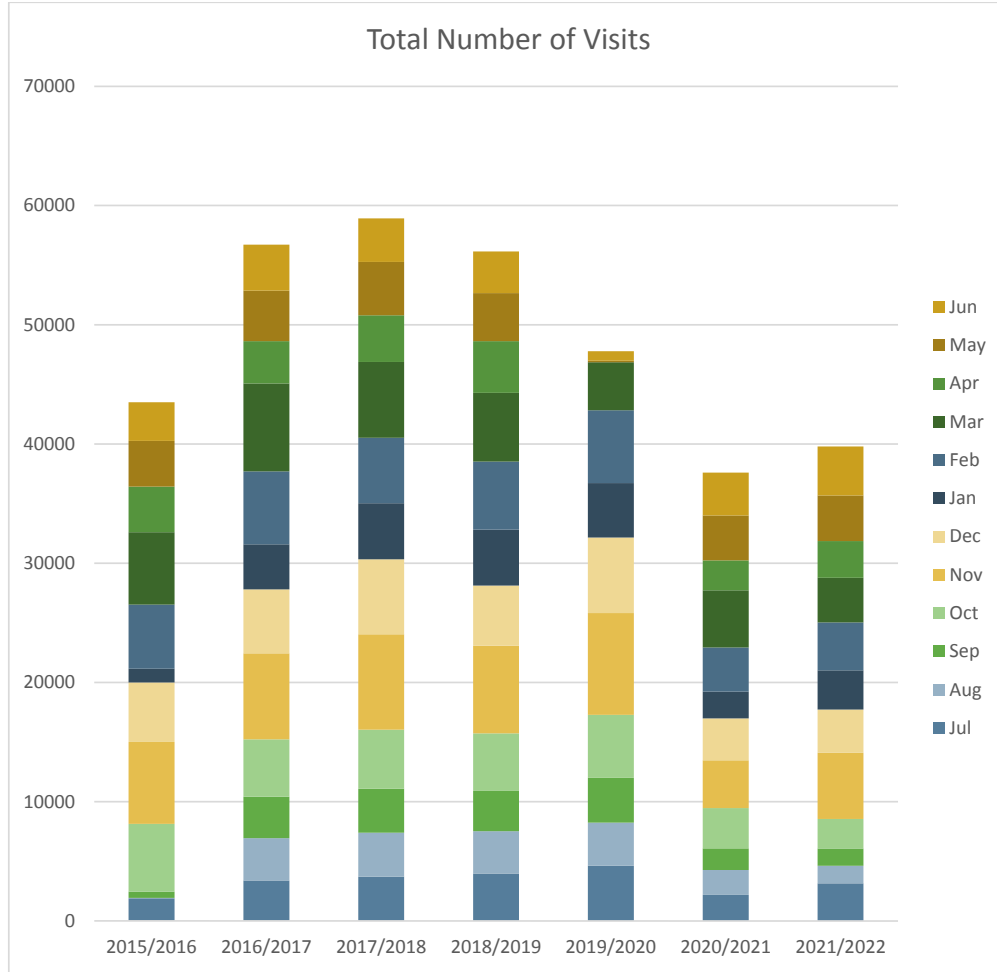
- Community engagement activity in June included Stepping Up and Better Digital Futures classes, a library session at Whangamōmona and two Stratford families were provided with Skinny Jump modems for low-cost broadband.
- The Community Engagement Librarian planned and hosted a number of sessions in the library for local schools to learn about and celebrate Puanga. This was well supported by the local schools. During the “Starry Night” Puanga event the library was open with some simple craft activities, and as a place for families to come in and warm up and it was fantastic to see the library so busy. Officers were also able to gain permission from Kirsty Wadsworth and her published Scholastic to use her children’s book “The Promise of Puanga” as the first StoryWalk®. A StoryWalk® promotes literacy, reading, health, exercise, and movement in communities by having a children’s book printed as signs and put in a park or similar for families to walk and read. Our “The Promise of Puanga” walk is situated in Victoria Park around the lake. Author Kirsty and her husband Manu Bennett also visited the Library and Visitor Information Centre on Saturday 25 June for a book reading and sand art demonstration.
- Our Aotearoa People’s Network Kaharoa (APNK) hardware was replaced during June, with new chromeboxes, chromebooks and a scanner for community use. Over the 2021-2022 year, library staff assisted on 15,139 print jobs via the APNK.

5. Pool Complex

| Level of Service Category | Performance Measure | Target | 2020/21 YTD |
|---|--|---------|-------------|
| The pool complex will be a safe place to swim | Number of reported accidents, possible accidents and similar incidents per annum (pa). | <80 | 25 |
| | Compliance with NZS5826:2010 NZ Pool Water Quality Standards | 100% | 100% |
| | PoolSafe accreditation is met | 100% | 100% |
| The pool facilities meet demand | Percentage of pool users are satisfied with the pool | >80% | |
| | Number of pool admissions per annum | >55,000 | 39,789 |

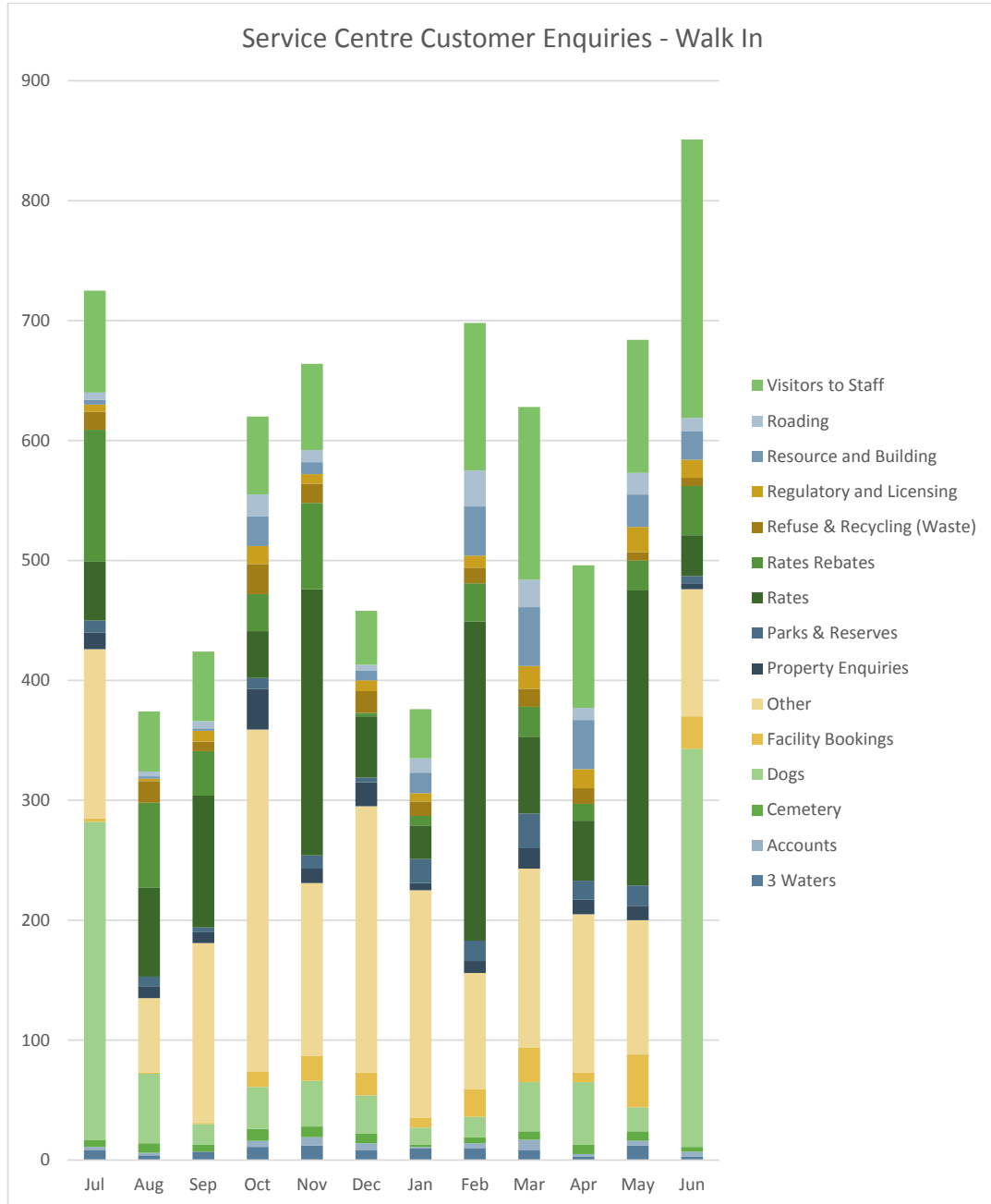
5.1 Highlights for June

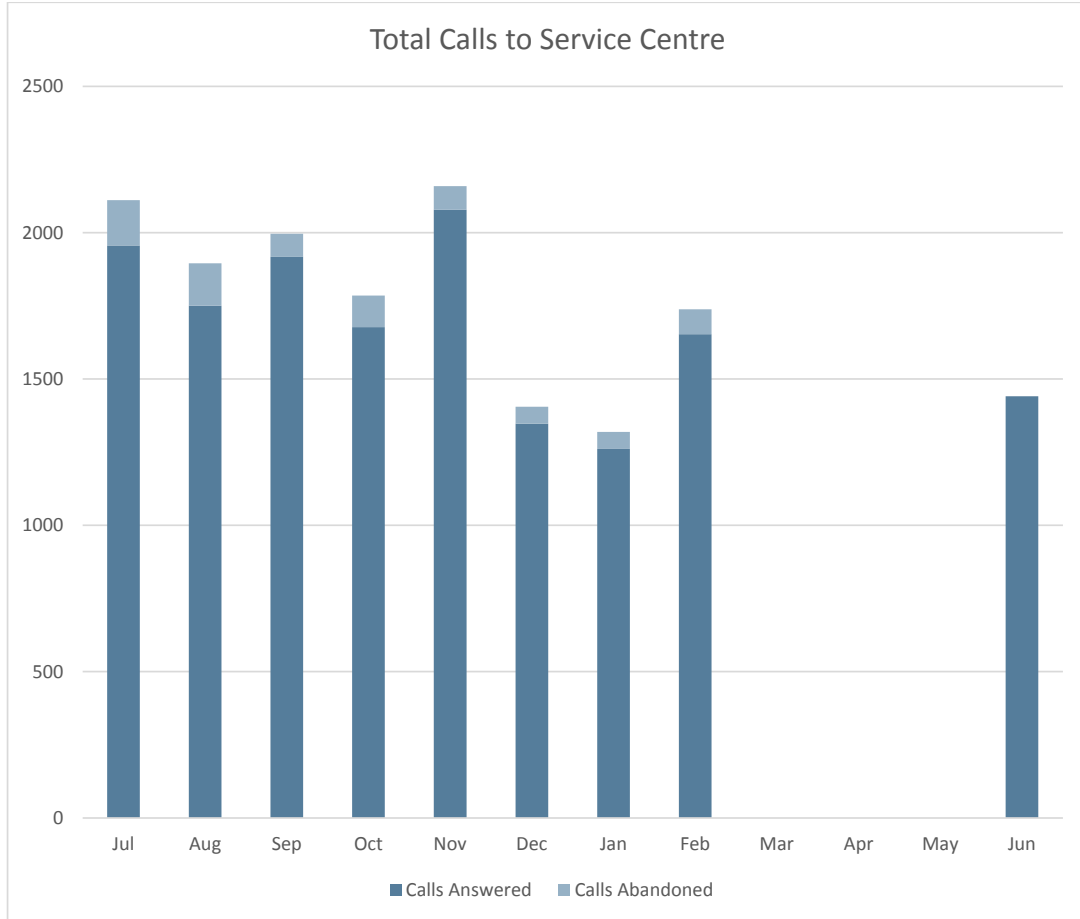
- 4,110 patrons came through the facility during June 2022.
- Sickness hit the team throughout the month. Team members were really helpful in picking up extra shifts and covering.
- June saw the facility host the winter carnival for Stratford, with 82 swimmers attending.
- Through June staff saw a return of some of the school groups, who had taken some time off visiting the pool due to covid-19 moving around the schools and local area.



6. Service Centre

Call data is unavailable this month as a new phone system has been implemented to allow Service Centre staff to answer calls while working remotely. It is anticipated that the reporting function will be available next month.





Kate Whareaitu
Director - Community Services

Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date: 19 July 2022

MONTHLY REPORT

Environmental Services Department



F19/13/04 – D22/21737

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director – Environmental Services
Date: 26 July 2022
Subject: Environmental Services Monthly Report – June 2022

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

Moved/Seconded

This report presents a summary of the monthly progress and highlights for the main areas of activity within the Environmental Services department. The Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 sets the performance measures and this report presents progress to date against the target for each performance measure.

1. Overview

Nineteen applications for building consent were received in June 2022. These included:

- Two new dwellings, nine log fires, three pole sheds, two accessory buildings, one relocated building, one extension/alteration to a dwelling and one new commercial building (pole shed)
- Not included in the monthly figure are a further twelve amendments, and one application for a Certificate of Acceptance (COA).

The level of activity in the construction and development sectors in June is less than it was in May. Officers have seen a drop in the number of applications for both building and resource consents. While the number of applications has reduced, it was previously at a very high level. The reduction officers are experiencing is consistent with reports from other districts and appears to represent a general stabilising of the sector rather than anything unique to Stratford.

2. Strategic/Long Term Plan Projects

Work on the joint New Plymouth District Council and Stratford District Council Local Alcohol Policy started late last year and is still in an information gathering phase. Work on the formal part of the process will start later this year.

The last remaining road naming and numbering project relates to Pembroke Road which has been delayed to allow completion of the Gambling Venues and TAB Venue Policies. Work on the two policies was delayed for a period because of some applications for gaming machines. The reasons for the delay have now been resolved and the policies are progressing again which will enable this work to get back underway. The road naming project will come back to elected post elections.

3. Dashboard – All Business Units

3.1 The following table summarises the main licencing, monitoring and enforcement activity across the department for the month:

| Activity | Result June |
|---|-------------|
| Building Consent Authority | |
| Building Consent Applications | 19 |
| Building Consents Issued | 30 |
| Inspections completed | 94 |
| Code Compliance Certificate Applications | 22 |
| Code Compliance Certificates Issued | 21 |
| Code Compliance Certificates Refused | 7 |
| Number of Building Consents Received in Hard Copy | 0 |
| Number of Buildings Consents Received Digitally | 19 |
| Building Act Complaints received and responded to | 0 |
| Planning | |
| Land Use Consents Received | 0 |
| Land Use Consents Granted | 1 |
| Subdivision Consents Received | 3 |
| Subdivision Consents Granted | 5 |
| 223/224 Applications Received | 5 |
| 223/224 Applications Granted | 6 |
| Resource Consent Applications Received in Hard Copy | 0 |
| Resource Consent Applications Received in Digital Form | 3 |
| Resource Consent Applications Placed on Hold or Returned | 8 |
| LIM's Received | 5 |
| LIM's Granted | 2 |
| Environmental Health | |
| Registered Premises Inspected for Compliance under the Food or Health Act | 7 |
| Health or Food Act Complaints Received and responded to | 0 |
| Licensed Premises Inspected for Compliance under the Sale & Supply of Alcohol Act. | 6 |
| Certificates and Licence Applications received under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act | 2 |
| Bylaw Complaints Received and responded to | 18 |
| Dog Complaints Received and responded to | 28 |

4. Key Performance Indicators – All Business Units

4.1 Building Services

| Level of Service | Performance Measures | Targets | Status |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| To process applications within statutory timeframes. | Percentage of building consent applications processed within 20 days. | 100% | 97% The average processing time for June 2022 was 9.7 days. One commercial consent went over 20 days (21 days) |
| | Percentage of inspection requests completed within 24 hours of request. | 100% | 96% 90 of the 94 inspections were undertaken within 24 hours of request. The four that weren't were due to being booked more than 24 hours in advance. |
| | Percentage of code compliance certificate applications determined within 20 working days. | 100% | 100% 21 of 21 CCC's issued were issued within 20 working days. |
| To process LIMs within statutory timeframes | % of LIMs processed within statutory timeframes. | 100% | 100% |
| To retain registration as a Building Consent Authority. | Current registration | Confirmed | Achieved. |
| Service meets customer expectations. | Percentage of customers using building consent processes are satisfied with the service provided. | >80% | The customer service survey will be undertaken later in the year. |

4.2 Planning and Bylaws

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | Status |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| To promote the sustainable management and use of land and public spaces. | To undertake a comprehensive review of the district plan, with notification within statutory timeframes. | N/A in Year 1 | Not required at this time. |
| | To undertake a systematic review of bylaws and related policies as they reach their statutory review dates. | 100% review within timeframes | Polices and bylaws for review have been identified and are currently in progress, beginning with bylaws. |
| To process resource consents within statutory timeframes. | % of non-notified applications processed within 20 working days. | 100% | 83% Five out of six applications were processed within 20 working days. |
| | % of notified applications processed within legislated timeframes for notification, hearings and decisions. | 100% | 100% |
| | % of S223 and S224 applications processed within 10 working days. | 100% | 100% |
| Service meets customer expectations. | Percentage of customers using resource consent processes are satisfied with the service provided | >80% | The customer service survey will be undertaken later in the year. |

4.3 Community Health and Safety

| Level of Service | Performance Measure | Target | Status |
|---|---|--------|--------|
| To fulfil obligations to improve, promote and protect public health | Percentage of registered premises registered under the Food Act, Health Act, Beauty and Tattoo Bylaw, to be inspected for compliance. | 100% | 100% |
| | Health nuisance and premise complaints are responded to within 1 working day. | 100% | 100% |
| To fulfil obligations as a District Licensing Committee | Percentage of licensed premises inspected. | 100% | 94.2% |
| | Percentage of applications processed within 25 working days (excluding hearings). | 100% | 100% |
| To monitor and enforce bylaws | Percentage of complaints responded to within 2 hours. | 100% | 100% |
| To ensure dogs are controlled | Percentage of known dogs registered | 95% | 97.5% |
| | Percentage of dog attack/wandering dog complaints responded to within an hour | 100% | 98% |

5. Detailed Reporting Building Services

5.1 Building Control Authority (“BCA”)

5.1.1 Compliance/Notices to Fix issued as a BCA
No Notices to Fix were issued by the BCA in June.

5.1.2 Lapsed Consents
Section BC5 of the Quality Management System requires the BCA to check the files to identify consents issued 10 months previously, against which no inspections have been recorded. The check has been undertaken and no building consents have lapsed and no warning letters were issued in June 2022

5.1.3 Regulation 6A Compliance Dashboard
Clause 6A of the Accreditation Regulation requires BCAs to notify the Ministry of Business Innovation and Enterprise (“MBIE”) if any of the following incidents occur:

| Incident | Occurrence this month |
|---|-----------------------|
| A significant change in the legal, commercial, or organisational status of the building consent authority or the wider organisation in which it operates: | Nil |
| The departure of the building consent authority’s authorised representative or responsible manager: | Nil |
| In any one quarter of a calendar year, a reduction of 25% or more of employees doing technical jobs who are not replaced with employees who have equivalent qualifications and competence: | Nil |
| A transfer under section 233 or 244 of the Act of (i) 1 or more functions of the building consent authority to another building consent authority: (ii) 1 or more functions of another building consent authority to the building consent authority: | Nil |
| An arrangement being made under section 213 of the Act for— (i) another building consent authority to perform a significant amount of the functions of the building consent authority: (ii) the building consent authority to perform a significant amount of the functions of another building consent authority: | Nil |
| A material amendment to the building consent authority’s policies, procedures, or systems required by these regulations. | Nil |

5.1.4 Training needs analysis
One Building Control Officer attended another block course for his Reg 18 Diploma. Performance reviews of all Building Control Officers were undertaken and individual training requirements were discussed. These will be assessed and added into their individual training plans for the coming financial year.

5.1.5 Internal audit/external audit timetable
During June four scheduled internal audits were undertaken by the Quality Manager. All internal audits that were scheduled went well and no recommendations were made.

Reg 5(b) document control
Reg 6A change notification
Reg 7(2)(a) public information
Reg 17(2)(j) communications

5.2 Territorial Authority

5.2.1 Compliance Schedules/Building Warrants of Fitness
Two existing Compliance Schedules were amended and issued in June 2022. No notifications were issued for Warrant of Fitness renewal.

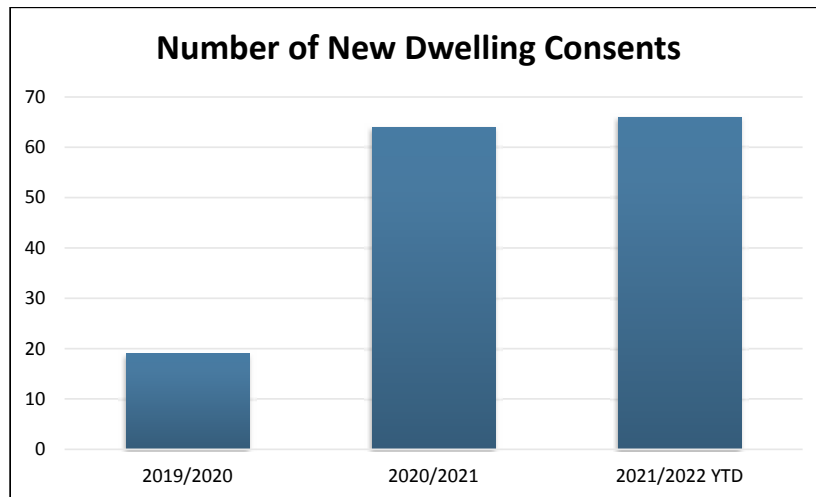
- 5.2.2 Earthquake Prone Buildings
Initial Seismic Assessments (ISA) that we have on record will be assessed in the coming months to determine whether the owners need to be notified that their buildings may be earthquake prone and earthquake prone notices attached to their buildings and registered with MBIE.
- 5.2.3 Swimming Pools
No swimming pool inspections have been undertaken in June due to staff absence.
- 5.2.4 Non-Standard Site Register Maintenance
No new sites were added to the non-standard site register in June 2022.
- 5.2.5 Notices to Fix/Other Compliance as a Territorial Authority
No Notices to Fix were issued by the Territorial Authority in June 2022.

5.3 Trends Analysis

5.3.1 Consents applied for by type:

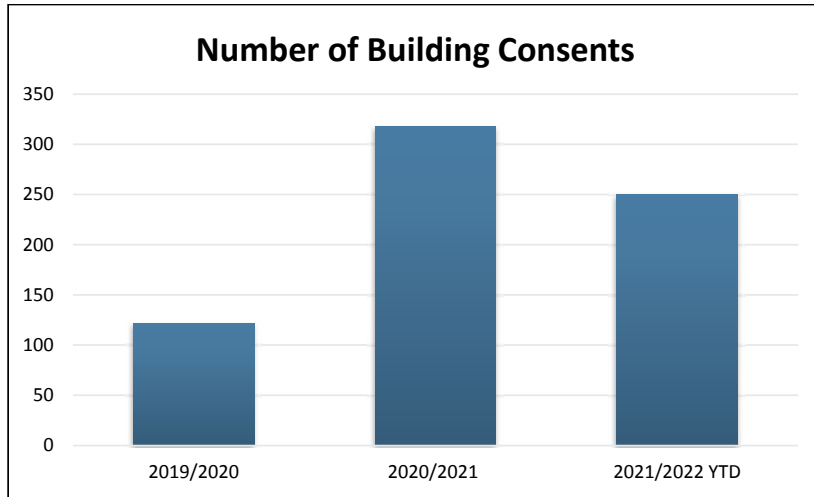
| Type | June 2022 | June 2021 | 2021/2022 Year to Date | 2020/2021 Whole Year |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| New Dwellings | 2 | 9 | 66 | 64 |
| Relocated dwellings | 1 | 2 | 9 | 19 |
| Relocated buildings other than dwellings | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Fires | 9 | 16 | 83 | 86 |
| Pole sheds/accessory buildings | 5 | 4 | 50 | 38 |
| Additions/alterations – residential | 1 | 2 | 22 | 40 |
| New Commercial buildings | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 |
| Additions/alterations – commercial | 0 | 2 | 14 | 19 |
| Other/miscellaneous | 0 | 0 | 10 | 29 |
| Certificate of Acceptance (not in total) | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| Total/s | 19 | 37 | 269 | 318 |

New House indicator by year



| Year | New Dwellings |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2019/2020 | 19 |
| 2020/2021 | 64 |
| 2021/2022 YTD | 66 |

Consent numbers by year



| Year | Building Consents |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 2019/2020 | 122 |
| 2020/2021 | 318 |
| 2021/2022 YTD | 269 |

Blair Sutherland
Director - Environmental Services

[Approved]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date: 19 July 2022



Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/40748

Karakia

Kia uruuru mai
Ā hauora
Ā haukaha
Ā haumāia
Ki runga, Ki raro
Ki roto, Ki waho
Rire rire hau Paimārire

I draw in (to my being)
The reviving essence
The strengthening essence
The essence of courage
Above, Below
Within, Around
Let there be peace.